"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy Thursday; fair Friday; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,626. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINESE REBELS SUFFER A CHECK

Failure to Win Yesterday's Battle at Hankow May Mean End of Revolt.

MUCH DEPENDED UPON IT

Cities of Revolutionary Tendencies Had Been Awaiting Result of First Fight.

BOTH SIDES LOST HUNDREDS

Engagement, Begun by Insurgents, Lasted All Day—Imperialists Not Dislodged.

TERMS THAT YUAN IMPOSED

He Is Allowed to Raise 10,000 Troops and to Obtain $2,000,000—Will Start from Peking on Saturday.

PEKING, Oct. 18.—The Chinese Government claims to have won a great victory at Hankow to-day, and it announces that the Government troops hold the railway station, where troop trains are arriving rapidly.

Although this appears to be an exaggeration of the facts, since the fight is still continuing, the feeling prevails here that the Government has really achieved an important moral victory.

The belief has been held in Peking that if the first encounter between the revolutionaries and the loyal troops proved decisive, the supremacy would be settled there and then.

Only a few unimportant towns outside of Hankow, Wu-Chang, and Han-Yang have taken part in the uprising. Nanking, Chan-Sha, Canton, and other cities of known revolutionary tendencies have not responded to the call of the insurgents, so far as can be learned. They have apparently been awaiting the result of the first encounter.

Had the rebels overwhelmingly won the battle to-day it is probable that the provinces below the Yang-tse-Kiang would have rebelled. With other important cities in rebellion the Government would have been unable to concentrate its strength against the three towns in Hu-Pe.

The rebel leaders have shown the characteristic national weakness in not following up their early victories. During the last four days many miles of railroad could have been taken under control by any really modern army.

Many officials, previously dissatisfied with the progress of reform, are rallying to the support of the Government, as they now believe that the chances for obtaining reforms are greater by aiding the dynasty than by supporting the present rebellion.

Chinese officials report that negotiations are proceeding between Admiral Sah Chen-Ping and Gen. Li Yuan-Heng, the revolutionary commander at Hankow, though the nature of the negotiations is not divulged. These officials assert that Li Yuan-Heng was coerced into the leadership, and should not be regarded as a prime mover in the rebellion.

Yuan Shi-Kai's Terms.

This acceptance of the office of Viceroy makes Yuan Shi-Kai's appointment a military one, his duty being to fight for possession of the provincial throne and make it secure by restoring order in the two large provinces of Hu-Pe and Hu-Nan.

It is reliably stated that Yuan Shi-Kai demanded permission to raise his own division of 10,000 troops, and also to cash a personal grant of 3,000,000 taels ($2,000,000.) To this humiliation the regent agreed. Yuan Shi-Kai will, it is expected, start from Peking within three days.

His acceptance of office in the presence of the real emergency which confronts the Government is a vindication of Yuan Shi-Kai's loyalty. He occupies a striking strategical position with respect to his old friends and supporters. Gen. Chao Ehr-Feng, who is combating the rebellion in Sze-Chuen, supports his right flank, and is the officer who, by the military expedition to Lhasa in 1910, amazed foreign military men. At Yuan's back he has Hsi-Liang in control of the railways, and at his left and rear Yang-Shi-Siang, Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li.

Owing to the censorship even the officials are unable to obtain reliable news, which they are eagerly seeking from the correspondents and the foreign legations. The British and Japanese reports fail to confirm the announcement that the situation at Nanking is critical.

No News From Sze Chuen.

No news was received to-day from Sze-Chuen Province; even consular reports are lacking. The American legation failed to receive any reports, except one from Consul-Gen. Greene at Hankow announcing that the battle had begun.

From Hankow comes a report that detachments of Japanese and German infantry are expected to arrive there soon.

The Russian troops have been ordered to suppress immediately any excesses by revolutionaries or bandits near the railway in Manchuria without waiting for further instructions. A Consular report says that several revolutionists have been decapitated at Mukden. Except the Japanese there are few foreign Consuls beyond Harbin and Vladivostok. Hence reports of Russian activities depend entirely upon

Continued on Page 4.

BEATS OFF THREE ROBBERS.

Cloak Manufacturer, Beset in Dark Hallway, Saves the Payroll.

Herman Schiff, a cloak and suit manufacturer, entered his factory at 157 Goerck Street shortly before 7 o'clock last night, carrying two packages of money aggregating $3,000 in bills of from $1 to $20. It was pay night, and Schiff had just returned from his bank.

As he started up the stairs a man sprang from the shadowed hallway and started after him. Schiff turned at the sound of his steps. The man lunged at the manufacturer, and Schiff let out a yell. A second man sprang down the stairs at him. He apparently had been hiding at the top of the flight. He struck Schiff with such force that all three were tumbled to the bottom of the stairs just as a third man ran in from the street.

He joined the others in beating Schiff, who clung tightly to his money and called for help at the top of his lungs. Above stairs his work people, men and girls, heard him, and ran to the stairs, but they seemed afraid to go to his assistance. The manufacturer struck out right and left.

At last he was flung into a corner where he slipped behind a heavy ash can, still clinging to his money and still calling for aid. Then he yelled to his employes:

"Help, quick. It's your wages he is after."

The cry startled some of the men into action. They bounded down the stairs and the robbers, seeing the reinforcements coming, released Schiff with a few parting blows and darted out the door.

Schiff was only a moment or two behind them, still yelling loudly, but the men ran to East Houston Street and escaped in the crowd.

Schiff reported the attempted robbery to the Union Market Station and detectives were sent to his factory. They found him handing out the wages for which he had fought. His head and face were cut and there were marks on his throat, where the robbers had tried to choke him. Otherwise he was not hurt and he declared proudly that he would have fought harder had he had to.

The detectives could get little description of the robbers as Schiff had been too excited in the fight in the dark hallway to get a good look at them. It is supposed that they followed the manufacturer to his bank and after seeing him draw the money hastened ahead of him to trap him in the hall.

JUDGE APPEALS TO THIEF.

Begs That a Watch Given Him by His Wife, Lost at Sea, Be Returned.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, now 80 years old, and long a commanding figure among American jurists, having been a member of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, made yesterday an almost tearful appeal that the thief who last Sunday night entered his country home in Far Hills, N. J., return the gold watch which, among other things, he took. No earthly treasure, Judge Dillon said yesterday, could have bought this watch, and he told why.

His wife and his daughter, Mrs. Oliver, sailed for Europe in July, 1898, in the French liner Bourgogne, to spend the Summer. The ship was lost at sea and about 500 were lost, including Mrs. Dillon and her daughter. When the news of the disaster came Judge Dillon was confined to his bed with a broken leg, but he started immediately for Halifax, where he chartered a steamer and began a search of the seas for the bodies of his wife and daughter. For days his vessel sailed over and about the spot where La Bourgogne went down, but the sea retained its dead.

The most precious memento of his wife was a watch which she had given him forty years ago on his fortieth birthday. It is inscribed, "To my husband on his fortieth birthday." This is the watch the thief got on Sunday night, and Judge Dillon hopes that even a burglar will understand why its owner values this watch more than it can ever be worth to any one else, and will return it. In addition, he offers a liberal reward for it.

GOV. DIX SEES HARRY THAW.

Pays an Unexpected Visit at Night to Matteawan Hospital for Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Gov. Dix last night paid an unostentatious visit to Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane while on his way from Wingdale, Dutchess County, where in the afternoon he inspected the site of the abandoned new State prison. He was accompanied by Col. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, and attorney James G. Meyer of this village, and it was on the invitation of Col. Scott that the Governor came on to Matteawan. His visit was without knowledge of any one here, it being his request that formalities be abandoned.

At the hospital he was taken through several of the wards, and in passing through one of the corridors Harry K. Thaw, who was sitting in one of the visiting rooms, was pointed out to him. The Governor paused and looked at Thaw for several minutes, and then passed on without making any comment.

No one in town knew of Gov. Dix's visit here until to-day, and he boarded a New York Central train here last night for Albany.

It was stated that Mr. Meyer is to be the Chairman of the new Prison Commission.

COMET DAZZLES SAILORS.

Turned Night Into Day, They Say, and Made Them Fear for Their Eyes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Night was turned into day by a fiery comet that lighted up the decks of the ship William P. Frye, according to members of the crew of the vessel, which arrived at the Spreckels sugar refinery last night from Honolulu. The crew, particularly the Japanese, were badly frightened, thinking that the world's end was near. The comet was visible from Sept. 25 until Oct. 1, between the 27th and 33d degrees of north latitude, according to Bernard Seiler, mate of the ship, who declared that the phenomenon was the most unusual he had witnessed in his long experience as a navigator. The brilliancy, he declared, was largely due to the comet being near the planet Mars.

Mate Seiler said the light was intense, and that the men were kept in their bunks despite the warm weather, and all of the crew prohibited from sleeping on deck, for fear their eyesight might become impaired.

The cargo of the Frye, which consists of 8,000 tons of sugar, has doubled in value since she left Honolulu 141 days ago.

THROWN FROM AUTO ON HIS WAY TO WED

W. C. Ewan Has Cut on Head Treated at Hospital and Reaches Bride's Side an Hour Late.

MOTHER AND FRIENDS HURT

They Are In the Hospital at Dobbs Ferry—Auto Skids and Hits a Telegraph Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—An automobile accident in which four persons were injured delayed for an hour to-day the wedding of Miss Marjorie Livingston Wilde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Wilde of Hastings-on-Hudson, to William C. Ewan of Ardsley-on-Hudson. One of those who were injured was the bridegroom.

Mr. Ewan, Mrs. Ewan, his mother; Mrs. Hopkins of Carmel, N. Y., and Miss Secor were in the automobile on their way from the Ewan residence to Olinda, Mr. Wilde's country home. They were making good time to the wedding, when in turning at Constant Street and Broadway the machine skidded over the wet pavement, and struck a telegraph pole. The three women were thrown out, and so badly hurt that they had to be taken to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital. Mr. Ewan, who was thrown against the pole, received a shaking up and a cut on the head. He went to the hospital, and as soon as he received medical attention hastened to his wedding. Those with him in the car were not seriously injured, and will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

Mr. Ewan arrived at Olinda an hour late. The ceremony was performed at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. John M. Trout of Dobbs Ferry. The bride was gowned in majestic satin trimmed with chiffon and white point lace. She wore a tulle veil, which was held in place by orange blossoms. Her ornaments were of pearls and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Harriette Cornelius Hopke of McKeesport, Penn.; Miss Madeline Newman of Yonkers, and Miss Mattie Travis Hopkins of Mount Vernon.

The best man was Harold Gordon Ewan, brother of the bridegroom. Miss Marie Sophia Stallman was the flower girl, and Masters Carl Trube and Frederick Stallman were the ribbon bearers. The ushers were Theodore Huntington Wilde and Hamilton Whitney Robinson of Yonkers. A reception followed. After an extended honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Ewan will reside in Yonkers.

SHE'LL HECKLE ROOSEVELT.

Suffragette Means to Ask Him Some Questions at Carnegie Hall.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Manhattan Borough held its annual convention yesterday in the assembly chamber of the Metropolitan Life Building. Besides being a convention, it was a household experience meeting. It adopted a party yell, and incidentally set a movement going which may result in the heckling of Col. Roosevelt when he speaks at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

Mrs. Helen Griffith of the Ways and Means Committee proposed the suffrage yell. She told the women that to get things going they must give money, and when nice large sums rolled in they must shout their approval, something like this, she said:

"Votes! Votes! Votes!—Votes! Votes! Votes!—Votes! Votes! Votes! W—S—P!"

"That's it," said Mrs. Marian Howell. "We women need some method of expression. They know how to do it at men's conventions, but we only give a dainty little clapping. I move that we practice the Griffith suffrage call on Oct. 21 when we practice the song for the City W. S. P. Convention."

They passed the motion on the spot and tried the call, but without practice it sounded a little anaemic.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman, the American girl who has been working with the English suffragettes and has now come over to help the Woman Suffrage Party here, is the one who proposes to heckle Col. Roosevelt.

"I shall send up some written questions," she said, "and if they are not answered I shall get up and ask them as we did in England. I understand it is not the custom here to ask questions verbally or heckle, but heckling would do good. We must have success in 1913 or know the reason why."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was unanimously re-elected Borough Chairman; Mrs. Helen Griffith, Vice Chairman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Tiffany; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, and Treasurer, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell.

CHARGES SON WITH BURGLARY

Father Says He Caught Him at It—Held for Grand Jury.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Awakening from sleep and recognizing a burglar who had broken into his house and was rifling his clothes as his own son, Charles C. Combs, a former police officer of Malden, chased the man to the street in an endeavor to capture him last night, and failing, swore out a complaint and appeared against him in the Malden Police Court to-day.

The father told the court that the young man, William Combs, who is 24 years old, had been the black sheep of the family. Although the son denied that he was in his father's house last night, the elder Combs maintained he was not mistaken in his identification, and William was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

SONG WRITER PENNILESS.

Raymon Moore, Author of "Sweet Marie," Ill in Hospital.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Penniless and a physical wreck, Raymon Moore, a one-time popular song writer, is seriously ill at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Moore is the author of "Sweet Marie." "Just as the Sun Went Down," and other song hits.

When the news of his critical illness reached former theatrical friends to-day, steps were hastily taken to provide for him in his misfortune.

ARNOLD BENNETT TOPPLES OVER LITERARY IDOLS

Neither Thackeray nor Dickens was a first-rate artist, and Scott, George Eliot, Dumas, and a host of others were of inferior grade, according to the English author. Read what he says in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

MRS. BELMONT PLANS BEAUTY REPAIR SHOP

Her Suffrage Headquarters Will Provide a Cosmetic Course for Her Followers.

THINKS IT IS NEEDED

Sold Soap to Friends at Newport Last Summer "with Encouraging Success."

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's Political Equality Headquarters at 15 East Forty-first Street is to be also a headquarters for beauty-doctoring among the fair and unfranchised sex, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Belmont herself in Dress, a woman's magazine, for November. Mrs. Belmont calls it a "Department of Hygiene," and its function "human repair work." At the department women who want to vote and be equal with men will be able to get free lectures on hygiene and, at slightly higher cost, soap, powder, and other ablutionary and cosmetic ointments and concoctions, conducive to greater pulchritude.

In her article Mrs. Belmont laments the fact that French girls far surpass the American girl in the proper care of person and personal beauty.

"In France the girls, whether they are in shops or hold more or less responsible positions, are all the acme of perfect grooming," writes Mrs. Belmont. "They do not put out all their money into their clothes, hats, shoes, and gloves. Rather, it goes into the choice of good soaps for the skin and hair, creams, manicure articles, and the like. Their hair is always soft, fluffy, and well shampooed.

"The fact that many girls to-day, especially those who work, have little time and opportunity for intelligent thought and attention—accurate knowledge, indeed—on the subject of caring for their bodily homes has resulted in my decision to start a Department of Hygiene at the Political Equality Headquarters, 15 East Forty-first Street, New York, this Winter. I have been working all Summer with some of the best authorities in the country on a list of scientifically pure specialties, the formulas for many of which come from Vienna.

"A number of articles, especially the Castile soaps, I sold to friends at Newport last Summer, with encouraging success. The goods are prepared by the best chemists in the largest laboratories in the United States, and are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug act of June 30, 1906.

"In addition to this free lectures to girls and women will be given, once a week in the large hall at Political Equality Headquarters on matters of interest to women exclusively. These lectures will be given by leading women physicians of the country. Their object will be to better equip girls and women to go out into the fight for bread and butter, and to maintain their right to a place to live and develop in the world."

After the lectures, Mrs. Belmont adds, those who wish may remain for free consultations with the doctors, in order to be put on the right track with regard to themselves and their health.

"Nothing exactly along these lines has ever before been tried in the United States," she concludes, "and I am convinced that this effort toward human repair work and upbuilding is truly worth while."

The lectures and repair work will be for women only.

GAYNOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

Not Thinking of Presidency, but Trying to be a Good Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—Mayor Gaynor of New York, who spoke before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention to-day, was asked if he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. He hesitated a moment and said:

"You must excuse me from answering your question about the Presidency. I am not a candidate. I have the biggest job I know of as Mayor of New York, and I want to do it."

Then turning to his own field of endeavors he said:

"Why, in New York City I am simply trying to give honest and intelligent government through all of the departments. There are difficulties. The chief one is the constant effort of two or three thoroughly corrupt newspaper proprietors to deceive the public mind and prevent good government. They are thoroughly corrupt libelers.

"Yet one of them is under the delusion that he is fit to hold any office, even the Presidency. Just think of a common libeler imagining himself elected to any high office."

Mayor Gaynor was asked his opinion of the initiative, referendum, and recall, and replied:

"I cannot now discuss the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. It is a big subject. With an intelligent electorate, all out of our common schools and colleges, they would work well; under other conditions, ill."

The Mayor would not discuss National politics, but added:

"But I do hope, however, the crop of politicians who sneer at the business men of the country have run their course. Who should have more to say about the Government of the country than the business men and those who pay heavily toward the Government's expenses?"

As Mayor Gaynor entered the convention auditorium this morning every delegate to the Waterways Convention rose from his seat and gave a cheer.

WIFE DIES OF POISON IN MEDICINE BOTTLE

Husband Had Substituted Cyanide for Headache Cure, but Says He Warned Her.

FINDS HER DEAD IN BED

Heart Disease, Said Doctor at First—Coroner's Physician Discovers Differently at Autopsy—Calls Police In.

County Physician McKenzie of Newark, N. J., has ordered a police investigation of the death of Mrs. Allison McFarland, wife of the advertising manager of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Company of Ampere, N. J. Mrs. McFarland was found dead in bed yesterday morning in her home at 346 Park Avenue, Newark. An autopsy showed that she had been killed by cyanide of potassium.

Dr. McKenzie learned that McFarland recently emptied the contents of a bottle which had contained a headache cure much used by his wife and replaced it with cyanide of potassium. It was this poison which Mrs. McFarland took.

McFarland himself told Dr. McKenzie of this substitution of the contents of the familiar medicine bottle. He said he got the poison to use in cleaning some jewelry and took care to caution his wife about the change. Mr. McFarland said he was sure his wife had thoroughly appreciated the deadly nature of the cyanide and could not have been perplexed over what the bottle contained. He said he believed that she had forgotten his warning and had taken up the bottle, believing it to hold her usual headache cure.

Mrs. McFarland's death occurred some time on Tuesday night or yesterday morning, when only she and her infant were in the house. McFarland and a boy of 6 years had left Newark for this city on Tuesday afternoon, the father wishing to transact some business, and deciding to give the youngster a holiday in the city. They spent the night here and set out for Newark yesterday morning.

The husband himself found his wife dead in bed. On entering the house he called to her and received no answer. He hurried upstairs to her bedroom and found her in bed, apparently asleep. The baby was playing on the floor. McFarland tried to arouse his wife, and when he failed, hurried out for a doctor.

The physician immediately pronounced Mrs. McFarland dead. He said he thought she had died of heart disease. County Physician McKenzie, however, thought he recognized traces of potassium poisoning, and his autopsy confirmed this. Then he questioned Mr. McFarland.

The husband told readily of his substitution of the contents of Mrs. McFarland's medicine bottle, but was certain that he had made quite clear to her what he had done. He said that his wife frequently suffered from headaches, and was accustomed to use the medicine almost daily.

Dr. McKenzie said his investigation had not disclosed any trouble between husband and wife which would have led her to commit suicide. He declined to express a belief as to whether her death had been by suicide, accident, or the result of foul play, but said he had found nothing to indicate the latter.

The McFarlands had lived in Park Avenue only about two months and neighbors said they had appeared to be happy. Mrs. McFarland was about 38 years old.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.

Physics Award for This Year Likely to be Given to American Inventor.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18.—It is stated that the Nobel Prize for Physics will probably be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison.

Each of the five annual Nobel Prizes—for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) physics, (2) chemistry, and (3) physiology or medicine; (4) for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort toward the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace—is worth about $40,000.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer, chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, leaving an enormous fortune.

Last year's physics prize was awarded to Prof. J. D. van der Waals of Amsterdam. The prize in 1909 was divided between William Marconi and Prof. Karl Braun of Strassburg. Others to whom the physics prizes have been awarded are Prof. Röntgen, Prof. Leonard of Kiel, and Prof. Lippmann of the University of Paris.

DAUGHTER IN DREXEL HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould Elated Over Birth of First Grandchild.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., (Miss Marjorie Gould,) are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter yesterday at their residence, 1,015 Fifth Avenue. This is the first grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, and will be christened Edith Kingdon Drexel.

Many congratulatory messages and flowers were received at the Drexel home during the afternoon and last evening. Mother and daughter are said to be doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould are at their town house, 857 Fifth Avenue, and are very much elated over the birth of their first grandchild.

CHOATES' GOLD GUARDED.

Golden Wedding Gifts Kept and Shipped Under a Detective's Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Several heavy cases, each bound with iron bands and bearing the secret mark of the express company, indicating the value of the contents of the case, were loaded into the express car at Stockbridge to-day under the observation of a detective, who guarded the cases on the run of the Berkshire express to New York.

These cases contained the 300 gold gifts sent to Stockbridge for the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. Since last Friday they had not been out of the sight of a special detective sent to Stockbridge to guard them. The officer was in the room when the gifts were shown Sunday night, and slept in the room every night they were in Stockbridge. It was feared that robbers from New York might be tempted into the country by the hope of such rich booty.

Ten thousand dollars is said to be a very conservative figure for the value of the gifts. They range in value all the way from $5 gold pieces to the $4,000 gold service sent by J. Pierpont Morgan. In New York the gold will be placed in a safe deposit vault.

RUSSIA HAS TOO MUCH SUGAR

Wants Agreement of 1907 Rescinded—Conference Is Summoned.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.—The International Sugar Conference will be summoned to meet at Brussels next week to consider a request made by Russia that she be permitted to renounce the agreement of 1907, whereby her sugar exports were limited until 1913.

Russia's reason for this request is her exceptional crop. Her stocks are overwhelming, and she wishes to increase her exports.

If the request is granted the price of sugar will fall in all European markets.

SUES STANDARD OIL CO.

Dealer Says He Never Was Paid for His Business or Commissions.

Trial of two suits brought against the Standard Oil Company by John J. Moran was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Brown. Moran was formerly a paint and oil dealer at 77 East Fifty-second Street. He claims $25,000 as the value of his business, which he turned over to the company on entering its employ, and $6,000 as commissions on selling the company's products.

Moran says he was induced to enter the company's employ and give it a list of his 1,400 customers and was then dismissed after ninety days without valid reasons. The company has put in a counter claim for $15,000 goods it claims Moran ordered and failed to pay for when in business for himself.

HURT ON ROCKEFELLER LAND

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Butler of Florida In Auto Upset Near Brandon.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The touring automobile of C. C. Butler, a business man of Jacksonville, Florida, containing Mr. Butler, Mrs. Butler, and their chauffeur, Friend Smith, left the road yesterday afternoon in the Rockefeller preserves at Brandon and overturned over a ten-foot embankment. Smith, though painfully hurt, walked to Brandon Station and summoned aid for the injured passengers.

Employes of the Rockefeller estate found Mrs. Butler badly hurt. With her husband she was conveyed to Brandon Station and taken by train to a hospital in Cornwall, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler were on their way from Liberty, where they spent the Summer, and were making a tour of the Adirondacks previous to returning South. Advices from the Cornwall Hospital to-night say that the injured will recover.

REVEALS SECRET IN DELIRIUM

Mother Tells Children That Father, Long Thought Dead, Is In Almshouse.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 18.—While delirious during a serious illness Mrs. Matthew Scanlon of Newark revealed to her children the fact that their father, who was supposed to have been dead for many years, was alive and in the City Almshouse in this city. The children yesterday visited their father in the almshouse and took him home with them. He is now nearly 70 years old.

About eighteen years ago Matthew Scanlon was a printer, employed by the Mershon Company of this city. On returning home from work one evening he found his home on Cherry Street empty, and no trace could he find of the whereabouts of his family.

After a long search for his wife and children Scanlon's health gave way and the man was finaly sent to the City Almshouse. He was unwilling at first to go with his children yesterday when they called for him, as he was satisfied with the place that had been his home for fifteen years. After much pleading, however, he consented to go with them on their promise that he would be well-cared for during the rest of his life.

JUDGE AND BANKER SO POOR.

First Swears Off $10,000 Taxes—Other Declares He Owns Nothing.

Lawyers and others who daily visit the County Court House in Brooklyn had their curiosity aroused yesterday by a story to the effect that a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn had escaped payment on a $10,000 personal tax assessment by swearing, in effect, that he had no resources. The tale was told by Tax Commissioner Judson G. Wall while speaking on the personal tax law at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association.

The Supreme Court Justice, who draws a salary of $17,500 a year, visited the personal tax office and angrily protested against the "outrage" of the assessment. He swore that all he owned was $3,000 in cash, which was more than offset by $4,000 owed by him on open accounts. All the Court House frequenters were wondering yesterday who this Supreme Court Justice was, but none could learn.

Another case told by Commissioner Wall was that of a banker in Manhattan, who lives in one of the finest houses in Brooklyn and who rides in costly automobiles. This man was assessed for $30,000. He swore that he owned absolutely no property of any kind and also that he did not owe anybody a penny.

WRECK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Establishment Which Furnished Strikebreakers Blown Up.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 18.—Dynamiters wrecked the office of the Sun Employment Agency on Front Avenue last night. The explosion shook scores of other buildings, including the City Hall, four blocks away. The entire street within a block each way of the employment agency was littered with broken glass, wood, and sections of corrugated iron, of which the walls of the building were composed. No one was injured, although a number of persons were in the immediate vicinity. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars.

Thomas Goodwin, proprietor of the employment agency, said he had no knowledge of an enemy. He added:

"For the last few weeks I have been advertising for men to take places left vacant by strikers on the Harriman lines, but no one said a word to me about furnishing strikebreakers that would cause me any alarm, and I have not furnished more than fifteen or twenty men. My own sons are union men, and I don't really think the unions were behind this act. Mine is the only local agency furnishing strikebreakers."

STEEL TRUST IS TO GIVE UP ORE

It Will Cancel Lease of Great Northern Lands Covering Possibly a Billion Tons.

RATE ON ORE TO BE CUT, TOO

Haul on Steel Corporation's Two Railroads to be Twenty Cents a Ton Less.

COMPLAINT MADE TO TAFT

Commissioner of Corporations Smith Had Reported That These Advantages Constituted a Monopoly.

The United States Steel Corporation has decided to cancel its lease of the Great Northern ore lands, and to reduce by 20 cents a ton the freight rate on iron ore on the railroads it controls in the Lake Superior district.

These two steps were regarded yesterday as the corporation's response to the findings of Commissioner of Corporations Smith in the report submitted by him in July to President Taft. In the full text of the report, recently printed, the Commissioner says: "Indeed, in so far as the Steel Corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of monopolistic character, it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

Since the Commissioner's report was submitted to the President it has been rumored many times that this report was being made the basis of an inquiry by the Attorney General's office into the propriety of bringing a suit against the corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Specific reports published from time to time that such a suit was about to be filed have brought out denials from the Attorney General that any suit against the Steel Corporation had been prepared, but this has not set at rest the expectation on the part of many people in the financial district that a suit would be undertaken.

Among those who have held to this view are some who, at the same time, have expressed confidence that such a suit would not be successful. The action upon which the corporation has now decided was regarded in well-informed banking circles yesterday as greatly strengthening the company's position in the event of a suit under the Sherman law. For this reason the action now contemplated was regarded as an intent to remove the objections mentioned in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. At the same time it was thought that purely business motives were not lacking for the action.

Ore in Vast Quantities.

The iron ore deposits covered by the lease which the Steel Corporation has decided to terminate, have been variously estimated by Mr. Hill and his friends as containing from 400,000,000 tons to 1,000,000,000 tons of ore, while some of the experts of the United States Steel Corporation have estimated the tonnage as nearer 250,000,000 tons. The Bureau of Corporations puts it at about 300,000,000 tons. The lands containing this ore were owned partly by the Northern Pacific Railway, but principally by companies controlled by the Great Northern Railway.

In 1906 they were placed in the hands of Trustees and leased to the United States Steel Corporation through the Great Western Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, which itself guaranteed the lease. The lease provided for a minimum tonnage to be extracted each year, which increased from year to year, and also for a steadily advancing price, beginning at an initial charge of $1.65 a ton, which included the the charge for hauling the ore over the Great Northern's line to the upper lake ports.

The lease contained a clause providing that the Steel Corporation could, if it chose, terminate the lease in 1915 by giving two years' notice. If not so terminated, the lease was to run in perpetuity, or until all the ore was exhausted. It is this clause that the Steel Corporation is now to avail itself of to sever its control over these vast deposits of ore and to leave them free, after 1915, for purchase by any of its rivals.

Just by what percentage the relinquishment of these lands reduces the Steel Corporation's hold on the country's iron ore deposits, chief of which are the Lake Superior deposits, does not appear from any available statistics. It depends on which of the estimates, ranging from 250,000,000 tons to 1,000,000,000 tons, is accepted. If the latter figure is closest to the truth, the ore in the Hill lands closely approximated the tonnage of the iron ore in the Lake Superior region controlled by the Steel Corporation up to the time it took the lease on the Hill lands.

Put Millions in Developments.

Under the terms of the lease the Steel Corporation's subsidiary, in addition to the royalty paid to the Trustees of the land, had to meet all the cost of development work and the cost of mining the ore. It is estimated that since the lease went into effect the Steel Corporation has expended in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 in development work, including advance royalties, and this money can only be recovered by the use of ore from these lands in sufficient amount to offset the outlay.

In its decision to cut the rate on iron ore by 20 cents a ton, or from 80 cents to 60 cents a ton, on the two roads controlled by it in the lake region, the Duluth & Iron Range and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, the Steel Corporation is meeting to that extent the second of the chief points made against it, namely, that it was charging excessive rates on ore, thus putting a handicap on independent steel companies which might have to make shipments over these two railroads.

This action on the part of the Steel

Corporation is likely to have a still wider effect, however, for it was the opinion of railroad men well informed regarding conditions in that territory that this lowering of rates would almost necessarily lead to a similar reduction by other lines carrying ore to the upper lake ports. The chief of these is the Great Northern, but the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie both reach an iron ore deposit a little further west which is now being developed. The Soo line already has in effect for this ore a lower rate than that now charged on the other lines.

The lowering of this freight rate will cause little if, indeed, any loss to the United States Steel Corporation, for what it loses nominally by reduced earnings on its railroads will be offset by a reduction in the rominal cost of its ore. The real effect is to put in a lower rate, which independent shippers may make use of to obtain their iron ore supplies.

Comment in Smith's Report.

The significance of the Steel Corporation's proposed abandonment of its lease of the Hill ore lands and of its reduction in the freight rate on lake iron ore is emphasized by passages from the report of Commissioner of Corporations Smith dealing with these two matters. After reciting the terms of the lease of the Great Northern ore lands, the report says:

The question, therefore, arises as to why the Steel Corporation entered into this lease under the onerous conditions noted. The only reasonable explanation which the bureau has found for this unusual transactions is that it was designed to prevent this ore from falling into the hands of competitors of the corporation. Had this ore been sold or leased in small parcels to a large number of independent producers this might have tended to depress the price of ore as well as to foster competition in the manufacture of iron and steel. On the other hand, if these ore lands were simply held by the Great Northern interests without development, this would leave the opportunity open for the organization of a very important rival to the Steel Corporation. At this time, however, the Steel Corporation was the only concern in the iron and steel business which was in a position to consider the acquisition of these Hill ore lands in a single block. By securing control of these enormous reserves the Steel Corporation obviously strengthened its control of the ore industry, and at the same time put substantial obstacles in the way of further competition in the iron and steel industry.

The Steel Corporation specifically denies that this lease was intended to thus head off competition, and, instead, contends that it was desired merely in order to strengthen the corporation's ore reserves.

At the time this lease was entered into, however, the corporation had fully a thirty years' supply (and perhaps a fifty years' supply) of ore under its control. Had this Hill ore been acquired at a bargain price, an obvious reason for its acquisition would be furnished; but, in view of the extraordinarily high rate of royalty at which this ore was taken over and the other onerous conditions in the lease, particularly the high minimum tonnage stipulated, the only reasonable explanation, in the opinion of the bureau, is that the corporation chiefly desired to forestall competition. The high royalty named in this lease, therefore, instead of being proof of a marked appreciation in ore values, is rather an indication of the extent to which the Steel corporation was ready to go in order to prevent this ore from falling into the hands of rival interests.

Of the rates charged on iron ore the report says:

Found Ore Rates Excessive.

The dominating position in the ore industry enjoyed by the Steel Corporation through this great ownership of ore reserves is heightened because of its very marked degree of control of the transportation of ore in the Lake Superior district. The corporation owns two of the most important ore railroads—the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway. The ore rates on these railroads are about 1 cent per ton mile. Their operating expenses are very low, that of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern in 1910 being below 30 per cent. of gross earnings as against an average of 66 per cent. for all of the railroads of the country. The net earnings of these ore railroads, which are chiefly from the ore traffic, are phenomenal. This has the practical effect of reducing the Steel Corporation's net cost of ore to itself at upper lake ports, and, on the other hand, of increasing that cost to such of its competitors as are dependent upon the corporation's railroad for transportation.

The rate charged on these roads, the Commissioner says in his report, is undoubtedly excessive. He points out that from 1904 to 1910 the dividends paid in five out of those seven years varied from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. on the Duluth & Iron Range stock and from 102¾ per cent. to 240 per cent. on the stock of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern. The Commissioner points out, however, that the capitalization of these roads, in view of their cost, is low.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Solicitor General Lehmann declined this evening to discuss the report that the Steel Corporation has decided to cancel its lease on the Northwest ore properties it has been holding. The information did not seem to be news to him, but he stuck to the attitude he has taken all along, that he could not talk about Steel Corporation affairs in view of his connection with the Government.

L. W. HILL CAN'T BELIEVE IT.

Looks Like a Wall Street Story to Depress Stocks, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—"The story looks like a Wall Street story started to depress stocks," said L. W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, when told to-night of the report that the United States Steel Corporation intended to reduce freight rates on its ore roads and to cancel the Great Northern ore leases.

"I have heard nothing about the meeting," said Mr. Hill, "and if there was anything in the report I think I would have known about it. I saw some of the Steel officials a couple of days ago, and I expect to see them again this week. Some of them have been up here looking after the opening of a new mine on the Great Northern lease. That could not look much as if they intended to cancel the lease. Furthermore, the lease cannot be canceled until 1915.

"I think the story was started in Wall Street to make things a little worse than they are, as if they were not bad enough already. Somebody probably expects to make some money by depressing the market a couple of points. I think that is all there is to the story."

Mr. Hill said that the report of the reduction in freight rates was news to him also.

ACCUSES RUSSELL HARRISON

Uses Trusteeship as a Shield Against Creditors, Say Man He Sues.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—Russell B. Harrison, son of the late President Benjamin Harrison, is charged with using his trusteeship of William Henry Harrison's estate as a shield to protect him against his creditors, in answer to one of his suits on a note in the Superior Court to-day in this city.

Mr. Harrison sued Francis M. Ingler on a $30 note and Mr. Ingler in his answer says the case should be dismissed at Mr. Harrison's cost, because it is alleged that Russell B. Harrison puts all his assets into the estate of William Henry Harrison, for which he is trustee, thus keeping it in his own jurisdiction and out of the jurisdiction of his creditors.

The answer to the complaint states further that the late President, knowing of Russell's debt, made him trustee of an estate left ostensibly to W. H. Harrison, but in reality to Russell B. Harrison, who gets the use of the property, but not the title to it.

Southern League Umpire Ill Here.

Michael O'Brien of 90 Lexington Avenue, an umpire in the Southern Baseball League, was removed last night from his home to Bellevue Hospital suffering from acute pneumonia, contracted several days ago, when he came here to see the world's championship series. Patrolman Cody was notified of O'Brien's condition and summoned Dr. Howell from Bellevue Hospital. O'Brien offered the ambulance surgeon a baseball with which he said Baker knocked the home run in Philadelphia on Monday. Dr. Howell said O'Brien's condition was serious.

GETTING TOGETHER FOR TOBACCO ATTACK

Attitude of Three Southern States Indicated by North Carolina Attorney General.

QUESTIONS TO WICKERSHAM

Anti-Trust League to Urge Criminal Suits Upon Solicitor General—Independents Here Active.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 18.—Before leaving to-day for New York to fill his engagement with the Attorneys General of South Carolina and Virginia Attorney General T. W. Bickett of North Carolina discussed at length his attitude in the movement he had brought about whereby the Attorneys General of the three States constituting the "bright" tobacco belt of the country are to co-operate in filing a protest against the impending plan for the dismemberment of the American Tobacco Company on the ground that it is farcical in its ineffectiveness. Mr. Bickett declares his belief that the decree of the Supreme Court, if conscientiously applied with enforcement of the law as interpreted by the court, would put an end to monopoly in this country.

When the newspapers first foreshadowed the proposed plan he wrote to Attorney General Wickersham saying that if present stockholders in the American Tobacco Company should be allowed to receive stock in all the lesser companies into which it is to be divided, in proportion to their holdings in the American Tobacco Company, "the decision of the Supreme Court will not be a thing of value."

To this Mr. Wickersham replied that he knew of no means absolutely to avoid the difficulties suggested by Mr. Bickett, but that he had insisted that preferred stockholders should have the same power as common stockholders in voting, and ventured to hope that potential competition would soon develop.

Ten days ago, when the newspapers carried a fuller statement of what the plan of division would be, proposing three smaller companies or parts with stockholders' interests, in each the same, the scheme impressed him as farcical, and he again wrote to Mr. Wickersham that such a course would afford no relief to the men who grow tobacco; that when these men see a single aggregation of capital arbitrarily fixing prices of products of their labor they are stirred by the feeling that produced the French Revolution, and that the night riders of Kentucky are the legitimate offspring of commercial tyranny.

He indicated a desire to file a protest and brief in behalf of the independent tobacco growers of North Carolina, and his purpose to interest the Attorneys General of South Carolina and Virginia in such action, and that their position would be that the proposed plan of division is in no way a compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court.

To this letter Mr. Wickersham replied that the newspapers had not published anything like an accurate account of the plan which he understood the American Tobacco Company proposed to submit; that he could not say in advance what his attitude with respect to the plan would be, and that he presumed the court would allow Mr. Bickett and those associated with him to be heard orally or by printed brief.

Mr. Wickersham's position Mr. Bickett declares to be entirely proper, and he says that in the meantime he has arranged for his conference with the Attorneys General of Virginia and South Carolina beginning to-morrow, and that he cannot say what their attitude will be until a careful study of the plan actually submitted is made by them, but that if it does not show a serious effort to dissolve the combination and end the monopoly, then, in behalf of the tobacco growers of the three States, they will file a protest against the adoption of the plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The most drastic action yet suggested to prevent the acceptance by the court of the Tobacco Trust's plan for reorganization will be made to the Department of Justice to-morrow when a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Trust League calls upon Solicitor General Lehmann. The members of the sub-committee will argue that the trust officials have disobeyed the mandate of the Supreme Court, and will urge that they be haled before that tribunal on a charge of contempt, and that criminal suits be brought to carry out the intent of the Supreme Court.

The sub-committee will consist of Cottet T. Bride, a close personal and political friend of William Jennings Bryan; Herman J. Schulteis, and Henry Martin. The full committee this morning voted that the reorganization plan is a sham, that it perpetuates the monopoly and retains it in the hands of twenty-seven men. These views will be presented in detail to the Solicitor General.

"We believe it apparent to all," said Mr. Martin this afternoon, "that the Tobacco Trust has not really dissolved and that its reorganization plan is a subterfuge. An analysis of that plan shows that twenty-seven men will still have a monopoly of the tobacco business of the United States.

"The Supreme Court ordered a real dissolution to bring the trust companies within the meaning of the Sherman law. The manner in which the tobacco magnates are going about that dissolution is a virtual defiance of the highest court and of the law.

"Criminal prosecutions will convince these offenders and the public of the fact that the Department of Justice means business. We are told by reliable lawyers that there are means whereby the actual dissolution of the trust can be accomplished within ninety days, and the league will present resolutions asking the department to take drastic steps immediately."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Schulteis have taken part in aiding the Stanley Committee of the House in procuring information against the Steel Trust.

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO PLAN.

Independents Get Permission to Present Objections to Reorganization.

The United States Circuit Court granted permission yesterday for the organizations of independent tobacco men, represented by Louis D. Brandeis and Felix H. Levy, to present their objections to the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company at the hearings to be begun on Oct. 30.

The independents are not parties to the suit, and would have no standing in court except by courtesy, but it has been understood all along that the court was desirous of hearing all who have any substantial interest in the premises.

The court was careful at the same time to state that the petitioners would not be permitted to intervene, which would make them actual parties to the proceeding, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, in case they were not satisfied with the decision of the lower court. The independents are confident, however, that in such an event an appeal will be taken by R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Inc., which has been a party to the suit from the start.

The Richardson Company, although it has been fighting the trust for four years, and is opposed to the reorganization plan, is a subsidiary, though an unwilling one, of the American Tobacco Company. It was therefore named as a party defendant in the suit, and as such admitted cheerfully that all the Government's contentions against the trust were true. For this reason it would have the right of appeal if the outcome in the Circuit Court should not meet with its views. It is also possible, of course, for the Government to appeal if a plan not satisfactory to the Attorney General should be approved.

Concerns That are Involved.

The organizations in whose behalf the petition was filed yesterday are the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America and the Independent Tobacco Salesmen's Association of America.

The first association is made up of Cigar Leaf Tobacco Boards of Trade in Boston, Hartford, Albany, Elmira, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Penn.; Baltimore, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and other cities, the total membership embracing 277 firms engaged in importing, growing, and packing leaf tobacco.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association is composed of sixty-five concerns engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, Savannah, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Murrayville, Ky.; Tampa, and Newark. The Salesmen's Asssociation is composed of individuals employed by independent tobacco firms.

The petition sets out that the petitioners are vitally interested in the determination which may be made by the Circuit Court of the dissolution of the tobacco combination and that it will be of great importance to the future welfare of their respective businesses.

The petitioners declare that the plan submitted by the American Tobacco Company "is fundamentally defective" in that it fails, in substance and effect, to conform to the requirements of the decree of the Supreme Court, inasmuch as its adoption and approval would not in any substantial sense restore free competitive conditions in the tobaco industry or remove the domination of the independent industry which has been exercised by the combination. It is further set up that the adoption of the plan "would seriously and prejudicially affect the business interests of the petitioners and of the general independent tobacco interests of this country."

Want to File Objections.

The petitioners asked that they be permitted to file objections and to be heard by counsel at the hearings. They also declared that "they are advised that it will be necessary to have access to certain written data and documents upon which, in part, the plan appears to have been based; more particularly, the written data upon which there is based in the plan the tabulations showing the names of the various factories controlled by the said combination, and the various brands of tobacco and other article produced by them, together with the respective productions and output of such factories; and lists of the stockholders of the various defendant corporations," and asked that an appropriate order be made directing either that the written data or other documents be filed with the Clerk of the Court, with leave to the petitioners to examine them, or that, in some other appropriate way, the petitioners have reasonable access to them.

This last request was denied by the court, which said: "The court will entertain no application for the filing of documents except by parties to the suit." The court also ruled that "any brief or memoranda desired to be presented to the court must be handed up at or before the commencement of the hearing" on Oct. 30.

What the Independents Want.

The independents, through their counsel, Messrs. Brandeis & Levy, will take advantage of this permission not only to object to specific features of the plan but to suggest affirmatively in what way these features should be modified. This suggested counter-plan will be filed probably early next week. Referring to the court's ruling that the independents would not be permitted to intervene and become parties to the suit, Mr. Levy said yesterday:

"We did not ask to intervene. We asked merely to be permitted to present our objections and to be heard at the argument, and this request has been granted."

A similar petition for permission to be heard will be filed to-day by Henry H. Hunter, as counsel for the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association, and it is possible that there will be applications from other organizations of independents in the various branches of the tobacco industry.

An amended petition will also be filed in the next few days by the Richardson Company, whose original petition was filed before the plan of the trust was completed. Mr. Carruth said yesterday that, inasmuch as the proposed plan of disintegration did not carry out the letter or spirit of the Supreme Court's decree, the amended petition would demand the appointment of a receiver and the complete dissolution of the combination.

"The Supreme Court," said Mr. Carruth, "gave the trust two alternatives. One permitted the company to work out a plan of dissolution which would restore competitive condidtions as they existed before the formation of the trust. If this could not be done the decree called for the appointment of a receiver.

"The Richardson Company does not consider that the plan as submitted does in any way restore competition or follow the rules laid down by the Supreme Court. Consequently, if we cannot get the Circuit Court to see the matter in this light, we shall certainly appeal it back to the Supreme Court for that body to order the carrying out of its own decree.

"Of course, if the plan is so modified as to restore competitive conditions and to re-establish the independent position formerly held by the Richardson Company a receivership would not be necessary from out point of view."

The status of the Attorneys General of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia before the court remains to be determined, but nobody interested doubts that they will be heard if they so desire. They are all expected in this city this morning and will go into conference with each other and with the counsel for the Richardson Company and for the independents.

Another conference that is to be held to-day will consist of delegates from associations of independents in all branches of the tobacco industry in various parts of the country. This conference was called a week ago by the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America. It will be held at the rooms of the New York Cigar Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, 141 Maiden Lane.

To-morrow night a meeting called by the Independent Tobacco Salesmen's Association will be held at Terrace Garden.

PUPIL PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Was Taking His First Lesson When a Detective Got Him—Court Lenient.

Magistrate Krotel in the Night Court yesterday put on probation a young man who said he was Henry Matson, a waiter of 519 East 170th Street, and who was charged with attempting to pick pockets.

Detective Cassazza arrested him on an Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car, together with Henry Ferdinand, who, the detective said, was known to him as being on a suspended sentence of Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for jostling passengers on cars. According to the detective, both men were jostling passengers.

Matson told the Magistrate that he had been penniless when he met Ferdinand, who, he declared, said he would show him how to earn money fast enough as a pickpocket. Matson said he was taking his first lesson under Ferdinand when he was arrested.

Magistrate Krotel put Matson on probation and ordered the detective to take Ferdinand to General Sessions to-day.

SHOT IN LEG BY A FRIEND.

Pistol Went Off While It Was Being Loaded, Victim Tells Surgeons.

While in a barn in Westchester Village, last night, Francis Rafferty of 1,413 Williamsbridge Road, was accidentally shot in the right thigh, so he told the surgeons in Fordham Hospital, where he went for treatment. The wound was not serious, as the bullet merely penetrated the fleshy part of the thigh.

Rafferty explained that he was watching an acquaintance load a revolver, and that the weapon was accidentally discharged. The hospital officials notified the police, and Detective Remey was detailed to investigate the shooting.

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489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S., Bklyn
597 Broad St., near Hahne's, Newark

NEW GLIDER RECORD BY ORVILLE WRIGHT

Twice in the Air for One Minute and Fifteen Seconds, Then Falls, Wrecking Machine.

ACCIDENT DUE TO A GALE

Test Flights Convince Him of the Flying Qualities of a Motorless Aeroplane.

MANTEO, N. C., Oct. 18.—Orville Wright twice broke the world's gliding record to-day, remaining aloft in his machine on each occasion for 1 minute and 15 seconds. On the last of his five flights into the air a thirty-mile wind was blowing, and he fell with the glider a distance of fourteen feet, but was unhurt.

The machine was smashed.

Mr. Wright, despite the damage to the machine, was much pleased with the flights. He felt, he said, that to-day's experiments demonstrated his ability to stay in the air without the aid of a motor just as soon as certain alterations are made in the construction of his aircraft.

"I am particularly pleased to have broken the world's record by three seconds," he said. "The main trouble was that the vertical rudder in front was too much for the rudder behind, and this interfered with the control. This defect will be remedied when the glider is repaired, and the work will be done in time for the next blow."

The final flight was spectacular. Wright lost control of the aeroplane, with the result that the fall completely wrecked both wings on the right side. When the machine struck the ground it turned turtle, and the aviator was hurled a considerable distance.

When the Wright party arose this morning a heavy rain was driving across the sand dunes, and it was not until late in the afternoon that flights were attempted. In the second flight the glider, for the first time since the trials began, stood horizontal and stationary for five seconds, at an elevation of sixty feet. Finally it moved forward and downward, and came to the ground 200 feet to the north. This was the best flight of the day.

RODGERS REACHES DALLAS.

Cross-Continent Flier in Texas Town on His Way West.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 18.—C. P. Rodgers, the airman, who arrived in Fort Worth yesterday in his coast-to-coast flight, left here at 12:15 P. M. to-day on a thirty-mile flight to Dallas, where he gave an exhibition at the Texas State Fair.

He will stay in Dallas until to-morrow, when at noon he plans to start for San Antonio.

LAWSON FACES TRIAL JURY.

Boston Broker in Court on Charge of Maintaining a Lottery.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 18.—Thomas W. Lawson was placed on trial in the Superior Criminal Court this afternoon on the charge of maintaining a lottery. He faced Judge Quinn and a jury on his appeal from a $100 fine in a lower court.

The financier motored from his Scituate home to the Court House, loitered about for five hours while a Scituate liquor case was being disposed of, and took a place where, a few moments before, a youth stood while being sentenced to the State Prison.

Three lawyers, former Superior Court Judge Robert O. Harris, now a Congressman from the Fourteenth Massachusetts District; Homer R. Alberts, and Henry F. Hurlbut of Boston were at the financier's side.

Congressman Harris said at the close of the day's proceedings:

"I shall keep Mr. Lawson from doing any talking until the case is over. He merely is insisting that he be informed as to his rights. The matter of the $100 fine makes no difference to him. The case is full of legal perplexities."

For the prosecution eighteen witnesses were sworn, among them Levi T. Lyons of Brookline, the winner of the horse and phaeton. It is expected the defense will call more than twenty witnesses. Plans have been made for the case to occupy the next two days.

Edward A. McSweeney, Lawson's private secretary, was the first witness called. He said:

"I ordered 10,000 tickets, and later 5,000 more, to be distributed to those admitted to the Marshfield Fair.

"Mr. Lawson offered a horse and phaeton as a gift to the holder of a ticket with a certain number. That was a way he had of exercising charity. He was making nothing out of the scheme."

FOR CRUELTY TO TURTLES.

Ship Captain Held for Allowing Their Flippers to be Pierced.

Capt. Cleveland H. Downs of the Ward liner Saratoga was held for Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to turtles. This is the first time since 1876 that the law has been invoked in behalf of this order of reptiles. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals accused the Captain of suffering the flippers of some sixty-five large, green turtles, consigned to New York as freight aboard the Saratoga, to be pierced and tied to prevent them from crawling over the sides of the ship. Dr. W. Reid Blair, veterinarian of the Bronx Zoo, was called to give expert testimony in the case.

In deciding to hold Capt. Downs for trial Magistrate Freschi, in the Jefferson Market Court, after identifying a turtle as an animal, wrote this testudinal opinion:

"It must have come to the attention of many that the treatment of animals to be used for food while in transit to a stock yard or to a market is sometimes not short of cruel, and in some instances torturable. Hogs have their noses perforated and a ring placed in them, ears of calves are similarly treated, chickens are crowded into freight cars, codfish is taken out of the waters and thrown into barrels of ice and sold in the market as live cod, eels have been known to squirm in the frying pan, and snails, lobsters, and crabs are thrown into boiling water irrespective of the devious means that might be adopted to destroy life before these cruelties are perpetrated upon them.

"Still no one has raised a voice in protest. These practices have been tolerated on the theory, I assume, that in the cases where these living dull and cold organisms are for food consumption the pain, if any, would be classed as 'justifiable' and necessary.

"The question as to whether the pain caused to such creatures is 'justified' or not cannot be easily answered. The Emperor Augustus nearly exterminated peacocks to regale himself in Rome with their brains. To-day the world would hold their death unjustifiable. Since Downs was the master of the Saratoga at the time he accepted the shipment of turtles, presumably knowing the law of this State, he must be held as one who carries or causes to be carried in and upon a vessel animals in a cruel and inhuman manner. The questions which this record present are of such great importance that they ought to be subject to judicial review in a Federal tribunal."

RESOLVE ON MANY THINGS.

Taxpayers In Convention Take a Rap at Most City Departments.

In a broadside of resolutions the Taxpayers' Convention expressed its opinion last night on almost every phase of the city's government. Comparing the convention delegates to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Michael J. Moran, Chairman of the convention, declared conditions in this city to-day to be akin to slavery, "with the taxpayers as the slaves."

Adolph Block, another speaker, said New York was spending money like a drunken sailor, and that a time of poverty was ahead. He and Mr. Moran said the taxpayers would not stand for a $212,000,000 budget, and that the recent $900,000,000 increase of real estate values was arbitrary and unwarranted.

Stirred by these words, the convention penned twenty-three resolutions indicting official activities and policies, declaring that the bonded debt should not be increased except when absolutely necessary, and that private capital should be encouraged to build city-owned subways. The tenement house law was denounced as infringing on the personal liberty and privacy of those who live in tenements. Objection was made to metering water except for manufacturing purposes, and it was stated that the waste discovered by the recent costly investigation was less in an entire year than the city uses in a single day.

Objection was made to what was called interference by the Department of Education with the home life of the people, and the Board of Education was urged to eliminate "fads and fancies" and confine itself to the mental education of the children. The taxpayers stated that the school teachers are liberally paid and their salraries should not be increased. Finally, an investigation of the Public Service Commission was demanded.

DEATH AT J. HARVEY LADEW'S

Servant Who Was Cleaning Windows Falls to the Pavement.

While cleaning windows on the third floor of the home of J. Harvey Ladew, the leather merchant, at 813 Madison Avenue, early yesterday evening, Minerva Jones of 245 West 143d Street, a servant, lost her balance and fell to the pavement below on the Sixty-eighth Street side of the house. She was rushed to the Presbyterian Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Worster, and was found to have a fracture of the left thigh and internal injuries. She died a few hours later. The Ladew family has not returned to the city from their Summer home.

TUBERCULOSIS LAW DEFIED.

Chief Inspector in New Jersey Finds Infected Cows.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Chief Inspector Charles McNabb of the State Commission for Tuberculosis in Animals, reported to his department to-day that the law regulating animal tuberculosis is being openly defied in some parts of the State. He says that five infected cows in Harrison, three in Newark, one in Irvington, and one in Woodstown are all in quarantine.

Advertisement of

JOHN DAVID

Edited by Brownach

YOU leave off 1½ ounces of nag-and-fag, when you put on a *Roelofs* Derby. It weighs just so much *less* than the same old, tame old, lame old "old-man" hats, which are as tediously alike as beads on a string. The color of a Roelofs Derby is *unchangeable*—it lasts to the last. The style is that of modish London and mode-advanced Paris rolled into one.

Low crowns and broadish brims are the sort that "the younger set" dotes on. No hats in New York parallel Roelofs Derbies in their rollicking air of Greeley Square.

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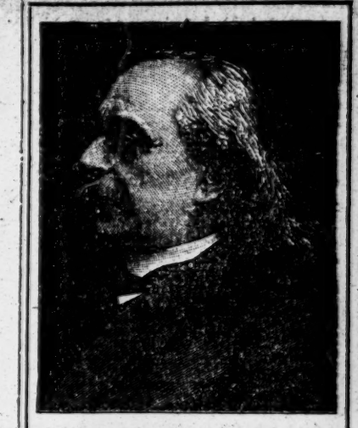

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A large and varied assortment of the
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in artistic designs of all periods
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Demi-Units are handy little sectional filing cabinets just half the width of standard horizontal sections.

They afford the greatest variety of filing capacity in the smallest possible space.

Just the thing for the new business or the private office or the small special file.

Almost any kind of unit, procurable in the standard size, can be furnished.

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PERRY COMPETITION.

Commission Calls Again for Architects' Plans to Honor Naval Hero.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—At a secret meeting here last Saturday Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. Henry Watterson, and Gen. George H. Worthington, members of the Perry Centennial Memorial Commission, decided to again ask for architects' plans.

Notices have been sent to prominent architects that a competition will be held for plans for a memorial, and that those entering must make their returns to the commission by Jan. 20. Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, advisory architect for the commission, has been instructed to furnish competing architects with the specifications.

The three Commissioners met here on Saturday in secret. Their action reopens a bitter fight as a result of which Col. Webb C. Hayes, one of the Commissioners, threatened to resign from the commission. At the recent meeting at Put-in Bay, where the site of the memorial was inspected, Mr. Hayes insisted upon Architect McGonnigle of New York being given the work.

Gen. Worthington championed the cause of Architect Eisemann of this city, who had already submitted a plan for the memorial. The selection of the architect was finally left to Gen. Miles, Col. Watterson, and Gen. Worthington, and it was practically decided to select Eisemann. The action of Saturday comes as a surprise to those concerned.

The memorial is to cost more than a million dollars and will commemorate the deeds of the naval hero of the Great Lakes, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

MRS. JEFFRIES LEFT $99,325.

Ex-Champion's Mother Divided Estate Equally Among Children.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 18.—Commenting on the affection prevailing among the members of the family before her death, Mrs. Rebecca Jeffries, mother of James Jeffries, former heavyweight champion of the world, in a codicil to her will which was filed for probate to-day and disposes of $99,325 in property, nevertheless provided for the cutting off of any member of it who should oppose her last testament.

The bulk of her estate Mrs. Jeffries leaves to her seven children, Almeda F. Boyer, Lydia A. Southworth, Lillie M. Metcalf, Willis E. J. H., James J., and C. M. Jeffries, who get share and share alike. To her husband, Alexis C. Jeffries, only $1,000 is left, with the request that "the children rerder unto their father their support and affectionate regard, but it is not my intention that any charge be imposed upon my estate for this purpose."

JERSEY CITY'S POST OFFICE.

Plans for the New Building Made and Bids to be Called For.

Plans for Jersey City's new Post Office, to be erected on the east side of Washington Street, extending from York to Montgomery Street, were received yesterday by Postmaster P. F. Wanser. It is to be of granite, two stories, with a lobby on the Washington Street side 172 feet long and 19 feet wide. The greater part of the ground floor will be occupied by clerks and carriers, in a room 94 by 95 feet. The building will be approximately 175 by 125 feet. The specifications require that all walls must have a granite facing, and the building is to be entirely fireproof. The proposals will be received at the Treasury Department in Washington until 3 P. M. Nov. 22. It must be ready for occupancy on Aug. 18, 1913.

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in original designs of platinum or gold—jewel studded.
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Royal Bengals Cigars
make a lasting friend of every smoker who tries them
A Box of 10 for 15 Cents
Get them—INSIST if you must—but get them.

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Now she is happy with teeth that "fit perfectly, and are firm and solid," supplied by our scientific and exclusive

Martinolar Method

Her Story Briefly Told

Cedar Grove, N. J.

G. Gordon Martin, Inc.,
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Dear Sirs—The dental work that you did for me has given entire satisfaction. On account of not having a tooth in the back to which artificial molars could be attached, I feared that a plate would be necessary. But, thanks to your method, it was not required. They fit perfectly and are firm and solid.

Yours sincerely,
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We shall be glad to help you in any way to save your teeth and replace the missing ones, at a very moderate cost.

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Our store and see the beautiful line of desks that have been reduced in price way below cost.

Not because they are out of date or shop-worn.

But because we must have the room for new goods.

Here are three items, just to give you an idea of what you can save by acting at once.

A 50-inch $70.00 mahogany flat top desk reduced to $29.00.

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Come in early or phone Cortland 5477.

Never again will you have such an economical opportunity for purchasing Derby Desks.

Derby Desk Co.
165 Broadway
10th Floor

SWINDLED WOMAN MISSING.

Miss Flynn Not Heard From Since Reporting $1,500 Loss Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Fearing that foul play may be the cause of her sister's continued absence, Mrs. R. Fineron, the white-haired, crippled sister of Miss Ellen Flynn, the Chicago dressmaker who was swindled out of $1,500 in a fake baseball ticket speculating scheme in New York last week, is waiting for some word regarding her sister.

Mrs. Fineron said to-night that she had not heard from her sister since last Friday, and then merely a postal to the effect that New York was as busy as ever.

The aged sister, who is a widow, is living alone at the Flynn home at 3,801 Michigan Avenue, and said that the $1,500 which Miss Flynn lost represents the savings of a lifetime in preparation for an approaching old age.

Miss Flynn left for New York on a business trip last Wednesday, taking with her something over $500 that a man named Davis, who had roomed at her house since last Winter, said could be greatly increased through speculation in tickets on the world's baseball series. When she arrived in New York Davis told her that the outlook was unusually good, and she telegraphed for another $1,000.

On Thursday afternoon Davis told her that his wife was sick and that he had to go back to Chicago, but for her to wait until he returned. Meantime Mrs. Davis, who had promised Miss Flynn that she would look after the crippled Mrs. Fineron in her absence, packed up and left Chicago on Saturday after receiving a telegram from her husband.

Davis did not return with the proceeds of the ticket investment and Miss Flynn, after telling her story to the New York police, left presumably to take a train for Chicago, but has not been heard from since.

NEGRO VOTE FOR MRS. RUHLIN

She Annexes to Her League Colored Followers of Mrs. Belmont.

Mrs. Gus Ruhlin, patroness and organizer of the boxing bout for votes for women, which is to come off on Oct. 27, has now taken under the friendly wing of her Woman's Progressive Political League the colored erstwhile branch of Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality League. The colored organization is 150 strong, men and women. It had headquarters in 135th Street until Mrs. Belmont dropped it with the other branches of her suffrage settlements which are homeless unless she takes them up again in her new Forty-first Street house. The colored suffragists were lonesome waiting and they appealed to Mrs. Ruhlin through their Chairman, Miss Irene Moorman, and they have been taken into the Progressive League. It is now said that Mrs. Ruhlin will adopt Mrs. Belmont's lost farmerettes.

Yesterday the Ruhlin League filed an independent nominating petition with the Board of Electors, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, naming as candidate Charles A. Dana of 60 Wall Street, Republican candidate for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The league will fight W. R. Herrick, who last year voted for the Levy bill. Mrs. Ruhlin took for the emblem of her nominating party a bantam rooster.

The colored branch of Mrs. Ruhlin's league will be strengthened by D. E. Tobias, a colored business man of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, who visited the Ruhlin headquarters last night, and said that he could bring in fifty to one hundred other colored people, and that he wanted to help. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ruhlin made an automobile tour of part of the city, distributing the announcement cards for her boxing match.

SAVES TWO WOMEN AT FIRE.

Policeman O'Connor Carries One Downstairs, Another Down Fire Escape.

The twenty families in the five-story apartment house at 1,491 Amsterdam Avenue were terrified at 9 o'clock last night when the halls began to fill with smoke and a shout was raised that it was on fire. Those on the lower floors rushed down the stairs, while most of those on the upper floors found the halls so filled with smoke they turned to the fire escapes.

Policeman O'Connor saw the smoke pouring from the front door and from windows and ran up through the smoke to assist the tenants. On the second floor he heard groans and, breaking down a door, found Mrs. Julia Sheehan, 80 years old, and feeble, in an arm chair, fearing she would be burned. O'Connor carried her down to a drug store and went back to the house. He had reached the second floor again, though the smoke was so thick he was nearly suffocated when he came on Hugh McConnell, carrying his wife, Kate, downstairs. The woman had been ill in bed with pneumonia and was unconscious.

O'Connor turned the husband back and helped carry the woman down a fire escape. Dr. Johnson took her to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, saying her condition was serious.

The fire was confined to the cellar, and the damage to $2,000. How the fire started is not known.

SIDNEY S. STONE MISSING.

Family Worried Over Disappearance of Former Lackawanna R. R. Official.

Sidney S. Stone of 136 Garden Street, Hoboken, has been missing since Oct. 5. He is 36 years old, and entered the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad eighteen years ago as a messenger, working his way up until he was appointed Superintendent of Freight, with headquarters in Hoboken. Last March he lost his position, and is said to have worried over this.

On Oct. 5 he left home, saying he had been promised a place with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He did go to the Lehigh Valley offices, but went away again. His family has received no word from him since.

JURY LEFT DEBATING CHORUS MAN'S SUIT

To Hand in a Sealed Verdict To-day on 'Ruzzielamb's' Claim to Breach of Promise Damages.

BROKEN-HEARTED LITTLE BOY

Counsel So Describes Him in Waxing Eloquent Over 'the Heart-Strains He Has Endured'—Miss Smith Amused.

The Supreme Court jury which has been hearing the $50,000 breach of promise suit of Russell Gardner Griswold, the $18-a-week theatrical chorus man, against Helen Woodruff Smith, the middle-aged daughter of the late Commodore James D. Smith of Stamford, surprised those interested in the case yesterday by deliberating over it until after Justice Brown, who has been trying the case, adjourned court for the day.

According to instructions given to the court attendants by Justice Brown on leaving the bench, a sealed verdict will be presented to the court at 10:30 this morning, unless the jury fails to agree by that time.

Two other cases in which men have sued women for breach of promise are said to have been found in English law, but this is the first case of a similar nature which has ever got as far as a jury in this country, and great was the interest of the court lawyers in it on that account.

Young Griswold himself, looking even more pale and hollow-eyed than usual, was recalled to the stand yesterday by Mr. Mooney for further cross-examination as soon as the court opened. He had been the only witness called up to that point during the three-day trial. He looked as though he were thoroughly weary of his situation when he took the stand.

Lawyer Mooney, representing Miss Smith, let him off with the reading of some more of the latter's letters, and with a running fire of comments, the purpose of which seemed to be to show the young plaintiff's general incredibility. Then Griswold was turned over to his own lawyer for redirect examination.

His Widow Friend Was Sixty.

"Who is the Mrs. C., the widow who was referred to in yesterday's testimony as having gone with you to the Delaware Water Gap and as having paid your board there?" was Lawyer Gordon's first question.

"Mrs. C. is a Mrs. Craw of Rowayon, an old friend of my grandmother's," Griswold answered. "She is 60 years old. It is true that she paid my board while I was with her at the sanitarium, but my mother afterward reimbursed her."

By way of showing that Miss Smith had known that Griswold was at the sanitarium, Lawyer Gordon read a letter of Miss Smith's to Griswold while he was "recuperating" there. The letter purported to describe an enjoyable evening which Miss Smith passed at home. Here it is:

Dear Ruzzielamb: Where in the devil have you been? I have been sitting here alone enjoying the drinks and the smokes. Doesn't that sound devilish? Well, hope you will soon get over to see your loving little
LYDIA PINKHAM, (B'HILD.)

When this letter was read Miss Smith, who sat unveiled in the rear of the court with a woman companion, joined in the laugh which the signature evoked.

Griswold testified that Miss Smith knew Mrs. Craw was with him at the sanitarium. Miss Smith's lawyers have always insisted that she never knew of it until the present suit started, when young Griswold's private life during his nine years' attentions to the middle-aged heiress was investigated.

"What is Miss Smith's reputation for wealth around Stamford?" Lawyer Gordon asked.

"She is considered very wealthy," Griswold answered. "She has a beautiful home, Linden Lodge, a magnificent yacht, two automobiles, and a barnful of horses."

Griswold, the only witness who had been called up to that point in this unusual trial, was then allowed to leave the stand. Mary Barrett, a maid in Miss Smith's Stamford home, was called to the stand long enough to testify that she had seen Griswold around the Smith house frequently. She proved to be the only other witness whom either side wished to call. Mr. Mooney explained that he wasn't going to put his client, Miss Smith, on the stand because she had been exposed to enough publicity and embarrassment, and because he did not think it necessary.

Wanted Support, Counsel Says.

"Griswold, in my opinion, hasn't made out a case," Mr. Mooney said. "The idea that any woman would propose marriage to such a specimen as Griswold has shown himself to be is ridiculous. This man wanted to become a loafer. He lived on this defendant, and, when she got tired of supporting him, he became angry and brought this suit.

"He told the defendant that he was in ill-health and she took pity on him. Her letters show that she asked him to visit her at her home and get well. Her home is so situated, she said, as to give him plenty of fresh air. He could be a general utility man while there, she said, in order to pay his board. Because she then merely advised him about the right method of living, he now says she proposed to him.' Imagine anything so funny—she, proposing to him. The only thing a woman has is her privacy. This person has invaded the privacy of this defendant by giving to the newspapers her motherly letters. Why did he do that? I'll leave you gentlemen to guess why."

Mr. Mooney said he defied any one to find any passage in Miss Smith's letters to show any actual promise of marriage to Griswold on her part. The jury subsequently seemed to take Mr. Mooney at his word; for, on retiring, they asked that all Miss Smith's letters to Griswold for 1906 be given to them.

The "Broken-hearted Little Boy."

Lawyer Gordon began his summing up by describing his client as "a broken-hearted little boy whose life had been ruined by a mature woman of the world, who, after keeping his heart for nine years, heartlessly turned him aside."

"She made him presents of diamonds, neckties, hosiery," declaimed Mr. Gordon dramatically. "Ah, gentlemen, if you have ever been in love yourselves, you must know the pangs of jealousy and the heart-strains he has endured since he has come to this court; the defendant has been laughing openly at him. If you will find a verdict for the defendant, you will be giving similar women the license to take young school boys, innocent of the ways of the world, and wreck their lives."

"The plaintiff," said Justice Brown in summing up, "alleges that he was hurt and injured by the failure of this defendant to carry out a contract to marry him. She made the contract, he says, repeatedly, and still no actual proof has been offered to show that such a contract was made. The plaintiff offers a mass of correspondence to prove his contention that there was a contract between them. He claims that the loving messages contained in these letters show that there was a promise to marry. But it is for you, gentlemen, to judge whether there was such a contract. You must decide by the witnesses and also by your knowledge of your fellowmen. If, from the evidence, you find a verdict for the plaintiff you should fix the amount of the damages by the suffering he has endured and by the ridicule and scorn he has been subjected to by his friends. If, on the other hand, you find that the plaintiff has failed to establish, without doubt, his case then the verdict should be for the defendant."

The jurymen, carrying the 1905 letters with them, filed out of the courtroom at noon and were still deliberating at 4 o'clock when court adjourned. Before leaving the bench Justice Brown privately fixed a time at which they might cease their deliberations for the night and go home.

TIES UP $7,000,000 TAX LAW.

Ohio Act Found to Wipe Out Machinery for Collecting Liquor Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Attorney General Hogan discovered to-day that the Canfield bill, passed by the last Legislature, fixing a new schedule of fees for county officers, wiped from the statutes of the State authority to collect the Aikin-Dow liquor tax, which yields annually $7,000,000.

This act repealed a section of the general code giving county auditors authority to place liquor tax assessments upon the duplicate. Obviously it was the intention of the law to repeal the section to change the fees to be given the Auditor for entering the saloon tax upon the duplicate, but in some manner unexplained, it was specifically set forth that the section under which the whole liquor tax collection is made is repealed.

Unless the Supreme Court construes the intent of the law to be other than what is specifically set forth, an extra session of the Legislature will have to be called by Gov. Harmon to correct the grave infirmity in the act.

As the law stands now, if a County Auditor proceeds to enter a liquor dealer upon the duplicate he may face an injunction suit stopping him from doing so on the ground that there is no authority in law to make any such assessment.

FIRST QUEENS SHAKE-UP.

Connolly Deposes Bureau Head Whom Gresser Wouldn't Remove.

Clifford Moore was put in charge of the Topographical Bureau of Queens by President Maurice E. Connolly yesterday, while the former chief of that bureau, Robert R. Crowell, who figured in the investigation conducted by Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway, was relegated to a subordinate position. This is the first important step taken by President Connolly in his proposed reorganization in Queens.

The deposing of Mr. Crowell is done pending a decision from the Corporation Counsel as to whether the evidence brought out at the Ordway investigation is sufficient ground for charges against Crowell. This is the second time Mr. Crowell has been under fire within a year. About a year ago he was tried on charges by former President Lawrence Gresser, who, according to Commissioner Ordway's report filed with Gov. Dix, said at the conclusion of the hearing, "Thank God I shan't have to remove him," notwithstanding, so Commissioner Ordway's report says, that "his (Gresser's) legal adviser, Assistant Corporation Counsel Mitchell, advised him that the charges were proved."

Moore was an engineer in the Topographical Bureau, and had charge of preparing the maps used in the Bureau of Street Openings. President Connolly said that he did not know Moore personally, but that other engineers had recommended him as the man who could probably straighten out the affairs of the Topographical Bureau. Moore assured President Connolly that if after a trial of three months he failed to measure up to the required standard he would send in his resignation.

If the Corporation Counsel decides that the testimony brought out at the Ordway investigation, in which more than twenty present employes of the borough were mentioned, is sufficient to warrant charges he proposes to put the entire lot on trial.

FIRE COMPANY FINED.

If It Doesn't Pay It Must Quit—Members Joined for Ulterior Reasons.

The Union Course Hook and Ladder Company, one of the companies which is still supposed to do volunteer fire duty in Queens, has been fined $25 for failing to perform its duty, $15 for disobeying orders of the Chief, and also $41 costs of the trial of the charges against the company.

The company has fifty days in which to pay. Failing to do so, it is to be disbanded. The case was decided yesterday before the Board of Fire Representatives of the district.

It is said that many members have joined the company simply for standing on the civil service lists as exempt firemen, and that there have not been enough active members to take out the apparatus. Chief William M. George made the charges against the company.

NEW DORP VICTIM IDENTIFIED

He Was Charles Conbridge, a Tailor —A Suicide, Says Coroner.

Coroner Jackson denied yesterday that the man found dead on the beach at New Dorp yesterday was the victim of a murder. It was determined beyond all doubt after an autopsy that death was due to drowning. The Coroner was positive owing to the cuts on the wrist that the victim had committed suicide. The police also have accepted this view.

The drowned man was identified as Charles Soubridge, who lived on Washington Heights, Manhattan. He had been employed for the past ten years by A. C. Wilson, a tailor of 361 Broadway.

There were only three cents in the pockets, an Ingersoll watch, a pair of gold spectacles, and a pearl-handled knife. The Coroner also denied that a secret pocket in the man's clothing had been slashed. He said there was no evidence of any kind to indicate foul play.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Special Train
Account
GIANTS---ATHLETICS
World's Championship Baseball
SHIBE PARK
American League Grounds
near NORTH PHILADELPHIA STATION
TO-DAY, OCTOBER 19, 1911
Leave NEW YORK Pennsylvania Station 10.50 A. M.
Hudson Terminal 10.50 A. M.
Returning, leave North Philadelphia 30 minutes after game
Dining Cars and Coaches
GAME STARTS AT 2.00 P. M.
38 EXPRESS TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY WEEKDAY
See Time Table

MACK IS CHAIRMAN BY MURPHY'S ORDER

Tammany Boss Takes Active Control of State Committee Meeting.

PUTNAM DEAL REPUDIATED

Democratic League Men Reproved for Bolting and Dix's Administration Heartily Indorsed.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, took active control of the Democratic organization in the State yesterday when the Democratic State Committee met at the Hotel Knickerbocker to elect a successor to Chairman Winfield A. Huppuch, who resigned last February. Mr. Murphy insisted upon the election of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo to the Chairmanship despite the fact that Mr. Mack is Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Mack was elected.

Mr. Murphy, for the first time, yesterday personally took a hand in bestowing favors and inflicting chastisement. The meeting had scarcely got under way when he arose to nominate John H. Burke to fill the vacancy in the Thirtieth Assembly District, caused by the death of James H. Glavin of Waterford. Before the gasp of surprise had subsided the Tammany chief was again on his feet with another resolution threatening to turn the whole Democratic machine in Putnam County upside down because the Democrats there had arranged a "deal" with the Republicans.

Neither did Mr. Murphy neglect to chastise the members of the Democratic League who have bolted the regular Democratic ticket in New York County this Fall, although he left George E. Van Kennan of Ogdensburg to introduce the resolutions denouncing them as betrayers. As a final touch to the Murphy programme the seal of the boss's approval was affixed to the administration of Gov. Dix.

"Murphy has the State organization exactly where he wants it," said a committeeman after the meeting. "He is running the whole State machine as easily as he runs Tammany Hall."

The meeting got under way at noon. Mr. Murphy sat well up in front, but it was noticed that J. Sergeant Cram, who usually occupied a seat beside him at committee meetings, sat in another part of the room. Secretary John A. Mason started proceedings by reading Mr. Huppuch's resignation. George E. Van Kennan then nominated Mr. Mack and John H. McCooey of Brooklyn seconded the nomination. A vote was taken and Mr. Mack was elected unanimously.

Three new committeemen were elected, Bartholomew Dunn, leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, South, was named to succeed Daniel F. Cohalan, who resigned. Daniel E. Conway was elected for the Twenty-ninth to succeed Francis J. Molloy, who died, and John H. Burke was chosen for the Thirtieth to succeed Glavin. Still another vacancy exists due to the resignation of William J. Conners of Buffalo. Mr. Murphy had action postponed, as there are several candidates in the field, and Murphy did not want to stir up any more trouble between the two factions in Erie County.

It was evident that Mr. Murphy was anxious to make his power felt, for he suddenly jumped up and, producing a piece of paper, said: "Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the following resolution." This was it:

Resolved, That we condemn and repudiate the action of the Democrats of Putnam County who, to secure, as they say, the election of members of the Board of Supervisors of that county, have entered into an agreement whereby they refuse to nominate a Democratic candidate for Assembly from that district.

After years of effort such alliances have been broken in every other section of the State, and we cannot too strongly protest against and denounce such methods.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee appoint a committee of five to take the necessary steps to reorganize the County Committee of Putnam County on a Democratic basis.

The resolution was adopted promptly. The trouble in North Putnam was brought about by A. C. Thompson, the Democratic County Chairman, who, it is said, accepted the indorsement of certain Democrats for the Board of Supervisors in return for promise to name no candidate for the Assembly in opposition to Yale.

This is the resolution offered by Mr. Van Kennan and adopted by the committee, and, while no names are mentioned, it is understood that Murphy had particularly in mind Thomas W. Osborne, President of the Democrato League.

Resolved, That this committee take this occasion to urge upon every Democrat in the State the duty and necessity of uniting in the support of all legislative candidates of his party in order to aid, sustain, and encourage the Executive of the State in his struggle for further progressive legislation and the improvement of administrative conditions; and,

Be it further resolved, That any movement, combination, or alliance anywhere in this State designed to promote the election of Republican candidates is a palpable betrayal of the interests of our party, and a scheme to give partisan advantage to our common enemy.

This is the indorsement which Gov. Dix got:

Combining firmness with tact, and winning the cordial support of a Democratic Legislature, the leadership of Gov. Dix has achieved the fulfillment of every pledge of the Rochester platform, upon which the Democratic Party regained power; and particularly the enactment of a State-wide direct primary law, unitedly and enthusiastically supported by the Democratic Party, whereas his immediate predecessor disrupted the Republican Party without accomplishing direct primary legislation.

Mr. Mack, who was scarcely recognized because he had shaved off his mustache, was cheered as he mounted the platform.

"I appreciate greatly the honor which you have done me by electing me as Chairman of this committee," he said. "There has not been for many years—if indeed there has ever been—a time so full of opportunity for the party as that which is now just before us. The country is tired to death of the Republican Party, with its extravagance, its incompetency, and its truckling to monopoly and special privileges, and it seems eager to place in the hands of our party the control of those departments of Government which are still held by the Republicans.

"We must put down the trouble-makers and the dissensionists and strive with all our might, in this preliminary skirmish of 1912, to keep New York in the Democratic columns. It is essential to Democratic triumph in the Nation that we carry the Assembly this year, and to do this we must meet and triumph over, not alone the open enemy who assails us from the ranks of the Republican Party, but the secret foe and factionist who raises his feeble voice within the party to break our ranks and assail our leaders in the face of the enemy."

Mr. Mack was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Huppuch, and another Chairman will be elected next Spring. Mr. Mack will not be a candidate for re-election. It is said that he will resign in December as Chairman of the National Committee.

Chairman Mack immediately opened headquarters in the Century Building, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and he will be there daily throughout the campaign.

CALLS MURPHY THE ISSUE.

Democratic League Urges Voters to Repudiate His Leadership.

The Campaign Committee of the Democratic League, which has established headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel, met last night and issued a statement repudiating Charles F. Murphy's leadership of the Democratic Party. Declaring that the party cannot be useful to the people so long as Murphy's leadership continues, the league calls upon all independent Democrats to support the Fusion ticket this Fall. This is the statement:

"The Democratic League was organized to bring together those who believe in the ideas and traditions of the Democratic Party. The assistance rendered by the League at the last general election was so far effective that for the first time in eighteen years our party elected a Governor and a majority of the Legislature in both houses

"But it soon became apparent that the power thus confided to our party was exercised in practice by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall. Instead of carrying out platform pledges the Democratic majority was used mainly to pass measures to increase Mr. Murphy's power. He attempted to pass a new charter for the City of New York which was designed to increase enormously the power of his Mayor and to diminish the power of the Controller and the Borough Presidents, who do not hold their offices from him, and to destroy at one blow the results of many efforts to improve our City Government.

"He succeeded in passing the Levy election law. This outrageous and unfair enactment disregarded the rights of the voters by denying to the people the power to make their own nominations and to vote for their own candidates. Although the proposed charter failed of passage, and, although two of the most outrageous provisions of the Levy law have been held to be unconstitutional, the danger is not passed. The purpose of that part of the Levy law held to be unconstitutional may be accomplished more adroitly so as to escape the condemnation of the courts, and the charter may again be taken up, in case Mr. Murphy elects a majority of the next Assembly.

"But a far more important matter is involved than Mr. Murphy's continued control of the Legislature. It is his leadership of the Democratic Party. It is not enough to defeat some of his legislative candidates. To make it clear that the voters of this city refuse to countenance his leadership his county ticket must be defeated.

"If Mr. Murphy's leadership is sustained by the success of his county ticket he will continue in control of the City Government, and will deliver the entire vote of the delegates from the State of New York in the next National Democratic Convention.

"The Democratic League of New York County repudiates Mr. Murphy's leadership of the Democratic Party. It believes that the party cannot be useful to the people of the State so long as that leadership continues. The issue of this election is whether the leadership of Charles F. Murphy is to be repudiated or sustained.

"The Democratic League of New York County would have presented its own ticket to be placed upon the official ballot, but owing to provisions of the Levy law which have not been reviewed by the courts and held to be invalid, it has been found impracticable to nominate its ticket by petition. We, therefore, urge Democrats who are opposed to the Murphy machine to vote for the Fusion ticket, which will be found under both the Republican and the Independence League emblems."

UNANIMOUS FOR GOV. POTHIER

Rhode Island Republicans Indorse Taft and Oppose Tariff Reduction.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—There was every prospect of a harmonious meeting when the delegates to the Republican State Convention assembled to-day to nominate candidates for State offices.

The present office holders with one exception were renominated. For Attorney General, in place of William B. Greenough, the convention nominated Herbert A. Rice, a local attorney.

Gov. Aram J. Pothier was renominated by a unanimous vote.

The remainder of the ticket nominated follows:

For Lieutenant Governor—Zenas W. Bliss; Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker; Attorney General—Herbert A. Rice; General Treasurer—Walter A. Reed.

The platform indorsed the Administration of President Taft and his efforts to secure arbitration among nations. It approved the protective tariff policy, and denounced the Democratic Party for its "unprecedented attack" on the textile industry, "from which nearly one-third of our citizens directly or indirectly secure their livelihood."

United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt, in an address to the delegates, predicted "disaster for Rhode Island, such as it has never known," if legislation hostile to the textile industry is enacted by the Democrats. He prophesied that a reduced tariff on textiles would compel manufacturers to make a radical reduction in wages or close their mills.

NOT ROOSEVELT SPOKESMAN.

Garfield in Coming Out for La Follette Speaks Only for Himself, He Says.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—James R. Garfield, ex-Secretary for the Interior under President Roosevelt, denied to-day that he represented Col. Roosevelt or any one but himself at the conference of Republican Progressives in Chicago, when he came out for Senator La Follette for President.

"I represented only myself," said Mr. Garfield. "Col. Roosevelt can speak for himself. He usually does."

Mr. Garfield expects to take a journey to Mexico, but will return to take a hand in the campaign.

Fusion Campaign Opens To-night.

The Fusion campaign against the Tammany candidates will begin in earnest to-night. The most important meeting will be at Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock. M. Linn Bruce, former Lieutenant Governor, will preside, and the speakers will be Controller Prendergast, John Purroy Mitchel, Borough Presidents McAneny and Miller, William R. Hearst, William N. Cohen, and John J. Hopper, candidate for Sheriff on the Fusion ticket. Other meetings will be held at Hennington Hall, 214 Second Avenue, and at Jefferson Hall, 90 Columbia Street. William R. Hearst will address both of these meetings.

GENTLEMEN,
their wives and daughters will find the quiet and comfort of a well-ordered private residence, together with the advantages of a modern hotel, at
Hotel Algonquin
59 to 65 West 44th St.
"The Club Block of New York."
Rooms with private bath, $2.50 and upward the day. Correspondence solicited. FRANK CASE.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING AND ENDING WITH NEXT WEDNESDAY

An Extraordinary Sale of 12,000
Custom-made Shirts Ready-for-Service

HABUTAI SILK, RUSSIAN CORDS, SILK-AND-MADRAS, SCOTCH MADRAS, FLANNEL, LOTUS CLOTH,

Special at $1.95
Regularly $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50

Perhaps I make more "custom" shirts than any man in the States. The brunt of it is this: the men for whom I make them are exacting—very. They demand new and exclusive weaves and patterns each season.

To honor that demand I have taken all the fabrics from my custom departments, sent them to my custom factory in Newark, and had the fabrics made into the 12,000 ready-for-service shirts which the sale involves. Now, then, for one week:

Custom fabrics, custom tailoring, and all the custom earmarks, at an average of *one-half* the regular *stock-shirt* prices!

Plain negligee, plaited and semi-stiff bosoms; straight and French cuffs; all sizes and sleeve lengths.

No matter how exacting a man may be, a Wilson Collar insures all he can possibly exact—even perfectly parallel folds and a scarf channel that never resists. Quarter sizes, two for a quarter.

Cortlandt near Church St.
Broadway cor. Leonard St.
42d St., 3 doors west of 5th Ave.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark.

William G. White
Conducting Six Shops and a Shirt Factory

Nassau near Liberty St.
Broadway cor. 26th St.
79 Orange St., Newark.

NEW FISH FOR AQUARIUM.

274 Specimens from Florida Waters Caught by Two Men in a Week.

Danforth Ferguson, a sixteen-year-old grandson of O. H. Armour of Chicago, wanted to catch sharks in Florida waters, so he financed a fishing expedition and took with him Chapman Grant, a scientist connected with the Aquarium. Mr. Grant collected 274 specimens, representing sixty-three varieties of tropical fish, and these have just been received at the Aquarium.

The catch represents the greater part of six days' work, though some of the fishing was done at night. The specimens which have now reached the Aquarium include snoot fish, Southern puffers, toadfish, scamp, shark, porkfish, and jewfish.

The week's fishing proved of interest to both fishermen. They used a motor smack with a glass bottomed well. Another tank, through which the water circulated, was used for keeping the catches alive.

"Looking through the glass-bottomed bucket made the fishing exceedingly interesting," said Mr. Grant. "Working in and out of the Keys, we saw many interesting sights of sea life. There was a constant review of brilliant parrot fish, blue tangs, Spanish hogfish, pilot fish, and schools of grunts and snappers. In making our catches we used heart-shaped wire cages with the opening at the top. The bait used were crawfish with legs and feelers removed, so as not to frighten the fish. We trapped two 250-pound jewfish. One of them died on the way up, but the other is now in the central tank at the Aquarium. The fish is on the black bass order, and if sold for food it would bring about $15."

Democratic Union Rejoices.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Union, held last night at the headquarters of the organization in the Fifteenth Assembly District, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, resolutions were adopted congratulating all independent Democrats on the defeat of the Levy election law and calling on all Democrats to enroll as such under the terms of the new Farris primary law, which goes into effect on Nov. 15. An invitation was also extended to John J. Gifford of Newark, Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson League of New Jersey, to address the next meeting of the committee.

F. H. Allen Out Against Fusion.

Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Democratic League of Westchester County, in a letter he sent yesterday to Robert Grier Monroe, President of the local organization of the league, lined up with William Temple Emmet in opposing the fusion movement against Tammany candidates. Mr. Allen says that, in his opinion, the situation in New York County this Fall does not demand that the League members oppose Tammany. Mr. Allen adds that he does not believe that the record made by the Legislature at Albany was so bad as to warrant the league in joining the Fusionists.

Suffragists Out to Beat Carew.

There was joy among the Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District in Brooklyn yesterday when they learned that the votes for women campaigners were after the political scalp of Assemblyman George F. Carew, who is a candidates for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Carew is regarded by the suffragists as an enemy to the "cause," and for that reason they have marked him for slaughter at the polls. They will establish headquarters in the district and intend to carry on a lively campaign.

Mitchel Takes the Stump in Kings.

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, has joined the anti-Tammany spellbinding forces in Brooklyn. He will speak on Monday night at a Republican-Independence League mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Controller Prendergast will also be a speaker. It is expected that he will attack the proposed new City Charter.

TRADE Emperor MARK
GOLD LABEL SHIRTS

YOUR mental picture of the usual dollar shirt is one made of flimsy materials that will neither wash nor wear. The EMPEROR GOLD LABEL is totally different. Made of materials that are never found in shirts for less than $1.50 and $2.00—cut with as much care as the best shirt you ever wore. Smart patterns and a perfect fit.

Ask the man who wears one
RED LABEL EMPEROR SHIRTS $1.50 UP
At your dealer's
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BESIDES offering our customers the most fashionable footwear, by Thomas Cort, the personal attention given to each customer's individual requirements, makes the Martin & Martin Shoe Service of unusual character. $7 upward. We invite your comparisons.

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BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN & WOMEN
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Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in New shoes. Try it *to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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If you want a Player-Piano that enables you to play any sort of music—from grave to gay, from lively to severe,—with your own sentiment and expression.

If you want a Player-Piano so substantially made by piano-makers of long established reputation that the tone will actually improve with use, then—you want an Autotone.

Autotone Player-Pianos from $550 up

You are cordially invited to visit the new Fifth Avenue landmark—Hardman House, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, the most artistically appointed and arranged piano-warerooms in the world.

Hardman Upright Pianos from $425 up
Harrington Upright Pianos from $250 up
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Liberal allowance for instruments taken in exchange.
Terms arranged to suit your convenience.

Hardman, Peck & Company Founded 1842

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MAYOR GAYNOR SAYS LAWS MAKE TRUSTS

Tells Deeper Waterways Delegates That Monopolies Would Decay but for Favoritism.

HARM IN HOLDING COMPANIES

Corporations Thus Able to Gain Control in Any Line—Favoritism in Freight Rates Also Blamed.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association was held here to-day. Gov. William H. Mann of Virginia, in formally welcoming the delegates, announced that the Old Dominion State, pioneer in waterways on this continent, was still active for better facilities for shipping. Col. Pleasant A. Stovall of Savannah, Ga., in responding, pointed out that half a century ago the attention of civil engineers and masters of transportation was directed toward the approaches to Richmond when a great army had been carried down the Potomac River and landed upon the peninsula, intent upon following the course of the streams and reaching Richmond over the dams and inland waterways of commerce.

President J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, in his annual address, quoted from the report of the Committee on Traffic appointed to collect data with reference to the coastwise trade in general. In its report it said:

One of the strongest arguments in favor of an inside route is the fact that in a single decade, from 1900 to 1909, there were over 5,700 disasters to shipping on our Atlantic seaboard. Not all losses are reported, but these accidents are known to have destroyed $40,500,000 worth of vessels and cargo, and to have caused the loss of over 2,200 human lives.

President Moore pointed out that the $40,500,000 loss would more than build a ship canal across New Jersey from New York to the Delaware River. If doubled, the amount would be sufficient to complete a barge canal from Boston to Beaufort Inlet, N. C.—600 miles—and the addition of $20,000,000 would doubtless complete a serviceable waterway from New England to Florida's southernmost key.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to speaking by Mayors of Atlantic ports, including Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York.

Here is the Mayor's speech:

"I do not enter into the details of the inside waterway along the Atlantic Coast which you advocate. It is perfectly plain. Any one who will take up the map can see that beginning at Boston, and thence by way of a canal across Cape Cod, and thence by Long Island Sound, and so on from one sound, bay, and tidal river to another, with here and there a short connecting canal to be cut, there is a complete inside waterway along the coast from Boston to Florida. To open it up and avoid the dangers on the outside would be of the utmost advantage to commerce."

Concerning docks and facilities for handling freight at the port of New York the Mayor said:

"Many large docks have been built by the city in recent years. And yet we had no dock in the Borough of Manhattan (I do not say in the City of New York) long enough to receive the steamship Olympic. The problem of longer docks there is now under careful consideration. We must extend further out into the Hudson River or else inshore to get longer docks. The United States Government refuses to permit us to extend out further. It allowed only temporary extensions to receive the Olympic and her sister ships. Favorable points are being located along the river for the extensions of docks inshore. In the Borough of Brooklyn there are recently built city docks and private docks long enough to receive any vessel likely to be built in future years. We have there one of the greatest dock developments in the world. I hope you will not fail to look at it when you are at New York. They are not yet used by the great ocean passenger steamers because they are rather remote from the hotel centre. Better transit facilities will do away with that objection in time."

The Mayor spoke strongly against the present railroad freight rate discrimination or differential against New York in favor of other cities, and in the same connection he spoke even more strongly against favoritism in freight rates to shippers. He said:

"The railroads charge three cents more the hundred pounds on ocean freight to New York City than on ocean freight to Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, and two cents the hundred pounds more than to Philadelphia. We see neither morality nor economic reason in this. It is one of those artificial interferences with the natural course of commerce which have always worked injury and mischief instead of benefit to commerce as was intended. The whole family of such commercial interferences were so scathed and blasted by Buckle in his 'History of Civilization' that it is difficult to understand how any of them, or the false principle on which they all rest, survives among us to-day. He said, and it is timely to repeat it in view of the trend and doings of Government of recent years in this country, he said that instead of leaving commerce and industry to take their natural course, they had been interfered with by laws, all intended for the good of commerce, but all inflicting serious harm upon it instead. And I need not say further to picked men of affairs like you that the decisions of the courts prescribing and enforcing similar regulations and interferences in past generations, and up to date, only resulted in like mischief. That which appeared to Chief Justice Kenyon and his associates in England in their day to be necessary and wise in regulating commerce had to be discarded by the nation as absurd afterward. What say you? Will the statutes and court decisions of our generation which are trying to interfere with the natural course of commerce and business be seen by the next generation to have been as futile and mischievous as those of past generations? Many among us who want to go even further with such artificial interferences have no doubt of their vision. But let them not be too confident of it. As John Stuart Mill says of such matters and such people, that which appears to be the height of wisdom to one generation is often clearly seen to be the height of folly by the next."

Of favoritism in freight rates to shippers the Mayor said:

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission has now been given the far-reaching power to fix freight rates. How this will work out has yet to be seen. It was the notion of some of us all along—but in time of clamor the moderate voice is seldom heard, and still more seldom heeded—it was the notion of some of us all along that what was needed was not that Government should undertake the stupendous job of fixing freight rates, but to see that every one was charged and made to pay the very same freight rate for the same service.

"The great thing to be done was to stop all favoritism in freight rates to shippers and make every one pay the rate fixed by the company. The evil in the past has not been so much that rates were too high, but that some shippers were given favorite rates, to the great wrong of their rivals. Our railroads are not private roads, with which the railroad companies may do as they please. On the contrary, let it never be forgotten that they are created and enfranchised by Government as public highways. They are created and exist on this fundamental principle. On this principle they acquired their roadbeds under the Government power of eminent domain—that transcendent power of Government to compulsorily take private property for public highways or any other public use, but for no private use whatever. The Government cannot take private property for private use. It has not the power.

"Being public highways, the very law of the existence of railroads requires that every one be charged by them exactly the same, neither more nor less, for the same or like service, and that no rate favoritism be given to any one. It was a general violation of this fundamental law of their being which grew into one of the greatest economic evils which any country ever saw. It was not excessive freight rates, but favoritism in freight rates, which caused individual failures, and the creation of what we loosely call trusts—that is to say, monopolies—all over the country.

"When one man or set of men in a given business can get their freight carried over these public highways at a rate lower than their rivals have to pay, they can undersell their rivals by that much in the market, namely, by a price that much lower. And in that way, if the favoritism in rate equals or approximates the wholesale profit, they can destroy their rivals and drive them out of business, and thus acquire a monopoly in themselves. That is how our monopolies—or trusts as we mildly and mistakenly call them—were all created. And then, after they had existed for years—some of them for more than a full generation—came bickering and hair-splitting lawsuits by the Government to dissolve them.

"Let us just remove the artificial cause of their creation and growth and they will disappear fast enough. The laws of commerce are as regular and recurring as the change of the seasons or the rising and setting of the sun. Do not let a few business men destroy their rivals by favoritism in freight rates, and rivals will come along and outrival them fast enough. Let the great genius of the people of the Nation have a free and full play in business, with no freight rate favoritism on the public highways, nor any other legal or illegal favoritism to any one, and monopolies will decay and disappear. A monopoly cannot exist among a free people, except by some culpable omission or commission of government or government agencies in the way of favoritism in commerce.

"And if we do not want trusts, namely, the combination together of the corporations engaged in a certain kind of business, why did we pass and why do we not repeal the statutes which enable such partnerships or combinations of corporations to be formed, namely, the statutes which enable corporations—holding companies, as we call them—to be formed to hold the stock of any number of corporations, and thus make them a business unit or monopoly? If I recollect aright, it was in the very same year that we passed our Holding Company act in New York State that we passed a flaming Anti-Trust act denouncing penalties on combinations and monopolies. How fardcal that will appear to the future historian. He will have to say that our Legislature was guilty of mere demagoguery, or else that we were so ignorant in economic matters that we really did not know what we were doing."

ARMY CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

W. B. Carr Was to Wed the Daughter of Major Charles C. Clark.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 18.—Capt. Winfred B. Carr of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth was found shot dead this morning by a maid, who entered his quarters to clean house. It is believed the officer shot himself late last night or early this morning.

An army revolver, with one chamber empty was found near the body.

Capt. Carr was to have been married to Miss Jeanette Frances Clark, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark of Fort Sheridan, Ill., but it is understood here that the engagement had been broken, and that this caused the officer to take his life.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The engagement of Miss Jeanette Frances Clark to Capt. Carr had not been broken off, according to her father, Major Charles C. Clark, stationed at Fort Sheridan. They were to have been married at Fort Sheridan on Nov. 1, and planned to go to Fort Leavenworth at once.

TRANSFERS NAVY PAYMASTER

Merriam Sent from Washington to League Island Following Discrepancies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Paymaster John Hancock Merriam, General Storekeeper for the Washington Navy Yard for the last eighteen months, has been ordered to give up that post and report at the League Island Yard. Mr. Merriam has been prominent recently in connection with the enormous technical shortage in the funds of the navy yard on account of faulty bookkeeping. He will be succeeded here by Pay Inspector Harry E. Biscoe.

Friends of Mr. Merriam deny that his transfer is in the nature of a reprimand, and the suggestion has never been made that there was anything wrong in his handling of the navy stores. Mr. Merriam himself refuses to discuss the matter, and refers all questions to the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW NAVY NAVIGATION HEAD.

Commander Andrews to Succeed Admiral Nicholson Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Commander Philip Andrews, aid to the Secretary of the Navy, will become head of the all-powerful Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department on Jan. 1, succeeding Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, who will hoist his flag as Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. Although Admiral Nicholson will be relieved of his duty as head of the Navigation Bureau the first of the year, he will not assume his new command until some time in March, when he wi.. relieve Rear Admiral Murdock, the present commander.

In announcing the proposed changes, Secretary of the Navy Meyer said that he was in receipt of a telegram from President Taft, approving the transfers, and also called attention to the fact that he now had a number of commanders instead of Admirals heading the bureaus of his department.

Commander Andrews, born in New York, was appointed from New Jersey, entering the service in 1882.

Still other changes were announced by the Secretary. Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now Aid for Inspection, will succeed Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Aid for Operations, when the latter retires on account of age on Dec. 1.

COFFEE MEN UNITING AGAINST BRAZIL RING

Roasters and Jobbers Say the Supply Is So Low That They Face Disaster.

PRICE IS NEAR THE RECORD

Several Dealers Doubt If Foreign Shippers, Who Are Holding Back the Crop, Can Be Coerced.

Because the reserve supply of coffee in the warehouses of roasters and jobbers in the Front and Water Street districts is smaller than it has been for twenty years, and the outlook for obtaining a fresh supply at advantageous prices is worse than it has been in a similar period, the proprietors of some twenty-nine out of the thirty largest coffee concerns in lower Manhattan joined yesterday in an informal agreement to attend meetings looking toward the organization of all those engaged in the coffee trade.

The proposed organization, after being launched among the jobbers and roasters, will be augmented, according to the present plan, until it becomes a National body, with branches among wholesale grocers, jobbers, retailers, and even "ultimate consumers," if the general public can be induced to take an interest. A general propaganda against the Brazilian Government's so-called "coffee ring" will be part of its active programme, as will co-operation with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's plans to enforce correct labeling upon coffee dealers and the exclusion from the market of certain inferior grades.

Those most concerned in promoting the organization said yesterday the time had come in the coffee trade when consumers, retailers, jobbers, and roasters must all stand together against an inside group in the world's coffee market, or must suffer separately from disaster which might soon overtake all but the very largest dealers and roasters, and send the price soaring even above the record-breaking figures of 1891, when "Rio 7"—the grade of coffee by which other grades are priced—was sent to 19¼ cents a pound and maintained at that point for a considerable period.

The price of "Rio 7" yesterday was 15⅞ cents, which all dealers agreed, with a single exception, was at least 70 per cent. above the highest point for which there could be the slightest natural cause. They declared that the bankers of Brazil's Valorization Committee, by holding a large proportion of last year's crop in warehouses and combining with the Arbuckle firm, and the shippers at the important ports of Brazil, who are holding back the 3,000,000 pounds of this year's crop, which have already made their way to the coast from interior points, were entirely responsible for the artificial level to which the market has attained.

Several dealers, while expressing their extreme concern over the present outlook, said yesterday that organizing to meet the "coffee ring" would be like organizing millers to corner a corner in the price of wheat. They urged that those in control of the coffee market, not being citizens of the United States, could not be reached by United States statutes, and that any retaliatory tariff passed to harm Brazil would only muddle the situation that much more, since there was not the slightest hope of replacing Brazilian coffee in this market with the product of any other country.

A visit to six coffee dealers in Front and Water Streets yesterday failed to develop a single instance in which a dealer regarded the future with any particular pleasure.

"We don't know what's wrong with us exactly," said one dealer, "but we do know we are out of coffee practically, and that all the way up and down the street it is the same, and there is none to be had except what the valorizationists may feel like delivering to the market on their own terms. You know what happened when the Arbuckles loosened a little coffee and it slipped into this market when it was not expected it would. Well, you let the slightest sag occur in the market and somebody pulls her back. I don't know what's going to become of a lot of the smaller roasters and jobbers. Maybe our day is passing for good and all."

Henry Nordlinger of the firm of Nordlinger & Co., at 81 Front Street, had in his office a copy of The Brazilian Review, which told the other side of the upward spurt in coffee prices. This paper recited that coffee growers who had been in debt for years were now paying up, and that investments in the coffee-growing business, which had gone without dividends for many seasons, were now gaining current dividends and back dividends enough to make up for all the lean years. It was Mr. Nordlinger's opinion that the combination of the coffee handlers with the growers would take rank with the combinations among wool growers and cotton growers in this country, and would be very hard to reach.

Peter Duryee of Duryee & Barwise at 89 Front Street was signing orders for Santos coffee at 17 cents a pound when asked for his view of the present situation. He said that it was now seven months since Santos coffee—which includes all coffee from the Brazilian interior adjacent to the Port of Santos—began to climb above the normal figure.

"Here is what makes the present market puzzling," he said. "On July 1, 1909, the visible supply of Brazilian coffee was 12,841,067 pounds. With that outlook the price was 7¾ cents a pound. Two years later, on July 1, 1911, with 11,070,422 pounds in sight, the price was 14⅛ cents a pound, or nearly double the figure of two years ago. And while dealers were gasping at the phenomenal price last July they have had to sit by and see it climb, point by point, since that time until it is now practically 16 cents. The significance of this situation may be gathered from the fact that the average price for the twenty-one years ending this July was 9.61 cents, which is nearly 7 cents below the ruling price of to-day."

William B. Harris, an importer at 65 Front Street, is also the Government's authority on coffee matters having to do with the accuracy of labels used. Through his efforts, supported recently with some vigor from Washington, many millions of labels bearing the words "Mocha and Java" have been destroyed by various dealers. Mr. Harris is interested in the proposed organization for the reason that recent decisions by the Pure Food Bureau will revolutionize the coffee-handling methods to some degree, and he is anxious to have the trade in general co-operate in bringing about the change called for. More than 5,000,000 labels bearing the names "Mocha and Java Blend" have been destroyed within the past two months. The "trade custom" was to call almost all coffee "Mocha and Java" blends, whereas as a matter of fact the importations of Mocha coffee to this port have been so small as to be almost negligible in quantity. While not one sample of coffee in ten submitted a few months ago was correct, of eight samples tested by Mr. Harris yesterday seven proved to be exactly as represented.

One of the most pernicious "trade customs" which has just been broken up was that of packing a small-beaned variety of Santos coffee in emptied Java mats and Mocha bundles, the empty containers having been bought in various countries and shipped to a port where Santos coffee could be advantageously put into them. Two firms in this city, which until recently did a thriving business in empty bundles and mats, reported yesterday that there is now practically no demand for their goods.

The "Black Jack" coffees which were common in grocery stores until this season have been completely eliminated from the market, along with all coffees known to the trade as "Grade nines and below." These coffees were often only dirty, but usually they contained decomposed beans which had been picked in wet weather and had blackened in transit to this country. Mr. Harris hopes to make of the proposed organization's members a group of students both of coffee flavors and of the market conditions throughout the world.

CULLOM CAN'T GET HARMONY

Senator Says He's of No Use in Illinois—Off to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Convinced of the hopelessness of the task of bringing any sort of harmony out of the present Republican situation in Illinois, United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom to-day left Springfield and started for Washington. Whether he will be a candidate for re-election Senator Cullom will not decide definitely until he has returned to the National capital and discussed the matter with his intimate friends there.

Mr. Cullom says that he has no desire to enter into a bitter fight to retain the toga. If, however, the people of Illinois want him to remain where he is he will stay. The Senator does not consider it a sacrifice to step aside at this time if in so doing he would contribute in any way to a harmonious solution of the present tangle.

Senator Cullom made the following statement: "I find I cannot be of any use to the party here. I am not a candidate for re-election in any sense of the word. That matter rests entirely with the people. If they want me, I am ready to serve them, and if they do not I am ready to step down and out.

"The party in Illinois is badly split on account of the antagonism of certain candidates, and I find I can do nothing to straighten out things. I am maintaining a place in Washington and paying board in Springfield, and I will have to stop one or the other or 'bust.'

"I can't do anything here so I am going back to Washington and take up the four treaties that are pending, two peace treaties with Great Britain and France, and the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua. I don't know when I will be back, but I will have something to say before the Illinois primaries. It will be necessary."

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Aviator, Weds.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U. S. A. aviator and balloonist, and Miss Gertrude A. Genner, daughter of the late Judge John Genner, were married here to-night. Lieut. Lahm and his bride will soon depart to join his regiment in the Philippines.

CHINESE REBELS SUFFER A CHECK

Continued from Page 1.

Russian sources. No newspapers are represented in the outlying Manchurian districts, even along the railway.

An edict has been issued forbidding the exportation of rice from Peking.

A division of the old style troops, which arrived here yesterday, is quartered in camps and the temples around the various city gates, and in the streets in which high officials live.

Rear Admiral Murdock, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, telegraphs to the American Legation that the protected cruiser New Orleans has been ordered to Nanking, the protected cruiser Albany to Shanghai, and the collier Abarenda to Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking. The Abarenda is bringing reinforcements to the legation guard.

The American Chargé here is anxious that there shall be no alarm regarding Peking, as the capital is not considered to be in the slightest danger.

Yesterday's Battle.

HANKOW, Oct. 18.—The first battle since the arrival of the Imperial troops from the North was fought to-day on the north bank of the Han River just west of this city.

It was indecisive. The Revolutionists temporarily drove the Imperial troops back from their position, but in doing so they exhausted their rifle ammunition and were compelled to retire to their base at Wu-Chang.

The Revolutionist infantry and artillery attacked the Government troops, which were reinforced from the Chinese warships on the river and supported by the guns of the fleet.

While the fighting was in progress the thirteen foreign vessels in the river landed a joint force under command of Vice Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, commander of the British China Station, to whom, because of his seniority, has been given the direction of the men engaged in the protection of the foreign concessions.

The Red Cross neutral camp, in charge of Dr. MacWillie of the American Mission, received and cared for the rebel wounded.

About 2,000 Revolutionists were pitted against an equal number of loyal soldiers. Early reports that the rebels outnumbered the enemy by five to one were incorrect. Only a part of the Revolutionary army participated, and the rebels declare to-night that they would have routed the soldiers from the North if their ammunition had held out. The rebels complain, however, that their leadership was feeble.

Desultory firing continued this evening at the rear of the Hankow railway station, the possession of which is continually changing, the loyalists and rebel bands holding it alternately.

Between 200 and 300 Revolutionists are reported to have been killed or wounded in to-day's engagement. The Imperial losses were smaller. Rebel reinforcements, who were crossing the river to support the fighting line, encountered a smart royalist fire and were disorganized.

A German sailor was hit by a stray bullet, but not seriously wounded. So far as is known this was the only injury sustained among the foreigners.

Three Imperial soldiers were waylaid by an unarmed mob and stoned to death.

The Imperial troops are now waiting for reinforcements, while the revolutionists are replenishing their supplies. A renewal of hostilities may take place soon, as it appears to be the plan of the rebel leaders to force the fighting before the Imperial troops have been further strengthened. The latter had intended to delay an attack upon Wu-Chang until their numbers were sufficient to make a victory probable. The rebels, who occupy Wu-Chang, Hankow, and Han-Yang, were alive to the Government's purpose, and last night 2,000 men crossed the Yang-tse River from Wu-Chang and at daybreak fell upon the Imperial camp. They attacked with dash, and the Government troops, taken somewhat at a disadvantage, responded loyally. The fighting was severe, but is is impossible to state the casualties definitely, as the correspondents were not permitted near the firing line and those who witnessed the battle from the river were fired upon.

At the first sound of firing Admiral Sah Chen-Ping, in command of the Chinese warships, ordered men ashore to support Gen. Chang-Piao, formerly Commander of the troops of the Wu-Chang district, who, though officially dismissed by the Peking Government, had assumed command of the Imperial troops. The rebels had anticipated this move by the fleet and forthwith, when the bluejackets began to disembark, directed a hot fire upon the warships and the landing parties from artillery and field guns stationed on the Wu-Chang bank of the river.

Admiral Sah, in turn, ordered the warships to fire upon the rebel field pieces and for a time shells fell thickly among the rebel gunners. The warship officers, however, were seriously handicapped by the danger to the foreign concessions involved in fire from the fleet.

Correspondents' Narrow Escape.

Two foreign newspaper correspondents had narrow escapes. They had been cruising on the river in expectation of the battle and their launch had reached a point opposite the Imperial camp when the hostilities began. Presently they found their little craft alongside Admiral Sah's flagship and between the fire of the two forces. From that spot the correspondents witnessed the fighting until Admiral Sah, observing the danger of their position, ordered them out of the firing line. The launch and its crew withdrew and as they did so they were fired upon by men who had been landed from the warships. Fortunately, comrades of their assailants interferred, the shooting ceased, and the correspondents escaped unharmed.

The engagement continued for several hours and then the combined land and sea forces of the Imperials were driven some distance back, and the rebels, retiring, recrossed the river to Wu-Chang.

Some of the rebels applied at the foreign concessions to learn whether they would be protected if they entered the concessions. The foreign forces are, however, concerned with the protection of foreign interests only, and their quarters in Hankow have been made ready for any emergency. No trouble at present is anticipated.

The shells from the fleet were comparatively few and did not do great damage. This was not the fault of the gunners, who were instructed to exercise great care to avoid danger to the foreign concessions.

The Imperial troops concentrated north of the city when the fighting ceased. The general situation has not been greatly changed by the battle, and continues to be grave.

Another trainload of Northern troops arrived here to-night.

According to reports received to-night the revolt is spreading to Kiu-Klang, Huang-Chow, Hsia-kan-Hsien, and other places.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Hankow last night said that the Imperialists still held the trenches, but they had lost several hundred men killed or wounded.

The fighting lasted all day. The revolutionaries, after repeated but unavailing bayonet charges, fell back to Wu-Chang. Trainloads of wounded were brought into Hankow.

Another message from Hankow last evening said that the Imperial gunboats cut a sorry figure in yesterday's fight. They were badly damaged, and are reported to be in a sinking condition as the result of the heavy shelling by the rebel guns. The fire of the gunboats was ineffective, and they finally retreated behind the foreign flotilla.

The British Government has decided upon an attitude of absolute neutrality in China, and will strictly limit British action to measures necessary for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects. It was announced at the Foreign Office yesterday that instructions in this sense had been sent to Vice Admiral Winsloe, to whom full power had been given to land bluejackets and otherwise provide for the safety of British subjects.

JAPAN FEARS COMPLICATIONS.

Thinks Chinese Situation Likely to Develop Alarming Phases.

TOKIO, Oct. 18.—Despite the assurances given both by the Chinese Government and the Chinese revolutionary leaders that the rights of foreigners will be respected, officials here regard the situation as likely to develop phases alarming to outside Nations. The maintenance of scrupulous impartiality will probably be very difficult at times, and it is certain that any suspicion of interference on the part of foreigners would arouse tremendous indignation among the Chinese.

Some feeling against Japan has already been noted at Peking, where Chinese merchants and financiers have freely asserted that Japan incited the revolution in order to create a crisis which would interfere with the American-European loan. In revolutionary circles, on the other hand, reports are being circulated that Japan is aiding the Imperial Government.

Still another Chinese rumor, which is likely to cause trouble for Americans, is that the United States encouraged the revolution by its insistence upon the hated railway loans.

Every indication, official or otherwise, points to the determination of Japan to remain absolutely neutral. It is declared in official circles that the Pekin Government made advances to Tokio with a view to obtaining assistance against the revolutionists, and that Japan replied explicitly that she would not interfere as long as her interests were not attacked. The revolutionists have been notified, however, that the iron works at Han-Yang, which are under Japanese ownership, are to be regarded as distinctly a Japanese interest.

FALL OF NANKING REPORTED.

Crowds at Hongkong Compel the Lowering of the Imperial Flag.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18.—It is reported here that the rebels have captured both Nanking and Kiu-Klang, but official confirmation is lacking.

It is stated that there have been a number of desertions from the Government troops.

HONGKONG, Oct. 18.—The anniversary of the birth of Confucius was celebrated as a general holiday to-day.

The Imperial flag was not seen. It was raised over a few shops in the morning, but the crowds yelled, "Down with the Manchus!" until the flag was lowered.

AMOY, Oct. 18.—The war scare reached this city to-day through the receipt by several native commercial organizations of dispatches warning them that Amoy is soon to be seized by the revolutionary leaders.

The dispatches were unsigned, but purported to come from revolutionary headquarters. They contained assurances that there would be no interference with commercial interests.

It is generally believed that any successful movement against Amoy must come from within the city, as its isolation on a strongly fortified island makes its position apparently impregnable to assault from without.

A Consular report from Fu-Chow says that immediately the Viceroy heard that Wu-Chang had been captured he paid the arrears of the soldiers' wages, in the hope of keeping them from deserting.

Many native banks have closed their doors, and general business is coming to a standstill. The tale has reached an unprecedented value.

BRITISH ADMIRAL COMMANDS.

German-Chinese Clash Now Believed to Have Been Unimportant.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Commander Behnke of the German cruiser Leipzig at Hankow reports as follows:

The day and night passed quietly. The rebels withdrew.

The British Vice Admiral, Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, arrived and assumed, as senior officer, command over the marine forces afloat and ashore assembled before Hankow.

The Admiralty comments upon the fact that this message, which obviously refers to yesterday's events, gives no further information regarding yesterday's reported collision between a German landing detachment and a Chinese mob. This is regarded as indicating that the protective measures taken by the Germans were quickly successful and that the incident was of no great importance.

The Admiralty is still in ignorance of the conditions under which Germans were landed, but it is convinced that it was done with the full co-operation of the other commanders at Hankow. Had Commander Behnke acted independently, as English criticisms intimate, he certainly would have so reported, because just previously he had stated in a message to the Foreign Office that the Japanese naval commander was in command of the international forces on land. The Government thinks that the reported clash between the Germans and a Chinese mob was not serious, as no casualties were reported.

The only official news of the situation at Hankow available here is contained in the laconic message of Commander Behnke.

The Foreign Office is without confirmation of the reports of a critical situation at Nanking, but the crew and guns of the big German cruiser Gneisenau, which was forced to remain at that city owing to a fall in the waters of the river, will go far toward protecting foreigners there.

IT IS APPARENT

that the organization which actually performs the greatest percentage of its work direct also saves to the Owner the greatest percentage of sub-contractors' profits.

And as we ourselves perform the greatest percentage of work direct, it is apparent why we consistently give the most economical results.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Excess Values To-day in Fall Suits and Fall Coats

Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 20.00 and 22.50 values, 15.50
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 22.50 and 25.00 values, 18.50
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 27.50 and 30.00 values, 22.50
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 32.50 and 35.00 values, 27.50

Silk Lined to Edge Fall Overcoats, very special value 20.00

THE production of high-grade ready-for-service clothes of standard uniformity of excellence is primarily a problem in continuous capacity production.

Continuous capacity production develops minimum cost, but demands continuous distribution. Whenever the outlet falls below the output a surplus results which leaves us no recourse but to offer excess values that the disposal may be immediate.

Such a condition now exists in the Smith Gray & Co. organization; for weeks past the production has exceeded the selling, and as a result you have value combined with Smith Gray & Co. all-'round superiority as never before.

Come to-day—participate.

Your Charge Account is Solicited

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 8th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVENUE — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Women's Foot-Mould Shoes, $3, $3.50 and $4

These shoes FIT AS NATURE INTENDED THEY SHOULD. That is their first and greatest recommendation.

Select the style you prefer, try on your size, and you have a TRIM-LOOKING, STYLISH SHOE that will WEAR LONG and ALWAYS LOOK WELL.

The BEST styles, the BEST fit, the BEST quality for the LEAST money.

WOMEN'S FOOT-MOULD SHOES in NEWEST effects. Tan Russia calf, patent leather, velvet, suede, kid, gun-metal calf. ALL SIZES; ALL WIDTHS; ALL STYLES.

MEN'S FOOT-MOULD SHOES in the widest VARIETY ever shown. Tan Russia calf, patent leather, kid, gun-metal calf. Button or lace.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FOOT-MOULD SHOES in regular heights and with NEW HIGH TOPS.

All with Goodyear-welted soles. Prices, according to size..... $1.50 to $3.50

FOOT-MOULD SPECIALTIES—ARCH-SUPPORTING AND CUSHION-SOLE SHOES—A boon to tired men and women. The acme of COMFORT..... $4

(MAIN Building, Second Floor.)

$30,000 for Charity

YOUR Favorite Benevolent Institution May Have Its Proportion. VOTE FOR IT. Full Particulars at Charity Voting Booth, MAIN Building, Fourth Floor, Center.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

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UNUSUAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO MADE-UP DRESSES IN AFTERNOON AND EVENING STYLES, AND TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND COSTUMES.

MOURNING SUITS, DRESSES, MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES FOR THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF MOURNING ARE SHOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THIS PURPOSE.

MENTION IS ALSO MADE OF THE STOCK OF RIDING HABITS, IN THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLES FOR CROSS- OR SIDE-SADDLE.

RIDING HATS, GLOVES AND BOOTS; WHIPS AND CROPS, ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

CORSETS IN THE NEW DESIGNS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER ARE SHOWN IN A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE MAKES, AMONG THEM THE "FASSO" CORSET, MADE IN PARIS, AND THE "ESNAH" CORSET, MADE IN WORKROOMS ON THE PREMISES. A FULL LINE OF TRICOT CORSETS AND POPULAR GRADES OF CORSETS, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES, ARE ALSO IN STOCK.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS THE MAKING OF CORSETS TO SPECIAL ORDER.

SPECIAL MENTION IS MADE OF L'ENVELOPPANTE, THE NEW HIP CONFINER; BRASSIERES OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC., AND OTHER CORSET ACCESSORIES.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE, DRESSING GOWNS, NEGLIGEES WITH CAPS TO MATCH, BOUDOIR JACKETS, HOSIERY, SLIPPERS, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

AWARDS FOR HEROES FROM CARNEGIE FUND

Commission Distributes Medals, Cash, and Pensions to Those Reported for Bravery.

THIRTEEN LOST THEIR LIVES

$1,000 Given J. M. Snyder for Rescuing Old Man from Fierce Bison —$53,036 Distributed.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 18.—Forty-seven bronze and twelve silver medals were awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its Fall meeting, here, today, as a recognition of heroism in saving human life, or in attempts in which the life of the hero was jeopardized.

In addition to the medals to these fifty-nine, cash awards were made for reimbursing loss, for relieving debt on homes and the purchase of homes, for educational and other worthy purposes as needed, amounting to $53,036. Pensions to survivors amounting to $315 monthly were also issued, and for children left $5 a month was awarded each, to the amount of $50 monthly.

Here are the awards:

M. WOODHULL BLANCHARD, deceased, silver medal to widow and pension of $50 a month. Blanchard died attempting to save man from drowning at Keansburg, N. J., Aug. 25, 1910.

COSIMI GISONDI, deceased, silver medal to widow. Pension $45 a month, with $10 a month extra for two minor children. Saved man from being run over by train at Fonda, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1909, but was killed.

ALEXANDER FRASER, deceased, silver medal to widow. Pension $40 a month, and $5 extra for minor child. Fatally injured attempting to save man from burning at Allston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1907.

ALBERT E. JOHNSON, deceased, silver medal to widow and $1,071.36 toward liquidating her indebtedness. Pension of $35 a month, with $5 extra for each of three children. Died in gaseous well, attempting to save a laborer from suffocation at Powell, Wyo., Feb. 14, 1910.

WILLIAM H. SHAW, deceased, silver medal to mother and $1,100 to liquidate parents' mortgage on property. Died attempting to save companion from drowning at Medicine Hat, Alberta, July 18, 1909.

CHARLES F. LENTINO, silver medal and $2,000 toward indebtedness. Saved a number of women from fire in New York City, Oct. 5, 1908.

ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS, Jr., silver medal. Attempted to save companion from drowning at Tallulah Falls, Ga., Aug. 10, 1909.

ALFRED B. KANALY, silver medal. Saved two women from drowning at Falls City, Neb., Aug. 16, 1910.

MICHAEL L. BELANGIE, deceased, silver medal to widow; $1,350 to liquidate mortgage; pension of $85 a month, and with $5 a month additional for each of three minor children. Died attempting to save several men from suffocation in mine at Butte, Mon., Jan. 14, 1911.

PHILIP D. JOUGHIN, FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, FRANK FAULKNER, and MURDOCH MURRAY, bronze medals and $1,000 each. Assisted Belangie in rescuing miners.

JOHN T. BROWN, silver medal and $1,000 for purchase of home. Saved a number of miners from suffocation at Sebastapol, Penn., Jan. 10, 1911.

MICHAEL J. MADDEN, ANDREW J. HORAN, JACOB MODLO, ANDREW DEVERS, MARTIN F. MANGAN, and JAMES L. CONLON, bronze medals and $1,000 each. Assisted John T. Brown in rescue of miners.

CHARLES E. MARSHALL, silver medal and $1,000 toward purchase of home. Attempted to save Mattie Roderick from drowning at Libby, Mon., June 15, 1910.

HENRY E. KUPHAL, silver medal and $1,000 as needed. Assisted Marshall in above case.

WILLIAM E. DAWSON, bronze medal and $1,000 to liquidate indebtedness. Saved Kuphal, Marshall, and Roderick.

LEONARD M. ELDER, deceased, bronze medal to widow; pension of $75 a month, with $5 additional for minor child. Died attempting to save man from drowning at Indianapolis, July 4, 1911.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Jr., deceased, bronze medal to widow and pension of $25 a month. Died attempting to save boy from drowning at Hartford City, Ind., May 31, 1911.

LARS O. RISVOLD, deceased, bronze medal to father and $800. Died trying to save two well diggers from suffocation at Aylesbury, Sask., Nov. 22, 1907.

AUGUSTUS C. ANDERSON, deceased, bronze medal to father and $250. Died trying to save boy from drowning at Jackson, Miss., May 8, 1909.

RUSSELL L. MANLOVE, deceased, bronze medal to mother and $250. Died attempting to save boy from drowning at Indianapolis July 7, 1910.

IRVING G. PAULDING, deceased, bronze medal to sister. Died attempting to save girl from drowning at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1910.

THOMAS L. MARQUIA, Jr., deceased, bronze medal to mother. Died trying to save girl from drowning at Bartow, Fla., July 1, 1910.

LEWIS A. SPINNER, bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes. Spinner, 10 years old, attempted to save a companion from drowning at Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1911.

CHARLES H. J. PICKETT, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Pickett, 14 years old, saved companion from drowning at Laceyville, Penn., Aug. 13, 1910.

EDWARD T. RASMUSSEN, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Saved man from drowning at Fairport Harbor, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1909.

CLAUDE BAUSERMAN, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Assisted in attempt to save Chester Snowberger from drowning at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 6, 1909.

EDGAR A. CURRENT, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Saved boy from drowning at Toronto, Ontario, June 27, 1909.

ANDREW E. FLEMING, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Saved girl from drowning at Covington, Ky., Feb. 5, 1911.

WALTER E. BAKER, bronze medal and $2,000 for education. Saved two girls from drowning at Long Lake, N. Y., July 20, 1908.

G. JAMES SHAW, bronze medal and $1,500 to liquidate mortgage. Rescued laborer from machinery at Goderich, Ontario, Sept. 14, 1908.

ALEXANDER J. BONNER, bronze medal, $500 disablement benefits, and $1,000 toward purchase of home. Seriously hurt by catching man who fell out of window at Philadelphia on May 25, 1909.

HOWARD I. DAVIS, bronze medal and $1,215 toward purchase of home. Badly burned rescuing child from fire at West Haven, Conn., March 24, 1911.

PATRICK H. CAMPBELL, bronze medal and $1,000 to improve physical condition. Although ill, saved man from drowning at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 27, 1909.

ALEXANDER MORTON, Sr., bronze medal and $1,000 to liquidate mortgage. Saved man from drowning at Revere, Mass., Aug. 19, 1908.

LOUIS J. BRUYA, bronze medal and $1,000 to liquidate indebtedness. Saved aged man from being run over by train at Montpelier, Vt., May 11, 1910.

FREDERICK W. MORRICE, bronze medal and $1,000 for education. Saved man from drowning at Cincinnati, June 10, 1911.

CHARLES A. FOSTER, bronze medal and $1,000. Saved boy from drowning at Sherrill, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1911.

ANNA E. SUTTON, bronze medal and $1,000. Saved young woman from drowning at Naples, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1907.

JOHN G. WALKER, bronze medal and $500 toward buying home. Walker (colored) rescued Edward W. Butler, Mayor and lawyer; Green Thomas, laborer; William G. Obear, Quartermaster General State Militia of Georgia; Legare H. Obear, and Julia H. Obear from a runaway at Madison, Ga., June 27, 1908.

WILLIAM LAIRD, bronze medal and $500. Rescued two children from burning at Babcaygeon, Ontario, Jan. 9, 1911.

WILLIAM F. NEFF, bronze medal. Helped to save man from drowning at Allentown, Penn., July 14, 1911.

JOHN MURDOCK, bronze medal. Attempted to save boy from drowning at Clitherall, Minn., Dec. 1, 1910.

MARCUS E. BENSON, bronze medal. Attempted to save two young women from drowning at Clover Bend, Ark., Aug. 29, 1900.

J. STEWART BRYSON, bronze medal. Saved boy from drowning at Covington, Ky., July 21, 1910.

CIRLO ACHILLES, bronze medal. Attempted to save man from drowning at Tribes Hill, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1910.

Of the rescues one of the most novel is that of saving a man from a wild animal. Of the others thirty are from drowning, five from fire, two from runaway teams, three from trains, sixteen from suffocation in mine, sewer, or well, and one each from an impending fall and from machinery. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives in the rescue work.

ASKS RELIEF FROM ALIMONY.

Dr. Abrams Says He Can't Pay and His Wife, Dr. Fender, Doesn't Need It.

Dr. Alexander Abrams, whose wife, Amelia, practices medicine under the name of "Dr. Fender," at 1,301 Madison Avenue, and who is suing him for separation, appealed to Supreme Court Justice Blanchard, yesterday, to relieve him of the necessity of paying $10 a week alimony pending the trial of the suit. Dr. Abrams says that his wife, who accused him of intoxication, alienated all his patients from him and that she enjoys an income of $5,000 a year, while he has no income and is unable to pay alimony.

In his petition Dr. Abrams says that his wife drove him out of business as a doctor and he had to work as a clerk for his brothers, L. and Solomon H. Abrams, clothing dealers, at $20 a week. They discontinued his services about June 31, and then he says he tried to rebuild his practice by going to Arverne. He took rooms at $35 a week, he said, in Colonial Hall, the most pretentious hotel at Arverne, a fashionable Jewish resort. His first week's receipts, he says, were $16, his second week's $13, and his third week's $18. His wife, he says, has an up to date office and apartment in an elevator building for which she pays $65 a month. He denies that he was intoxicated frequently as she charged, and declares that he has had nothing to drink since 1907.

Mrs. Abrams, or Dr. Fender, told the court that her husband's statement of her earnings was ridiculous and said that his clothing merchant brothers were very indulgent toward him and their discontinuance of his services last June was a ruse to avoid alimony. After hearing both parties, Justice Blanchard decided that he would reduce the alimony Dr. Abrams must pay to $8 a week, on condition that he pay $160 back alimony, for which he is in default.

RUNAWAYS STOLE JAM.

Came Here in a Freight from Providence and Got Hungry.

Three youngsters who ran away from Providence, R. I., last Sunday night and came here in a freight train became so hungry yesterday morning that one stole a jar of jam from a wagon in front of H. Von Lubken & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, 801 East 134th Street. A driver caught the youngsters, but Mr. Von Lubken refused to make a complaint, until he heard they were runaways, when he turned them over to Policeman White.

In the Alexander Avenue Station the boys said they were Martin Glynn, 128 Hospital Street, and Edward Griffin, 97 Blackstone Street, Providence, both 15 years old, when thirteen-year-old Elmer Grey of 678 Eddy Street, Providence, entered the station and asked to be locked up, too, as he didn't care to be alone in New York.

Young Glynn had a revolver. The boys said they had expected to make enough money here to carry them West, but had no idea how they expected to employ the weapon. Word was sent to their parents.

Church Robber Again to Jail.

James Brady, who said he had no home, was sentenced yesterday to eleven months in the penitentiary in Special Sessions after he pleaded guilty of stealing a silver chalice from the Corpus Christi Church, 221 West Sixty-ninth Street. Two years ago he was sentenced in General Sessions for stealing from St. Andrew's Church.

Holt and Brandeis Arbitrators.

Under the plan of arbitration adopted after the settlement of the strike of the Ladies' Tailor and Dressmakers' Union in the Fifth Avenue district, Hamilton Holt, Louis Brandeis, and Morris Hillquit have been requested to act as permanent arbitrators, and have agreed to do so.

CHIRIS
(Pronounced Sheris)

Eat plenty of foods dressed with olive oil, or take a tablespoonful three times a day, and you will soon notice a vast improvement in your health. You will gain in weight, your complexion will be clear and your digestion perfect.

Drink Olive Oil For Your Health's Sake

Chiris Olive Oil is the first pressing of the choicest French Olives bottled under ideal conditions.

Send 10 cents for a trial bottle. Our booklet containing 75 of the latest salad recipes is sent free.

Where Chiris is not easily obtained from dealers, we supply direct.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France.
Dept. "E," 18 Platt St.
New York.

OLIVE OIL

Of Edith Wharton's
New Novel of New England
Ethan Frome

The N. Y. Evening Sun says Editorially:

"So absorbing is the book that you want to read it at a sitting. You can read it that way, with the result that the total impression is as vivid as on going away at the close of the performance of a great play."

Chas. Scribner's Sons

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Speedy
Sure
Gentle

Quickly Relieves

CONSTIPATION

CALLS OUR BAKERIES WORSE THAN RUSSIA'S

St. Petersburg Official Can't Understand How We Can Eat Bread Baked in Them.

ARE DARK, DAMP, UNSANITARY

Advocates City Supplying Bread and Meat and Operating Cold Storage Plants and Laundries.

Declaring that many bakeries in this city were the most unwholesome he had ever seen, Dr. Alexis Ilyin, a distinguished Russian official, sailed yesterday for St. Petersburg on the Lusitania to put into practice in his home city some of the reforms he had worked out while in America.

Dr. Ilyin was sent to America as a delegate from the Imperial Russian Technical Society to the International Municipal Congress and Exposition which met recently in Chicago. His function in the Czar's Government is to study out municipal problems and reforms for adoption by Russian cities. He made a close study of living conditions here, in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee. The work of social, civic, and charitable agencies all came in for his inspection, and he sailed away feeling, he said, that this land of the free had little in many respects to hold over his own country.

Dr. Ilyin seemed to be particularly disappointed at the unsanitary conditions in the bakeries he saw.

"I visited many of your basement bakeries," said he. "Perhaps I should call them 'vault bakeries,' and I found them most unwholesome. I was sorry to see one of my own countrymen in a Rivington Street basement baking in a dark, damp, unsanitary place. I wondered how New Yorkers can stand eating bread made in these caverns of darkness and unwholesomeness."

Comparing housing conditions in this city and St. Petersburg, Dr. Ilyin said New York was worse than St. Petersburg.

"Of course," said he, "New York has higher tenements and more sunless rooms than St. Petersburg. I went into a large number of your high tenements which comply with the law, and was sorry for the law as well as for the people who live in the tenements.

"Few tenements in St. Petersburg are more than five stories high, and, in addition, they are not permitted to occupy as large a proportion of the lots as here."

Dr. Ilyin said, however, that overcrowding in rooms was very bad in both cities, with little choice between them.

While on his visit here Dr. Ilyin said he worked out plans for four lines of municipal activity which he expected St. Petersburg would follow, including the city supplying at cost all meat and bread and operating all cold storage facilities and laundries.

"I learn," said he, "that you have in this city fifteen municipal milk stations at which milk is sold at cost, and that you are planning to have seventy by next year. It is just as reasonable for St. Petersburg to provide meat and bread for its citizens at cost as that this city should supply milk. You can understand the need for St. Petersburg to take up some of these questions when I tell you that many unskilled workers there earn only 50 cents or less a day, while meat costs 14 cents a pound. Rents are high there, and, like your poor here, many have desperate struggles for mere existence, having never reached the stage of really trying to live."

He said one of the chief reasons why he would advocate municipal bakeries was the extreme difficulty St. Petersburg had in inspecting the present bakeshops.

PRESBYTERIANS NOT GAINING

Neither Church Nor Sunday School Holding Its Own, Synod Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—According to reports made to the Synod of New Jersey, the increase of membership in the Presbyterian Church shows a serious shrinkage over six years ago, and so little interest is being displayed that the total net gain for this State in the last year has been only 149 persons.

The net gain in the United States, according to the report of the Committee on Evangelistic Work submitted by the Rev. Linius J. Strock of Trenton, was but 8,978. The total gain was over 79,000, but there were over 54,000 suspended and over 16,000 died. He said that neither the Church nor the Sunday school is holding its own.

Among those who addressed the synod to-day was the Rev. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton Theological Seminary. He said there is no truth in the statement that training is made too fine in theological seminaries, and vehemently denied that searching study of the Bible tended to weaken the faith or undermine religious convictions. He said the world was suffering from dead dry rot of unbelief, and that seminaries are turning out men adequately equipped to respond to the demand of the times for materialistic explanation of religious phenomena.

BARKS FOR THE COURT.

Witness Illustrates How He Fooled a Man, Whose Will Is Contested.

In the suit over the estate of the late Richard P. Norris before Surrogate Frank V. Millard yesterday, Andrew McLean, a hotel keeper of 89 Waverly Street, Yonkers, gave testimony to show the deceased was of unsound mind, on which ground his brother, James F. Norris, is attacking his will.

He said that one night when he was Mr. Norris's bedmate he imitated a dog's barking. Mr. Norris wanted to know, he said, if a dog was barking, and that if so why.

Counsel for the executor suggested that the witness show how he could bark and Mr. McLean needed no coaxing. He barked in a manner truly canine, and there was such an outburst of laughter the court had trouble in stopping it.

KNICKERBOCKER ENLARGES.

Hotel Leases Ryan Building, Next Door in Forty-second Street.

The Hotel Knickerbocker is to take in the Ryan building next door, in Forty-second Street. This will give the Knickerbocker 100 additional rooms. The ground floor of the Ryan building will be used as a store.

The architecture of the Ryan building is similar to that of the Knickerbocker, and the floors correspond so that little construction work, save cutting the party wall, will be done. Work will begin in November.

The lease is for twenty years, with privilege of renewal. It was made by James B. Regan through D. & W. Mullins, 157 East Broadway.

JOHN F. CLARKE BETTER.

Prosecutor's Assistants Aid His Defense in the Union Bank Case.

The condition of District Attorney John F. Clarke, who was stricken Tuesday in his office with a recurrence of catarrhal appendicitis and removed to his home, at 149 Ross Street, Brooklyn, was unchanged yesterday. Dr. Edward Carroll said that Mr. Clarke had rested well the night before, and had slept a little.

"Absolute quiet," added Dr. Carroll, "has been ordered. The patient is in a weak condition from the ice bags around him, and unless something startling develops I do not believe there will be any necessity for an operation."

District Attorney Clarke being ill, the defense of his administration's work in the Union Bank case was taken up yesterday by his assistants, Robert H. Elder and F. X. McCaffry. In a statement they blamed the late Supreme Court Justice Watson M. Rogers for dismissing the Grand Jury in August, 1908, while the investigation of the bank was pending. The jury was ordered called by Gov. Hughes, they said, to investigate violations of the anti-race track law, and Justice Watson was sent from Watertown to take charge of it. When the race track cases were finished, Mr. Elder said, he asked Justice Watson to continue the jury, but the Justice dismissed it.

In view of this, they asserted, responsibility for investigating the Union Bank rested upon Clark Williams, Superintendent of Banks, and Orrin Cheney, Chief Examiner, but as they furnished no further evidence the District Attorney's office was unable to prosecute.

At a mass meeting of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, held last night in Eckford Hall, at Eckford and Calyer Streets, James C. Cropsey, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, replied to this statement by Elder and McCaffry.

Mr. Cropsey said that the District Attorney's office was in possession of sworn testimony "showing the commission of a crime since the 4th or 8th of August," whereas the special Grand Jury referred to by Mr. Elder and Mr. McCaffry began its labors on Aug. 25, 1908, and the Union Bank was reopened on the 17th day of that month.

ASK NEWS OF THIEF'S RETURN

Police Tell Victim to Notify Them If He Does, Then Hang Up 'Phone.

William M. Kennard of 1,722 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, is wondering whether the police have become so accustomed to calls for help from residents whose homes are being robbed that they consider them not worth investigating, or whether they were jesting with his son, Harry, who, after firing a shot at a burglar and telephoning to the police, was told to call up again if the burglar returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennard were away from home Tuesday, Miss Kennard and a young woman only being in the house. The young man returned early yesterday morning, and while locking the house heard a noise and saw a man disappear through the window. Then he fired a shot.

Customs Sale of Onions To-day.

The customs officials at a special sale to-day will dispose of 4,993 crates of Spanish onions, which have been left on their hands through the failure of the firm to which they were consigned to enter them at the Custom House. The onions arrived on the steamship Columbian from Liverpool some days ago.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Own Merchandise

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

No Credit
No Discounts
Values Instead

We Manufacture More Varieties of Merchandise Than All Other Stores Put Together.

We Are the Only Store to Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash Only

Macy's Own WEEK-END SPECIAL IN TRIMMED MILLINERY

An $18 Hat

FOR

$9.89

Black—hatters' plush shapes; the craze of two continents.

Trimmed with three superb willow plumes—your choice of black, white, black-and-white, and colors.

Macy's Own GOWNS & DRESSES COPIES OF IMPORTED MODELS

In addition to our collection of foreign models we are showing a large number of exact copies of our importations made in our own workrooms on the premises.

We make special mention of the following: [Second Floor.]

Copy of Drecoll model of taupe Charmeuse, with handsome embroidery and the new bib-effect.
Price of original, $269.00.....Price of copy **$124.00**

Copy of Paquin model, of navy blue Imperial serge, effectively braided. Price of original, $219.00.
Price of copy..... **$98.75**

Copy of Worth model of silver and white made from imported Syrian Scarfs.
Price of original, $209.00.....Price of copy **$169.00**

Our own exclusive model, made from silver Syrian Scarves and white panne velvet.....Price **$124.00**

Copy of Callot model, made of lace and chiffon.
Price of original, $274.00.....Price of copy **$139.00**

Copy of Cauet model, made in black chiffon cloth, hand-embroidery over white satin meteor.
Price of original, $274.00.....Price of copy **$149.00**

Macy's Own EXACT COPIES OF RICH IMPORTED BLOUSES At much less than half price

Illustrated is an American reproduction of a fine French model. Our lowest-in-the-city price is $8.94. This blouse shows the charming new waistcoat effect of white satin, the other part veiled with chiffon. Colors are violet, navy and black over white.

We go to the best houses in Paris and select the best models. We have them copied here in our workroom on the premises, even to the minutest detail. It is a very difficult matter indeed to distinguish the Macy copy from its original, without reference to the prices, in which, of course, there is a striking disparity.

For instance, replicas of two different $84.50 Elise Poiret models can be obtained here for $18.89 and $21.89 each.

We have copied a most effective $65.00 Samuel model in chiffon, lace and hand embroidery, and offer it at $22.49.

We have real Lace Blouses up to $72.50. [Second Floor.]

Macy's Own 'MARCHIONESS' AND 'LADY WASHINGTON' VEILS Waterproofed chiffon, made in Europe exclusively for us.

Customers who have come to know our waterproof chiffon veils and to demand them, say that no other veil will take the places of either our "Marchioness" or "Lady Washington." Motor enthusiasts have found them especially valuable; so, too, the woman who walks and who wishes to protect a delicate hat or even more delicate complexion. "Lady Washington" is made of waterproofed chiffon, and is developed in somewhat heavier chiffon cloth than the "Marchioness." [First Floor.]

"LADY WASHINGTON"—1¼ yds. long; 1 yd. wide; hemstitched all around; colors black, white, brown, navy, castor, old pink, sky blue, Alice blue, garnet, dark and medium gray, taupe and myrtle..... **$1.29**

"MARCHIONESS" — hemstitched; colors black, white, dark and medium gray, taupe, brown, sky blue, Alice blue, pink, myrtle, lavender, wistaria, navy, castor, olive green and purple, **$2.24.**

2 yds. long; 1 yd. wide.....**$2.24**

2½ yds. long; 1 yd. wide....**$2.98**

MARCHIONESS WATER PROOF MALINE, 27 in. wide; assortment of 40 shades and black and white, 24c yd.

Macy's Own BLOOMERS FOR GIRLS AND MISSES Warm, durable, practical garments. $2.74

We have chosen to make the bloomers we offer for young girls' and misses' wear, because we realize that especial care should be exercised in manufacture to make these garments sufficiently durable for strenuous gymnasium as well as for general Winter wear.

Two styles—gathered or pleated at the waist, both being generously full. Black and navy blue in stock; other colors to order at short notice. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

[Second Floor.]

Macy's Own Guaranteed DRESS SILKS

"MARCHIONESS" BLACK SILKS

These qualities are pure dye, which enables us to guarantee them.

SATIN "MIGNONETTE."

A wonderfully beautiful silk and wool material, especially suitable for elaborate gowns and wraps. Can be obtained in all the most desirable street and evening shades and in black. [First Floor.]

36 in. Satin Messaline..$1.39 Yd
35 in. Satin Majestic..$1.89 Yd
36 in. Dress Taffeta...$1.49 Yd
27 in. Silk Faille.....$2.49 Yd
36 in. Satin Peau de Soie.....$1.98 Yd
27 in. Satin Peau de Soie.....$1.69 Yd
21 in. Silk Gros Grain..$1.59 Yd
21 in. Satin Duchesse..$1.59 Yd
24 in. Satin Peau de Cygne.....$1.49 Yd
20 in. Armure Royal..99c Yd
23 in. Silk Louisine....$1.24 Yd
20 in. Silk Surah.....99c Yd

We Give Surety Stamps

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

Sixth Ave., 20th-22nd St.

Best Quality—Lowest Prices on Sixth Ave.

We Redeem Surety Stamps

Of Course You Have Noticed the Snap and Go That Permeate Every Feature of

Our Suits, Dresses and Coats for Women

And Have You Figured Out Exactly What It Means? It Is This, and Only This -- That Value for Value We Lead From Every Standpoint With the Finest Lines of Women's Apparel in the City

And the Large Number of Customers Always in the Department Is Conclusive that the Subject Is Not One of Our Own Origination.

Here Is a Special Assortment of 350 Pieces at the Popular Price of $19.75

O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

25 Styles From Which You May Select

A specially made assortment for this out of the ordinary sale. They are exceptionally smart and made for us by the best producers of these separate lines—in all about 350 pieces. There are fully twenty-five styles, each style a new and correct adaptation of the latest models just over. In every suit, dress and coat you will find nothing but the best materials and the most desirable fabrics, as well as the newest colorings. We simply ask your keenest and most critical comparison with what others show at our price..... $19.75

We Go Far Beyond the Commonplace In the Choice of Desirable Models In

O'Neill Untrimmed Millinery

Exercising Care to Select Styles That Will Carry Safely Far Into the Future and Insure the Purchaser Against That Disappointment Lack of Style Knowledge Imparts. We Aim to Please—Newest Styles Only Are Here.

O'Neill Main Store—First Floor.

Women's Untrimmed Hats

In beavers, velours, rough and bright finish felts, hatters' plush, all from the foremost foreign and domestic manufacturers, in a large range of prices.

Women's Untrimmed Beavers

$2.98, $3.98, $4.98 up to $7.50

Black Velvet Dress Shapes, superior quality, $3.75
Black Velvet Draped Toques, $2.98, $3.98 to $5.98
Domestic Velours, smart shapes, colors black, navy and brown, value $2.75, at $1.95

We are also showing complete stocks of fancy ostrich feathers, wings, bandeaus, ostrich plumes, tips, etc.

New Model Waists and Dress Blouses

100 in This Unusual Assortment

O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

We have had produced for us 100 pieces from materials that would make but five to ten of an assortment. Representing fully fifteen styles, they are smart, correct and what are up-to-the-moment models. You can choose from black and colored chiffons, black and colored messalines, embroidered and fancy lace, combination trimmed; also white and cream laces and nets; ordinarily would be $7 to $8; specially priced, at $4.95

SAYS TURKEY WILL DEFEND ITS RIGHTS

Vizier Tells Legislators Government Will Modify Policy and Seek Alliances.

ASK ITALIANS FOR MEDICINE

Turks in Tripoli Appeal for Aid—Desertions Continue, but Italian Commanders Suspect Trickery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—The Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, made a statement on the policy of the new Government in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. He declared that it would defend Ottoman rights at all costs, and, in order to safeguard the interests of the country proposed to modify the policy hitherto pursued and to seek alliances.

The Grand Vizier declined to announce publicly the Government's policy regarding Tripoli, which he described as the gravest question of the day. He said, however, that he was prepared to furnish explanations at a secret session of the Chamber. Thereupon the place was cleared of spectators and newspaper men, and the deliberations continued behind closed doors.

It is believed here that the Turkish fleet has gone to Ulfismid, at the eastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora, for gun practice.

ROME, Oct. 18.—A message from Tripoli to-day says that the arrival of deserters from the Turkish force continues. These men say that they abandoned their army because they had been worn out with constant marches and lack of food. The Italian military commanders do not accept these narratives at their face value, suspecting a systematic effort to deceive them as to the condition of the enemy. Accordingly the preparations for the campaign in the interior continue as though the enemy were known to be in full force ready for battle.

The curiosity, mingled with terror, of the natives over the French aeroplanes is amusing. They expect to see the machines carry large cannon and the officers flying without the aid of mechanism.

A messenger from the Turkish camp arrived at Tripoli bearing a white flag, and asked for medicine for 400 patients. Although the resistance of the Turks is considered hopeless and they have been invited to surrender, it is believed that it will be necessary to bombard them in order that they may say that they gave up only to force.

All the cistern ships of the navy are to be made ready for the transportation of drinking water to points along the Tripolitan coast occupied by Italians if such a course proves necessary as a result of the appearance of cholera among the soldiers.

Refugees from Salonika describe the situation there as still grave. They state that the Chauvinistic elements are planning a massacre of all Europeans.

Commendatore Simonetti, General Secretary of the Italian Anti-Slavery Society, which has been working in Tripoli since 1899, gives an appalling description of the slavery still conducted there, despite the efforts of the society to liberate those in bondage. He says that the society provided the slaves with freedom papers, which the Turkish officials disregarded, derisively calling them "Papers of the second slavery."

He tells of Turkish steamers engaged in the slave traffic, and says that when the slave markets were closed in 1900 the slaves were brought within a day's march of Bengazi, from whence they were secretly embarked or returned to the interior. A common trick of the Turkish officials was to declare freed slaves Ottoman subjects, because they had come from Mussulman regions, and so keep them under influences favorable to their return to slavery.

The greatest trade, he says, has been among the Bedouins. They sell negroes to the Senussi, who still have public markets at Abeshr, Wadai, in the French zone, and at El-Fasher, the capital of Darfur, Egyptian Soudan, under British domination.

The younger of the women slaves, he says, were sent to Tobruk and the Gulf of Solum, Tripoli, and were destined for Turkish harems. These slaves were chained at night and acts of disobedience were punished with death. At Sliten, not far from the City of Tripoli, Commendatore Simonetti says, a slave was killed in such a barbarous fashion that a woman who was present died of fright. He closes with a statement that he possesses a long list of so-called respectable Turks who engage in the traffic in human flesh "simply for sport."

FREDERIC HARRISON IS 80.

Walked Eight Miles Yesterday—Writes 1,500 Words a Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Frederic Harrison, the author and Positivist leader, was 80 years old to-day, and returned from an eight-mile walk at tea time with springy step and alert bearing. This is his ordinary daily exercise. He lives in Kent, and delights in his house and beautiful garden.

He rose to-day at 7 o'clock, breakfasted at 8:30, and was engaged from 9:30 till luncheon with the daily papers, his correspondence, and the autobiographical memoirs he is writing. After luncheon he walked till tea time at 5 o'clock, and then spent half an hour showing visitors around his garden, after which he rested till dinner. He went to bed at 11 o'clock.

Unbroken sleep of eight hours and interest in every waking hour are Mr. Harrison's happy lot at 80. He writes about 1,500 words a day.

NAMES PILLMAKER'S SON.

Beecham Involved in Divorce Suit of George Sherwood Foster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Suit for divorce, which, as was announced some time ago, is pending between George Sherwood Foster, the London artist, who is well known by his connection with fancy dress balls at the Albert Hall, and his American wife, came up for hearing to-day. Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor, who has been paying a visit to the United States, is named as co-respondent.

The evidence heard to-day included some letters bearing on difficulties which Beecham has had with his father, a wealthy manufacturer of pills, over money spent in carrying out the son's operatic ventures. These difficulties, according to report, recently culminated in the father seeking to have the son incarcerated as of unsound mind.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE. 25c —Adv.

ACCUSE AMERICAN AGENTS.

Limoges Porcelain Makers Hint Our Commissioners Violated Confidence.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The proposed action of the American Treasury Department in abrogating its arrangements with the Limoges Chamber of Commerce, whereby the valuation set by that chamber upon importations of Limoges China into the United States was accepted by the American Customs authorities, was the subject of consideration to-day by the French Foreign Minister, M. de Selves, who received a delegation of porcelain manufacturers, members of the Limoges Chamber of Commerce, and Senators and Deputies from that district.

The delegation asked the Government to obtain an extension of the running agreement with the United States concerning porcelain valuations, or otherwise protect French manufacturers by treaty.

Last March notice was given that after May 1 these imports would be assessed by appraisers in the same manner as other imports are. The question was taken up at Washington by Ambassador Jusserand, who believed that a solution of the difficulty would be found. In reply to the request of the delegation to-day M. de Selves said that he would instruct the French Ambassador at Washington to make further efforts looking to a satisfactory agreement.

Léonard Betoulle, Deputy for Haute-Vienne, presented the case for the manufacturers. An American commission, he said, composed of Edwin R. Wakefield, George Davis, and Frederick Aschenback was sent to Limoges at the request of the Limoges Chamber of Commerce. The Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, James F. Curtis, had asked the chamber to co-operate with the commission and assist in the inquiry. This the chamber would have been pleased to do. The commission, however, called upon M. Lamy, President of the chamber, on arrival at Limoges, but declined the offer of rooms and facilities at the chamber. The commission agreed that before leaving Limoges, an opportunity would be given President Lamy to show that Limoges was an open market, and that the list of prices previously certified was substantially accurate.

According to M. Betoulle, the Commissioners did not see President Lamy again. They wrote letters to the manufacturers, requiring them to submit all their books for examination, including those showing the profits and losses and customers' accounts. These requests were such as only the courts in France under special stipulation could make. All the books, however, were willingly opened for inspection, showing invoices and journal and ledger accounts, which would serve to establish the market prices.

M. Betoulle gave a long review of the commission's endeavors not to establish market prices, as he affirmed, but to obtain evidence of under valuation. A most singular part of the commission's proceedings, M. Betoulle thought and inconsistent with good faith, which he was confident that American Government would deplore and disavow, was that the Commissioners made weekly trips to Paris, sometimes more than once a week, to confer with W. Burgess, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Potters' Association. They remained hours in his company on each occasion.

Of this there were proofs that M. Betoulle thought certain the American Government could not be aware, and he assumed that the Government would not countenance such proceedings, in view of assurances made solemnly and deliberately that all information obtained at Limoges was confidential with the United States Government, and would not be disclosed to business competitors.

The Foreign Minister made no comment on these remarks, the substance of which is embodied in the documents already in the possession of the Foreign Office.

CANADA MAY ANNEX BAHAMAS

Premier Borden and Islands' Governor General Discuss the Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—The annexation of the Bahama Islands by Canada was discussed to-day by Premier Borden, representing Canada, and Sir William Grey Wilson, Governor General of the Bahamas. The Bahamas six months ago petitioned the British Government for annexation by Canada, and the proposal was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the British Government last Spring at the time of the Imperial conference.

The Laurier Government did not look with favor upon the extension of Canada's administration to a small group of islands a considerable distance from the Dominion and with a population almost entirely black.

The Bahama authorities are now taking advantage of the change of administration in Canada to bring the proposal forward again.

ATLANTIC POOL RENEWED.

Steamship Lines Reach an Agreement at the Conference in Paris.

BREMEN, Oct. 18.—It is announced here that the negotiations between the members of the international conference of transatlantic steamship lines in Paris yesterday resulted in a renewal of the Transatlantic Shipping Pool for a period of five years.

HAMBURG, Oct. 18.—It is understood that the new pool agreement entered into by the international conference of transatlantic steamship lines contains new features designed to prevent friction between the British and German companies.

The United Steamship Company of Copenhagen has decided to establish monthly sailings between Gothenburg and New York in competition with the new Norway-American Line.

FIRETRAP OWNERS TO BE PROSECUTED

Committee of Safety Will Hale to Court All Persistent Violators of the Law.

BAN ON LOCKED DOORS

Henry Morgenthau Thinks That Hundreds of Factories Imperil Employes—Calls for Information.

Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, saw Corporation Counsel Watson yesterday afternoon and obtained his promise to co-operate in the fight against the factory firetraps of the city. Several of the most flagrant violations of the laws for protection against fire will be taken up, and the owners of the factories concerned will be prosecuted. To aid in this work the Committee of Safety is organizing a volunteer Law Committee of twenty-five, which will advise the Committee of Safety and assist in the preparation of cases.

What the Committee of Safety is now in most need of, however, is information, said Mr. Morgenthau. He believes that there are hundreds of factories in this city which persist in the practice of locking their employes in during working hours in spite of the lessons of the Triangle Building fire.

"We fully realize," Mr. Morgenthau said last night, "that it is not a simple matter for any factory employe to give us information as to the wrongful conditions in the place where he works. He would of course be liable to lose his job if it became known, but what I want factory employes to understand is that there is no need of it ever being known that we received our information from them.

"If they like they can write to us anonymously, and we shall attend to their complaints. For example, if we receive a letter from a factory hand saying there are no fire escapes or that the stairs are inadequate in the places where he works, or that he is locked in, we shall not take the matter up directly on his complaint, but send our own inspectors to see what the actual conditions are, and they, and not the factory employe, will appear in the complaint. The factory owner will never know how we came to hear of the conditions in his place, and the employe will be perfectly safe."

Mr. Morgenthau went on to say that it should be realized that a great number of factory owners have taken steps to safeguard the lives of their employes since the Triangle Building fire, and that there has been a marked improvement. At the same time there are hundreds of buildings used in the city which should be brought up with a round turn.

"Many of these," he said, "are converted residences or office buildings. They have not proper fire escapes or the necessary allowance of staircases and their halls are dark. It is criminal to place on the upper floors of buildings never designed for the purpose fifty or sixty men in one room. If a fire starts amid the inflammable substances they use they will not have a chance of escaping.

"In fact, I don't see why factories should ever be built ten or twelve stories high. It seems to me that the ideal arrangement would be buildings two or three stories high. There is plenty of room for them in Queens or the Bronx."

Talking about the shops that are generally to be found in the worst firetraps, Mr. Morgenthau was certain that they could live, even if the fire laws were enforced to the full.

"Why, some of the Russians," he said, "who came here ten years ago penniless are now worth $80,000 or $100,000. They have done it by hard work and thrift. They take large orders on small profits in dull seasons and make considerable sums out of the size of their orders. I heard a man take a contract last Summer to make 2,000 suits at a net profit of 30 cents a suit. He explained that times were dull and he would make $600 by that one order. That man would as likely as not make $10,000 in the busy season in the Winter. It would be perfectly possible for manufacturers of that kind to comply with the regulations.

"In this city it is particularly necessary to enforce the laws. There is too much trying to get 'a pull' to allow violations, and then once a custom is established no one bothers about the regulations, but after all New Yorkers are a law-abiding people, and if it was understood that the law is to be enforced there would be no difficulty in getting people to observe it."

Fire Commissioner Johnson refused yesterday to give out the list of those who had been reported to him as running firetraps.

"The Fire Department," he said, "has full power under court decisions to enforce the installation of automatic sprinklers. Many of the owners of the buildings complained of are willing to comply with the regulations, but have a minimum time in which to do it.

"Every means is being used to get a list of these violations from the department by the sprinkler makers, and factory owners would be pestered constantly if it was given out. As things are, owners have a free hand to select without annoyance the system they prefer."

CROWN A TREASURE—KAISER

He Says All Germans Can Look to It with the Fullest Confidence.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18.—Emperor William to-day unveiled a statue of his father, Frederick III.

Responding to a toast at a banquet given by the Burgomaster after the unveiling, in which the host had referred to the martial power of the German people and the Emperor's efforts to maintain the same, his Majesty did not take up the theme, but instead emphasized the firm bonds of love and confidence uniting Prince and people despite all differences of party, class, and religion.

The Emperor referred in affectionate terms to his father, who, he said, had often talked to him when he was a boy of the necessity for re-establishing the ancient imperial throne of Germany, declaring that "Barbarossa must be freed from Kuffhauser." This was a reference to the legend of Barbarossa sleeping imprisoned in the mountain, to reappear and unite the Germans in time of peril.

"For myself," said his Majesty, "I grew up with full admiration and respect for the imperial crown and its noble treasure. It is a source of many blessings to the Fatherland, and all Germans can look to it with the fullest confidence."

DISARM PORTUGUESE REBELS

Orders to Spanish Army Authorities on Frontier Being Carried Out.

LISBON, Oct. 18.—The Government announces that the Spanish Minister of War has instructed the military authorities at the frontier either to force the Royalists to enter Portugal or to disarm them. One hundred and fifty Royalists have already been disarmed at Banqueros.

Advices received here to-night say that Royalists to the number of 900 are preparing to enter Portella do Homen. It is believed that a large body of Royalists are trying to reach the mountainous district of Serra de Gerez, which is reputed to be impregnable. In addition it is close to the frontier, where the Portuguese Government desires to avoid any fighting. Therefore it would be a comparatively safe refuge for the revolutionists.

No great importance is attached to this new invasion, as a division of Portuguese troops is already quartered in that district.

26 FRENCH MINERS KILLED.

Victims of Explosion While Engaged in Fighting Fire in Colliery.

ST. ETIENNE, Oct. 18.—Twenty-six men have been killed by an explosion in the Bardot coal mine.

The victims were engaged under the supervision of an engineer in fighting a fire which has been raging in part of the workings since yesterday.

VICTIMS OF CANNIBALS.

Three of Crew of French Trading Vessel Eaten by New Hebrides Natives.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 18.—The Rev. J. G. Patton, who arrived to-day from Malecoulea, New Hebrides, where he has been a missionary for nineteen years, said that shortly before he left a French trading vessel made a raid and a number of natives were kidnapped.

The natives, in revenge, attacked the steamer and captured three of the crew, all natives. These were killed and eaten.

VOLLEYS OF RICE ON LINER.

Honeymooners Shook Off Auto Pursuit, but Met Trouble at Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brill were married Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mayer, 23 East Seventy-fourth street. Before leaving the house Mr. Brill and the chauffeur had to free the car from sundry cowbells, streamers, and other tokens of good will. Friends followed them in another automobile, and in the endeavor to shake off pursuit the Brills had to race twice through the mazes of Central Park.

Losing the other machine, Mr. and Mrs. Brill arrived at the Cunard pier early yesterday morning, to sail on the Lusitania. Following them came packages and letters proclaiming that they were consigned to a honeymoon couple. The appearance of Mr. Brill and his bride on deck before the vessel sailed was the signal for volleys of rice and confetti.

DENIES HUNTINGTON APPEAL.

Policeman Asked Change of Venue, Alleging That Court Is Biased.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff denied a change of venue yesterday to Reuben R. Huntington, the policeman indicted with John Horay for participation in the swindling of an alien.

Huntington alleged that there was a prejudice against accepting the testimony of policemen, and declared that his witnesses would be members of the police force. He quoted from the remarks of one of the Justices of Special Sessions as indicating that the complaining witness would receive credence against the testimony of police witnesses. He alleged that it would be impossible to obtain an unbiased jury because of newspaper comments on the case. Assistant District Attorney T. Channon Press argued against the application.

UPSETS VERDICT WOMAN GOT

Court Finds That Jury Erred in Sizing Up Mrs. Frazee's Testimony.

A jury verdict in favor of Mrs. Ethel Popper Mittenthal Frazee was set aside yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff, in an opinion in which he attacks her testimony in the $2,800 suit against her by Cammann & Co., stock brokers. The jury gave Mrs. Frazee a verdict of no cause of action. Though conceding that the jury has the right of passing on the credibility of witnesses, Justice Goff makes in his opinion a long analysis of the facts in the case, and decides that the jury's verdict based on her story must be set aside. Rehearsing the history of the case, as a basis of his analysis, Justice Goff said in substance:

"The plaintiffs were stock brokers. They sued the defendant for a balance on stock transactions had with the defendant's father on a power of attorney from the defendant. In her answer, she admitted she had given the power of attorney. At the trial she interposed an amended answer, denying she had given it, but admitted the signature, alleging that it was written on a blank sheet of paper.

"Her father had been a stock broker. While acting in his daughter's name, he was going through bankruptcy. He was living when she interposed the first answer. He was dead when she offered the amended answer. She stated she signed the paper in blank for her divorce proceedings, but failed to explain for what purpose. This would make her father a forger. He is dead now and cannot dispute her statement. The evidence of the paper itself, the signature fitting below the last line of writing and above a postscript, disputes her story that it was filled in above her signature.

"Her explanation that she swore to her first answer admitting the power of attorney, which she denies now because her attorney drew the document, does not exempt her. She cannot shield herself behind her attorney. The attorney who acted for herself and her father in the stock transactions was also presumed to know the facts in the case."

FINDS MORE TUBERCULOSIS.

Hebrew Charities Reports a 20 Per Cent. Increase Last Year.

With two exceptions the Trustees of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York were all re-elected yesterday afternoon in the Hebrew Charities Building, Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue. Mark E. Stroock and Edwin Vogel, elected for one year each, were the new members. The Trustees elected are:

One Year—Morris Mayor, Daniel Richter, Louis Stern, Mark E. Stroock, Herbert H. Senn, Edwin Vogel, and Alfred Willstatter.

Two Years—Samuel Dorf, Alfred F. Hess, L. Napoleon Levy, Harry H. Liebovitz, Edgar J. Nathan, Otto A. Rosalsky, James N. Rosenberg, Henry Solomon, Jacob Wertheim, and Ralph Wolf.

Three Years—Sidney C. Borg, Lee K. Frankel, Walter H. Liebmann, Leopold Plaut, Henry Rice, Mortimer L. Schiff, William Salomon, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Samuel Well, and Mrs. S. Weinhandler.

Two Honorary Vice Presidencies were created and bestowed upon Isaac N. Seligman and Adolph Lewisohn.

The report of Leopold Plaut, President of the Charities, showed an increase in the victims of tuberculosis among working people, the percentage increasing from 14 to 20. Of this disease Mr. Plaut said:

Whatever may be its origin, there is no doubt that overwork, congestion, and undernourishment form soil on which it thrives. Factories must be made sanitary, tenements must be made habitable, children must be given room to play, and men and women must not be overworked and underpaid—otherwise society in all its strata will have to pay the penalty.

The income of the society from bequests last year was $17,500 less than the year before and Mr. Plaut made a plea to all not to forget the work that the United Charities was doing.

COST OF OUR PUBLIC SERVICE

Travel, $16.35; Gas, $6.68; Electricity, $5.32 for Each Inhabitant.

Commissioner William McCarroll, speaking yesterday at the Budget Exhibit on the work of the Public Service Commission referred especially to what was being done to supervise the issue of new securities by the corporations under its supervision. In the last three or four years, he said, applications had been made to the commission for the authorization of $365,000,000. Of these $100,000,000 had been approved and $70,000,000 were still under consideration. The remainder were either in litigation or were in process of being modified.

The present capitalization of all the corporations under the supervision of the commission is $1,150,000,000, and their annual receipts amount to $135,000,000. It is estimated that every inhabitant of the city pays annually for transportation by the rapid transit roads $16.35, for electricity $5.32, and for gas $6.68. The expense of the commission in supervising and regulating these matters, apart from its work on new rapid transit lines, is 8 cents for each person.

Put Out Blaze on Steamer Proteus.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Southern Pacific passenger steamship Proteus, New Orleans to New York, while the vessel was proceeding down the Mississippi River. A serious conflagration was threatened, but when the vessel arrived at Quarantine Capt. Hopner reported the blaze had been extinguished. The Proteus has more than forty passengers aboard.

MAY HAVE SLAIN FOURTEEN.

Ex-Wife Throws Suspicion on Marzyek, Wanted Already for 5 Murders.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., Oct. 18.—Charles Marzyek, an ex-convict, sought by the county authorities in connection with the murder of the five members of the William Showman family here Sunday night, was in Colorado Springs, where the six members of the Wayne and Burnham families were slain, and has acquaintances in Monmouth, Ill., where three persons were murdered recently, so Mrs. Minnie Vopat, Marzyek's divorced wife, told the police to-day. All these fourteen victims were killed with an axe.

Samuel Showman, brother of William Showman, head of the murdered family, to-day started at the head of a posse to search the county. Marzyek is believed to be hidden in the neighborhood. If he is found a battle is expected.

Marzyek not long ago served a term for stealing grain from John Vopat. Last night Vopat, who is the husband of Marzyek's former wife, saw the ex-convict in a field near his house. Vopat and his family, terror-stricken, locked their house and fled to the home of a Slav fellow-countryman five miles distant.

All the members of the Slav community who had any connection with the conviction of Marzyek went armed to-day, for he is reported to have sworn vengeance on those responsible for his imprisonment.

Ira Lloyd, the attorney who defended Marzyek in the wheat-stealing case, said to-day:

"I believe Marzyek will remain in the neighborhood until he completes his vengeance. After his sentence he told me that when he was released he would come back and kill the people who were responsible for his conviction, and also their children.

Evidence furnished by Mr. and Mrs. William Showman is said to have been largely responsible for Marzyek's conviction.

Marzyek served in the Philippines, and after his return to this country deserted from the army. He had been in trouble since, forging checks and stealing. Until he went to the penitentiary he was a constant fugitive.

LOST LITTLE GIRL SAFE.

Asleep at Neighbor's While Posse Scoured Village for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—While Constable Benn Wager and a posse of twelve stout-hearted inhabitants of the village of Groton were searching alleys, fields, and other dark places for her at midnight last night Dora Moore, the 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Otis Moore, who had been missing from her home, was sleeping peacefully at the house of a neighbor.

Dora had gone to a picture show, and when she returned and found the door locked she called, but her parents didn't hear, so she went to George Culver's residence and there found a bed about 11:30 o'clock. Her mother awoke and not finding her daughter called the Constable and roused the village authorities. The girl was found asleep at 2 o'clock this morning.

The IRON WOMAN
By MARGARET DELAND

When a book has been out a month or so it is customary to advertise it by printing the kind things that critics have said. But THE IRON WOMAN presents a new problem in publishing—and advertising.

The flood of praise is already beyond all usual bounds. In fact, it is difficult to quote what the great critics say of this wonderful novel and still keep within the bounds of self-restraint. The praise is so overwhelming, so spontaneous, so universal, so extravagant.

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2 STEINWAYS. Were $550 and $500. NOW ONLY $345 and $265

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Here one can compare the newest creations of celebrated Parisian modistes, and choose according to one's tastes—

You may have a *penchant* for the smart Reboux Sailors of finest hatter's plush; though you are as likely to fancy Poiret's new "Jockey" *chapeaux* of striped velvet, or the new "Cordelier" by the same artist. Maria Guy's new "Poke" is also a charming model.

Fashionable fur effects—of mole, skunk, opossum, seal, broadtail and other furs—are shown in many new styles, including Suzanne Talbot's magnificent Hats of gold lace and of gold brocade, richly trimmed with fur. Muffs to match are also displayed.

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BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

M'NAMARA MAY NOT BE ASKED TO TESTIFY

Defense's Theory Is That He Couldn't Have Known of Explosion, as It Was Due to Gas.

HAVE INK TANK AS EVIDENCE

Undamaged, Attorneys Say — Two More Talesmen Are Tentatively Chosen, Making Nine in All.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 18.—In support of their contention that The Los Angeles Times Building was destroyed by an accidental explosion of gas and not by dynamite the attorneys for James B. McNamara, now on trial for murder in causing the death of C. J. Haggerty, a machinist employed on The Times, have planned a bold stroke. The contention of the State is that a suitcase filled with dynamite was placed in an alleyway just back of the Times Building. In this alley was an ink tank containing several hundred gallons of printer's ink. The State asserts that the explosion scattered this highly inflammable material over the building and thereby added to the fierceness of the fire that followed. The defense will attempt to controvert this theory by producing the tank in the courtroom if the court permits. It is asserted that the tank is absolutely undamaged, as would not have been the case if the dynamite had exploded as close to it as the State asserts.

In connection with this it was learned to-day that James B. McNamara probably will not be put on the witness stand. Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, said in court that "the defendant would sit mute" while the prosecution attempted to show that the building was blown up by dynamite. The explosion being due to gas, according to the defense, McNamara could not possibly have known anything about it.

Mr. Darrow also admitted to-day that the defense is now at work building a house in which experiments will be made to ascertain as nearly as possible the effects of explosions of gas. He would not give the exact locality of the experimental station, as he called it, or when the experiments would begin, but hinted that they would be soon.

Three talesmen were examined to-day and one was excused in the murder trial of James B. McNamara. This now gives nine tentative talesmen in the jury box.

What is considered one of the big issues of the trial—whether a man who believes that the Times Building was destroyed by dynamite is thereby disqualified from serving on the jury—rested to-night in the hands of Judge Walter Bordwell.

Opposing counsel see no hope of obtaining a jury until this point is decided.

Attorney Darrow and other counsel for the defense argued that a fixed belief in the dynamite theory prejudiced the rights of their client and that the talesman who held it would not be a fair juror.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks, for the State, compared the situation to the case of a burned barn, which is of record.

"A man believing that the barn was burned, yet having no opinion as to whether the defendant burned it, was allowed to serve as a juror," he said. "Similarly a talesman may believe that the Times Building was destroyed by dynamite and still have no opinion in mind regarding the defendant in the case, as these men say they have."

"Is this your idea of fair jurors?" asked Attorney Darrow of Fredericks after Otto A. Johnson had testified that he believed the Times Building was dynamited by member or officers of trades unions, and that he "thought he had a prejudice against unions, but had no prejudice against McNamara himself."

"It certainly is," replied Fredericks.

Charles D. Chaffe, the man excused, was challenged for cause because his name was not on the Los Angeles County assessment roll.

George W. McKee, the other man challenged, had the dynamite explosion theory, but expressed no animus toward union labor.

Talesman Edward F. Decker, a landscape gardener, said he had no prejudice against the prisoner when questioned by Mr. Darrow. Decker was passed for the time.

Edward C. Robinson, the talesman under examination when court adjourned to-night, said he was prejudiced against the way labor unions "are conducted in California" because of strikes. He said he did not know whether he considered strikes legal or illegal, but his prejudice was deep-rooted.

SEEK ACTOR IN MURDER CASE

Albert Diemento the Last Person Seen with Grace Dale.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The police of Central and Western New York are searching for Albert Diemento, a vaudeville actor of Oswego, whom they charge with the shooting to death of Grace Dale, who was found in a lonely spot along the tracks of the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern trolley line, near Savannah, Wayne County, early yesterday morning.

The woman's death was caused by a wound in the left temple, and an umbrella found close beside her, which was identified as having belonged to Diemento, leads the authorities to charge the murder to him. Witnesses have also been found who have stated that the murdered woman and a man answering Diemento's description were together on an eastbound trolley car, and that they left the car together at a stop a short distance from where the body was discovered.

The murdered woman was known to Watertown and Oswego police as Catherine Brophy. She left Watertown about three weeks ago, when given a hint by the police that her presence there was no longer desirable.

Diemento left his employment on a farm near Savannah a week ago, presumably to go to Buffalo to meet the Dale woman. It is said by friends in Oswego that she had relatives in Albany, where it is said, she was born.

EXPLAINS TABASCO REVOLT.

Gen. Reyes Says People Are Dissatisfied with Recent Election.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 18.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes thinks the revolutionary outbreak in the State of Tabasco, Mexico, is the beginning of a widespread movement in the republic. The General said to day that his first intimation of the conditions in Tabasco came from the press dispatches, and that he had no idea an outbreak would occur there. None of his friends in the republic had advised him that conditions were other than peaceful. Reyes is intensely interested, but declares he is only a spectator.

"The outbreak in Tabasco," he said, "is the result of discontent created by the lack of liberty in the recent elections, in which the candidacy of Madero was imposed upon the people by the authorities and ex-revolutionists, who are still armed and on a war footing. I believe similar events will occur elsewhere in the republic, as the indignation seems to be general.

"I do not believe the special elements revolting in Tabasco are numerically strong, but it is important, nevertheless, and I believe the Government will appreciate its significance. There are no troops in Tabasco. The State is in a remote section on the south side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the troops must go a long way to reach there.

"The State of Yucatan, the neighbor of Tabasco, is just as discontented. Yucatan is dissatisfied because Pino Suarez was forced upon the people, seemingly elected the Vice President of the republic. He is also Governor of the State. This action went directly against public opinion.

"Chiapas, the other State near Tabasco, is in a state of revolt now. Two Governors are disputing who is in authority, and its people are wrought up to a great degree. The Chamulas Indians are siding with one of the Governors, and it is difficult to say just what will result down there."

Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, are due to arrive here to-morrow.

INSURRECTOS SPENT $6,000,000.

Junta at El Paso Cost $15,000 and at San Antonio $18,000.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 18.—Six million dollars was the cost to the revolutionists in the recent rebellion which culminated in the abdication of Diaz, according to official figures received here. These figures are exclusive of indemnities yet unpaid, and include money paid the insurrectos actually engaged in fighting. The accounts of money paid by the Government to leaders of the revolution show that the Junta at El Paso cost $15,000 and the Junta at San Antonio $18,000. These figures represent actual operating expenses.

SAYS WE'VE AIDED FILIPINOS

Sherman Confident We Are Doing Islanders Much Good.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—In the opening address before the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples to-day, James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States, said he believed that a study of conditions to-day in the Philippines, and compared with a dozen years ago, would convince the most skeptical that "we are and have been pursuing the wise course and we have brought to these brown people over the sea blessings which they never could have acquired had they remained under Spanish rule or been left to themselves."

"No one can truthfully deny that the Philippines are to-day well governed," he said. "They have 500,000 children enrolled in their schools, and industrial education has been so far advanced that about 100,000 pupils are receiving instruction in the useful arts. When we took possession of those islands many different dialects were used by the people, only 7 per cent. speaking Spanish. To-day more people speak English than Spanish or any one of the native dialects, and English will soon be the language of the islands.

"A thousand miles of railways have been begun, more than half of this being completed.

"The finances of the people are in a healthy state and a large revenue is now made possible through tariffs and a system of internal revenue taxes.

"Complaint is often made concerning the cost of the Philippines to us, but, as the President recently said, the entire expense of the Civil Government is now being paid out of the taxes raised in the islands. The only expense that our National Government has at all is the added cost of maintaining that part of the army which is in the Philippines, including transporting them thither and back. This costs less than $5,000,000 a year.

BEATEN BY HER FATHER.

Young Woman Knocked Unconscious with an Iron Kettle.

Charged by his twenty-two-year-old daughter Sadie with beating her into insensibility yesterday afternoon, Hugh Davey, 62 years old, of 414 East 120th Street, was locked up after Dr. Donnelly of Harlem Hospital had dressed a deep cut of the scalp, received, his daughter said, when he fell upon a bowl he had thrown to the floor and shattered. Miss Davey suffered a lacerated scalp, and was attended by the ambulance surgeon in the station.

Miss Davey said that when her father reached home yesterday he seized an iron pot from the kitchen stove, and with it struck her upon the head. When she regained consciousness she found that her mother, Mrs. Helen Davey, had fainted, and her father was in a stupor on the floor. Miss Davey's cries were heard by Policeman Beyer, who arrested the father and assisted Miss Davey to the station.

COFFEE UP, MORE STUDENTS

Cornell Sees Relation Between Market and Pupils from Brazil.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The increase in the price of coffee makes it possible for a large number of young men from Brazil to obtain higher education, according to the Brazilian colony at Cornell University. There is a record attendance of students from that country, fifteen natives of Brazil studying engineering at Cornell this year.

The jump in the price of coffee brought prosperity to the coffee growers of Brazil, more money is in circulation, and parents can afford to send their sons to American universities.

ELEVEN JURORS NOW FOR CUMMINS TRIAL

New Panel This Morning to Find Twelfth Man to Hear Larceny Charge.

ACCUSED IS PHLEGMATIC

Shows Little Interest in the Questioning of the Talesmen About Carnegie Trust Affairs.

Court closed late yesterday afternoon with eleven jurymen in the box at the trial of William J. Cummins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, for grand larceny. Sixty-six talesmen were examined during the day and at 5:30, the panel being exhausted, a new panel of seventy-five was called for this morning. Great care has been exercised in the selection of the jurymen by District Attorney Whitman and Max D. Steuer, Cummins's counsel, both of whom have personally examined each of the 141 talesmen thus far called.

At the opening of court there were seven in the jury box, but two were excused by consent of both sides. Mr. Steuer objected to one on personal grounds which were not stated and Mr. Whitman was not satisfied with the other. They were Edwin Adams and Caleb P. Kay.

The additional jurymen accepted yesterday were Paris M. Fletcher, electrical supplies, 138 Manhattan Avenue; Fred A. Booth, cashier, 1,859 Lyman Place; Charles R. Ellicott, coal dealer, 310 West Thirty-fifth Street; J. McFarley Tappen, dry goods, 263 West Seventy-third Street, and Jasper J. Hobbs, coal dealer, 146 Madison Avenue.

It is expected that the jury will be completed this morning and the presentation of the case begun by Mr. Whitman.

Cummins watched the proceedings phlegmatically, occasionally holding his hand to his ear to catch the low tones of his counsel and the talesmen or conferring with Mr. Steuer as to their acceptance.

Bradley Martin, Jr., who was a witness for the State in the trial of Joseph B. Reichmann, was in court in the afternoon. He shook hands with Cummins, and they talked together for a few moments.

EIGHT VESSELS WRECKED.

Mexican Storm Sweeps West Coast and Wires Are All Down.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 18.—Another terrific storm has swept the west coast of Mexico. Eight schooners are reported asore at Mazatian, and the "Frisco" wharf has been severely damaged.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico lost all wires at midnight. Up to that time the gale had been blowing for twelve hours. There is no report of any loss of life.

NEWARK "BOOSTERS" DINE.

More Than 700 Hear Speeches Afterward at the Board of Trade.

A dinner to "boost" Newark was given last night by the Board of Trade in the new Symphony Auditorium. Covers were laid for 700. Newark as a commercial and social city were the topics of addresses by men prominent in the city's welfare.

Frederick T. Ward declared that the railroads were discriminating against Newark in fares and in train service. He emphasized the need of added trolley facilities, especially to the suburbs, and said if Newark could solve the rapid transit problem it soon would have half a million population.

William T. Hunt, editor of The Sunday Call, presented an interesting survey of the city's social conditions.

"Newark," he said, "is a city of workers, and they work honestly as a rule. They have a choice when they start of more than 200 different factory occupations, with 1,600 different establishments. They have also a prospect of steady employment. There is never a general strike in Newark, with starving thousands."

Among other speakers were Franklin F. Mayo, David Grotta, Addison D. Poland, Joseph H. Wood, J. Harry Bachelder, the Rev. John McDowell, and Dr. R. G. P. Diffenbach, who referred to the sale of horse meat, and declared that the only way to make sure of clean, wholesome meat was for Newark to establish a municipal slaughter house.

WILSON SPEAKS TO BREWERS

Appears at Their Congress in Spite of Prohibitionists' Criticism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson braved the accumulated wrath of some thousands of prohibition workers throughout the country to-day and delivered his speech at the International Brewers' Congress here. In spite of hundreds of protests that had been sent to President Taft and to the Secretary himself, calling on him to refuse to appear at the congress, Mr. Wilson welcomed the members of the organization and made his speech.

"I called our American brewers together a few months ago," he said, "to learn from them what elements might enter into the manufacture of their product. We made progress toward an understanding that they must not misbrand nor adulterate."

"They are honest, conscientious, well-meaning people, probably with the best of motives, but the great American Government cannot be run upon the theories they hold," was the reply of the Secretary to the protests and objections that had been made by scores of prohibition societies and church organizations.

"I do not want to talk about the campaign that has been waged against me since the announcement that I was going to speak before that convention. I do not want to be in the light of criticising them. I am simply going ahead and doing what I think is right."

Arthur B. Farwell, President of the Chicago Law and Order League, had entreated all church people to join him in prayer that the Secretary might see a new light and not "stoop to promote the schemes of the brewers."

"If Mr. Farwell will call upon me I would be only too glad to give him a few instructions in the art of praying," said Mr. Wilson. "Mr. Farwell wanted every one to pray for me. I have been a church member all my life and have been conscientious in everything I have done. This so-called reformer made every effort to compel me to resign as Honorary President of the Brewers' Congress, but I never allow criticism to interfere with my public acts. All of my critics may keep up their howling until the millennium if they care to. I will remain unchanged."

Mr. Wilson displayed much interest in the meeting of the progressive Republicans and the boom of the man he referred to as the "fragrant La Follette."

"Do you regard it as a certainty that President Taft will be renominated?" he was asked.

"Well, it would appear so. The Republican Party has never refused a renomination to a President who has made as creditable a record as he has. Taft is the best progressive of them all, and his treaties for the peaceful settlement of international disputes place him in the front rank of the world's statesmen, and he is not going to be denied a second term."

EGAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Collector of Hudson County, N. J., Freed on $11,000 Bail.

Stephen M. Egan, Collector of Hudson County, N. J., against whom twenty-two indictments for embezzling $72,500 from the county were returned on Tuesday, was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze in Jersey City yesterday, and pleaded not guilty, with the right to change his plea. Bail was fixed at $500 on each indictment, or $11,000 in all, and this was furnished by James J. McMahon, a real estate dealer of North Bergen, who is a brother of County Register John J. McMahon, and Joseph Murphy, a contractor of West Hoboken. On Saturday next a jury will be struck, and then a date fixed for Egan's trial.

John Zeller, President of the County Board of Elections; Joseph O'Donnell, a clerk to the same board, and Robert Wiencke, Jr., a son-in-law of Zeller's and a clerk in the County Surrogate's office, who were indicted for conspiring to cheat the county out of money alleged to have been paid to Zeller for services never performed by August Melsinger for the County Board of Elections, were held in $500 each for trial and gave bail.

Robert Hudspeth, counsel for Zeller, O'Donnell, and Wiencke, agreed to Wednesday of next week as the day to strike the jury for their trial. Hudspeth said his clients desired a speedy trial.

The indictments against Egan allege that he embezzled between the dates of Feb. 8, 1907, and Aug. 4, 1910, and took $7,500 for his own use. The other $65,000 was loaned to Robert Davis, the late Democratic leader of Hudson County; the Jersey City Supply Company, practically owned by Davis, and other persons in amounts of $1,000 or more. Boulevard Commissioner Frederick Otto denied last night that he borrowed a whole year's salary, $1,500, from Collector Egan. He said he did borrow, though, in quarterly amounts.

Three Women and Two Girls Drowned

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—Heavy rains throughout Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania in the last few days were responsible for the loss of five lives last night. Mrs. Robert Mejana, her eight-year-old daughter Elsie, and Mrs. Charles Mejana were drowned while attempting to ford Short Creek, near Rayland, Ohio, and Mrs. Edward Moeher and her four-year-old daughter were drowned near Greenville, Penn., while crossing a creek near their home.

FINDS COMPETITION IN SUGAR

Suit Against National Said to be Due to American Co.'s Rivalry.

Assertions that the American Sugar Refining Company was the moving spirit behind the suit brought by the preferred stockholders against the National Sugar Refining Company were made yesterday at the hearing before the Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Chancery Court in Newark.

It was after Horace Havemeyer, the only son of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, was on the stand that Albert C. Wall, of counsel for the executors of the Havemeyer estate, made his declarations concerning the American company.

"The voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau," remarked John G. Milburn, of counsel for the Havemeyer estate, when the complainant counsel objected to a certain line of testimony which Mr. Milburn desired to bring out.

Mr. Milburn's remarks were made plain when he declared, after Mr. Havemeyer testified that he resigned the directorate of the American Sugar Refining Company because of the interest of himself and his family in the National Company, that the American Sugar Refining Company was the real party behind the suit.

"Mr. Havemeyer served notice on the American," said counsel, "that he was going to compete actively. He goes out and the American serves notice and ties up his stock, and the real cause of our being here is that Mr. Havemeyer said he was going to compete."

Scalded to Death in Packing House.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Three men were scalded to death and five seriously injured by the explosion of steam pipes in the plant of the Fowler Packing Company here to-day. Seventy-five men were at work in the tank house of the hog killing department when the pipes burst. The roof fell.

BASEBALL UNBALANCED HIM.

Boy So Depressed by the Giants' Defeat That He Wandered Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Oct. 18.—His mind unbalanced as a result of feverish interest displayed in the outcomeof the Giant-Athletic contest while watching the bulletin board returns here yesterday, Allen McGyre, 14 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McGyre of 160 Dudley Avenue, disappeared from his home last night. The parents, on discovering his absence, notified the Police and Fire Departments and a search was begun.

Under the direction of Police Sergt. Caufield and Fire Chief Decker hunting parties scoured the mountainside, Scotch Plains, and other near by hamlets. More than 200 men equipped with lanterns participated in the search. Shortly before midnight young McGyre was discovered sitting on a doorstep a few blocks from his home.

According to the parents, the boy returned home highly excited over the defeat of the Giants. Shortly after the result of the eleventh inning was posted the boy left the bulletin board downcast, and later was found lying across a trolley track by E. H. Low, who took him home.

Clear Rowe of Killing Motorcyclist.

J. C. T. Rowe of Blandy, Moony & Shipman, lawyers, at 41 Wall Street, appeared before Coroner Tracy in Norwood, N. J., yesterday morning and told how C. Harry Cort was killed on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, by colliding with his automobile. Mr. Rowe, who lives at Branchbrook, N. J., was passing through Norwood in his auto when Cort approached on a motor cycle. Rowe said that to save a group of children Cort swung into his auto. The jury concluded that Rowe was not in any way to blame.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT N. Y. U.

Seniors In Charge of Its Eighty-first Birthday Exercises.

Exercises were held at New York University yesterday to commemorate its founding. The auditorium was filled with friends of the student body and Faculty, and several relatives of the founders were present.

The senior class was in charge of the programme. Presley M. Stout told of the high character and ideals of the nine founders, and urged the present student body to uphold these ideals at any cost. Charles Trimmer outlined the history of the university, and its growth from nineteen students to more than four thousand. Albert J. Murphy read the founders' poem, and the exercises were concluded with a piano solo by Prof. Frank Bibb.

PRESBYTERIANS ASK $556,000

New England States Plan to Break Away from New York Synod.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Presbyterian Synod of New York at its session to-day elected the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland of Boston as Moderator, and voted to hold next year's convention at Watertown. Prof. Horace Briggs of Buffalo was named Vice Moderator.

The Rev. W. H. Hubbard, D. D., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the General Assembly, reported that $556,000 would have to be raised by the New York Synod this year for budget purposes, and a resolution to this effect was adopted.

The most important matter to come before the Synod to-day was an effort by all the churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut to break away from the New York Synod and form a separate synodical body. The question was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, and the report of the committee is expected to precipitate a debate.

GIMBELS

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

478 Handsome, Well-Built TRUNKS

A Third to a Half Under-Price

One of our manufacturers of fine Trunks is tearing down his old factory, to build a new, bigger and better one, on the site of the old. He had 478 Trunks that he preferred to sell us, rather than to store them elsewhere. This is a very large quantity of trunks for any store to buy just after the Summer travel season is over—that's why we got such a big price-concession.

But we knew there were a hundred thousand travelers in New York, every day, and we also knew that thousands of people who are going South, in a few weeks, would be interested in the MOST REMARKABLE OFFERING NEW YORK CITY HAS KNOWN, since our now famous sale of "Innovation" Trunks.

This particular trunk-maker produces the fine trunks sold in several of the best stores in New York. We have had them on sale at the valuations we give. They are staunch in construction, beautifully finished, with artistic hardware; neatly and serviceably lined; with every modern interior convenience in the arrangement of the trays.

The Regular Prices of the Trunks Were $12.75 to $43.50

Today they are priced as follows:

$12.75 to $15 Trunks, $7.50
$16.50 to $23.25 Trunks, $10
$24 to $28.50 Trunks, $15
$31.50 to $43.50 Trunks, $20

There are 345 Trunks in the $10 group, 59 in the $7.50 group, 46 in the $15 group, and only 28 in the $20 group, which is the collection that everybody will probably want, at such a low price.

We emphasize this point, so that we will not have to explain to those who come late. The sale of "Innovation" Trunks took us by storm, and, judging by the excellence of the trunks offered, and the extraordinarily low prices, this should be another occasion where the selling will be very rapid.

The lot includes Steamer and Dress Trunks. Each box is made of three-ply veneer, and thoroughly riveted. The coverings are of heavy duck, Spanish Keratol and Fabrikoid imitation leather. Before these trunks are lined, they are interlined with canvas. The trunks are bound with vulcanized fibre, some with rawhide, others with sheet steel.

Only the best cold rolled steel, brass or bronze-plated trimmings are used.

Each trunk, (except steamer trunks) has two trays with a veneered bottom, and each trunk, with one exception, has a patented removable hat crown. The top tray when lifted is held in cover by an automatic tray lock.

We guarantee the metal parts (excepting the lock) of each trunk for five years.

$7.50 and $10 Trunks, Fifth Floor and Subway Balcony. $15 and $20 Trunks, Fifth Floor Only

These Magnificent "Princeton" Worsted Wilton Rugs

Are a Principal Feature in the Sale of the Bankrupt Stock of the Fries-Harley Company

They are the finest Worsted Wilton Rugs made—better than most of the Rugs that sell at the same standard price, $55, for the 9 x 12 ft. size. In fact, it was experimenting with the quality of these Rugs, to make them as fine as possible, that caused the mill to fail.

They have the close velvety weave that characterizes the finest worsted Wiltons, and are distinguished by their beautiful Oriental and modern designs and colorings—such as are usually found in regular lines at full prices. We offer them at these remarkable savings:

9 x 12 ft. "Princeton" Wiltons, $39.50 from $55
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. "Princeton" Wiltons, $37.50 from $50

Besides these fine Rugs, there are many rare bargains among the two-shot Wilton Rugs, the Saranac and Gloucester Reversible Bath Rugs, and the well-known Kashmir Rugs.

Sixth floor, Main floor and Subway Store

Here Is a Gimbel HOSIERY Sale

People with experience of previous Gimbel events of this kind know what good news this announcement brings. In fact, a large and well-timed purchase of Silk Hosiery, together with several splendid lots of Men's Socks and Women's Stockings from our own stock, at sharp price-reductions, produced the following offerings:

MEN'S HOSIERY

35c and 50c Socks, 25c Pair
Thread silk, silk-plated, silk lisle and silk striped lisle in black, and a wide variety of colors. Six pairs, $1.40.

50c Silk Socks at 35c Pair
Full fashioned, cotton soles, regular 50c quality, in black, tan and navy blue. Six pairs, $1.75.

Men's $1 Silk Socks at 50c Pair
Silk tops; cotton soles, black and colors. Six pairs, $2.75.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

$1.50 and $2 Silk Stockings at 85c Pair
Surplus lots and discontinued qualities, from one of the best American makers of women's stockings; black and colors.

75c to $1 Silk Stockings at 55c Pair
In black and colors; from our regular stock.

50c Stockings at 35c Pair
Black and tan, silk lisle, plain black lisle, medium black cotton with ribbed top; black cotton "crowfoot" and Maco cotton with split soles. A very good collection. Six pairs, $1.75.

Also Women's Imported Cotton and Lisle Stockings, in black only; boxes of six pairs, $1.

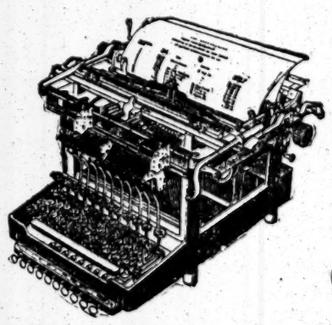
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Six pairs of black cotton Stockings of our regular 35c quality, for $1.75.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.



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49-51 West 34th Street, New York
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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

The English "cut the corners off" their Men's Clothes and eliminate all the square lines.

So do we; but--

Unlike the Clothes the London tailors make, ours are shapely and better tailored through and through.

Result--

Just as much foreign style as you want, but a heap-sight better looking and better fitting Clothes.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Light-weight Overcoats $16 to $42
Winter Overcoats .....$18 to $75

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Your Bunion

needs a shoe made over a Coward Bunion Last. The special shape provides extra room for the troublesome joint, giving easement impossible to secure otherwise.

The Coward Bunion Shoe
is shaped (not stretched) over a plaster cast of a bunion foot.

For Men and Women

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Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

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Should Be In Every Household
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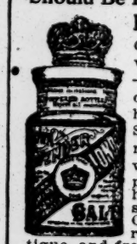

Crown Lavender Salts will soothe your nerves—revive your spirits—clears and cools your head. Crown Lavender Salts brings to you a restful sense of ease when traveling—shopping—in the midst of housework—or after strenuous social duties. Crown Lavender Salts relieves faintness, fatigue, and freshens the atmosphere of your room. Take a bottle with you when you travel on ocean, land or in subway.

Crown Lavender Colored Salts in Cut-Glass bottles and with silver tops make splendid gifts.

For Sale Everywhere.

Send 10c. for bijou bottle of Lune de Miel perfume and sachet of Bathodora.

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¶ Paper Drinking Cups with your name and address printed thereon make a good advertisement.

CORLIES, MACY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1857
STATIONERS
STORE: . . 40 John Street
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Your Throat and Mouth need not be sore. Gargle or spray daily with

Vernas Lotion

The most effective germ destroyer known. Has ten times the value of other antiseptics. Four times as economical. Delightful in flavor.

3 sizes, 15c. 50c. $1.00 All druggists

The Telephone—
Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?
New York Telephone Co.

All coffee ails yield to well-made

Postum

Be sure it's well boiled.

EXPOSE CHILD LABOR EVILS IN NEW YORK

Charities Conference Told of Abuses in Tenements and Canning Factories.

LAW DECLARED INADEQUATE

Austin D. Dean Attacks System of Compulsory School Attendance Based on Age and Ignoring Efficiency.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The evils of child labor in New York canneries and city tenements were exposed and the public school system was roundly criticised at the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections, at which some 300 delegates were present here today.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, in her report as Chairman of the Committee on Child Labor of the conference, summarized the United States Government report on Conditions of Work of Women and Children.

"It is significant," said Mrs. Kelley, "in the light of the Federal Report on Juvenile Delinquency in Relation to Trade, with its administration, that the work of errand and delivery boys is the great morally dangerous occupation, that we in New York put a premium upon precisely this work, since we permit employers of errand boys and girls to keep them at work an hour longer in the day—six hours longer in the week—than manufacturers are allowed to keep children at work in the factories and workshops."

"We need not go to the Southern cotton mill to find illiterate ten-year-old children working long hours, or to a glass factory in some Northern State to see children working at night," said George A. Hall, Secretary of the New York Child Labor Committee. "Such scenes may be found in our city tenements and in fruit and vegetable canning factories in the central and western part of this State. These industries, as far as child workers under sixteen are concerned, are practically unrestricted as to age or hours of the workers and lack of proper safeguards which the law grants to children in factory or mercantile employment."

Mr. Hall said that manufacturing in tenements was attractive to the manufacturer and contractor because it relieved them of large expenditures for factories, heating bills, salaries of Superintendents, cost of machinery, and overhead charges generally. The evils, he said, came from the fact that "speeding up" to get done a certain stint each day resulted in the whole family being put to work, even the youngest children. The tenement work is mostly piece work, Mr. Hall said, making speeding up profitable.

"This invasion of the home," the speaker said, "means lowering of the standard of living and the general breakdown of real family life.

"One of the greatest evils of tenement manufacturing is the menace to the community through the spreading of disease by the use of tenement made articles. Physicians freely admit that disease germs may be communicated by the goods handled by a sick laborer and then distributed through channels of trade to the buyer. Many instances have been found of work going on in rooms in which the worker or some member of the household was sick with a contagious disease."

Mr. Hall pointed out that while there was a statute in this State which was apparently adequate to protect the public, there was a question as to whether it was enforceable. In the first place, he said, the law was incomplete. More than sixty articles not mentioned in the law are made in the homes. The license which was required by the law for the manufacturing in tenements of the other articles that are made there was not required for these sixty. Mr. Hall pointed out also that the staff of the Labor Commission was inadequate to inspect twice a year over 13,000 licensed houses, and that the Labor Commissioner frankly admitted that the best he could do was an annual inspection. He said that in 1908, inspectors found actually working 593 children under 14 years of age in fifty-two canneries. Of these 123 were under 10 years of age.

"While the canneries employed these children under the opinion of Attorney General Mayer that if the employment was in sheds devoid of machinery such employment was legal, nevertheless the canners have operated their sheds as they pleased, and the Labor Commissioner in 1908 found that out of sixty-three sheds, only fourteen were entirely devoid of machinery," said Mr. Hall.

Prof. Austin D. Dean of the State Department of Education made a sharp criticism to-day of the system of compulsory school attendance based upon age instead of personal efficiency.

"Just so long as compulsory attendance is based upon years instead of personal efficiency, upon the merest element of knowledge instead of definite preparation for a life of service in useful employment," he said, "we shall have thousands of boys and girls drifting about from place to place in different unskilled industries, because the school has not yet fitted them for anything better. It is the duty of vocational guidance, whether affiliated with school or philanthropy, to follow up these children as they obtain working certificates, and keep in touch with them after they leave school for work.

"We need a more effective education. It must not be inferred that the public schools are altogether bad, that the philosophy of public education is false, that the practice of the schools is entirely wrong. The whole system is far from being a failure, but it must be more adequate and less one-sided; it must be both modified and supplemented. Moreover it must teach the children the significance of a skilled vocation and assist them in exploring their capacities and their tastes and make provisions for training them for specific usefulness."

Prof. Dean described a proposed plan of the New York State Department of Education whereby the school system will begin to separate at the end of the sixth grade into three distinct branches.

In the new plan there will be not only the high school system looking to college entrance, but there will also be business schools to train for offices and stores; also industrial, agricultural, and home-making schools to train workers for those vocations.

Miss Anna B. Pratt of Elmira in her report urged the establishment of a tramp colony by the State. Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, advocated co-operation of public and private institutions for outdoor relief, and held that the State which takes money for the liquor traffic owes a debt to the thousands of broken homes.

THINK NEGRO SLAYER CRAZY.

Counsel for John Cain Asks for a Commission to Examine Him.

Terence J. McManus, counsel for John Cain, a negro ex-convict, who on May 17 at 104th Street and Columbus Avenue killed three persons and injured eight others, notified the District Attorney yesterday that he believed his client was insane and asked that a commission be appointed to examine him.

Mr. McManus was appointed counsel for Cain by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions and Cain is to be tried this month. The lawyer says his client refuses to speak and will make no statement which might aid in his defense.

Cain was arrested in June, 1900, for stabbing and killing Richard L. Bell, a newspaper man, in front of the Bijou Theatre. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to nine years and seven months in Sing Sing. On the night of his new attack he was riding in an elevated train and one of the passengers knocked a lighted cigar out of his mouth. Cain became infuriated and drew a knife, stabbing all who came in his path. The police who pursued him shot several others while attempting to hit Cain. He fell at last with a bullet in his back.

FIGHTS BIG ELEVATED TRAINS

Hedley Sees Danger in an Extra Car and Urges Third-Tracking.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, testifying yesterday before Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Commission on the proposed order to increase elevated trains to eight cars in the rush hours, declared emphatically that such a proceeding would be dangerous and unduly costly, and that the proper method to improve the service would be to complete the third tracking of the elevated roads.

"We need more tracks," he declared, "and I believe we have the legal right to extend the third tracks on Third and Second Avenues down the line. If I had my way I'd start laying girders to-morrow. If I gave the public the service I don't think any one would hang me."

"If you have the right, why don't you go ahead and do it?" asked Commissioner Eustis.

Mr. Hedley replied by referring to the injunction against laying third tracks obtained years ago. But this injunction had not been carried to any of the higher courts.

The cost of the additional equipment required for an increase in the trains, Mr. Hedley estimated at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, and he was doubtful if the change would really better the service.

"I would not be responsible for the safe operation of the road," said Mr. Hedley, "under such circumstances. We would need to reinforce and, to a considerable extent, reconstruct the tracks. When we were about to install ten-car trains in the Subway we made experiments between 1:30 and 3 o'clock in the morning. Many of the trains broke in two, and in one case a train broke into three parts."

Such breaks, Mr. Hedley explained, would be very dangerous to the passengers, as many would be likely to be standing on the platforms and they would almost certainly be killed. Then if the breaks on the front cars were more effective than those on the rear of the train the front cars would stop and the rear ones would crash into them. Moreover, even if there were no fatalities or injuries to passengers, such accidents would cause great delays.

Mr. Hedley took issue with the commission's estimate that the increase in service caused by the lengthening of the trains would be from 14 to 15 per cent. The length of time between trains, he said, would have to be increased, and this would mean that actually the number of cars moved over in an hour would be less with eight-car than seven-car trains.

The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

SEASIDE PARKS UP AGAIN.

Presidents Connolly and Miller to Oppose Purchase in Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate will take up to-day the proposal to purchase lands for seaside parks at Coney Island and Rockaway. President Connolly of Queens announces that he will oppose the plan to buy land at Rockaway, and President Miller of the Bronx will object to the Dreamland site at Coney Island. President Connolly said he thought the proposed site of Rockaway is inaccessible.

"If it should be shown that it is not, I will not oppose it further," he said.

President Miller in a letter to the board pointed out that the city acquired what is known as the "Concourse Lands," pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed May 25, 1874, and that it acquired in addition to the present park north of Surf Avenue, Coney Island, a stretch of beach south of Surf Avenue, between West Fifth Street and Ocean Parkway, and also a triangular patch of beach containing about three acres on the east side of the Parkway. This land extended from the upland about 1,000 feet into the ocean and contained about 63 acrdes, making about 2,750 feet of shore front. Much of this beach has been washed away, but surveys show that the water is not more than 12 feet deep on the inundated portion. He inclosed an opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the city's title to the land under water has not been annulled by the action of the ocean.

The Borough President states that all that is necessary in order to have a seaside park of 63 acres is to reclaim the land under water, which he says can be done at a cost not exceeding $2,000 an acre, or a total cost of $80,000 for about 30 acres submerged. He recommends the consideration of this proposal in preference to the acquisition of the Dreamland site.

SCHOOLS GROWING FAST.

Board Asks More Money to Pay 528 New Teachers Next Year.

Supt. William H. Maxwell and other school officials and members of the Board of Education appeared before the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday and argued in favor of an increased allowance next year. Prof. Hanus and other members of the committee appointed by the Board of Estimate to investigate school conditions in the city were present to offer suggestions.

The Board of Education asks for $33,007,484 for the work of the schools in 1912, against $29,022,229 this year, an increase of $3,985,255. Dr. Maxwell stated that 528 new school teachers were needed to keep pace with the growth of school population.

The principals, he said, had asked for 700 new teachers, and division and district superintendents had cut the number to 571. He said he had made the final cut. Dr. Maxwell said that the school population was 671,272, and that an increase of from 16,000 to 20,000 was expected by Dec. 31.

MARBLE WORK GOING AHEAD.

800 New Men Employed — Strikers Seeking Jobs.

A special meeting of the Marble Industry Employers' Association was held yesterday at the Builders' Exchange to hear the reports of members as to the number of new marble workers employed in the places of the strikers, in view of the threatened general sympathetic strike of the other trades. It was found that 800 new marble workers were at work and that 99 buildings, including 60 of the largest, were manned.

A resolution was passed guaranteeing protection to the new men at work and declaring that strikers shall not be employed in shops other than the ones they left, except through the employment committee.

Benjamin D. Traitel, President of the association, explained that many strikers had applied for work again. They would only be employed, however, as individuals and would be required to join Local No. 2 of the National Stonecutters' Society, which supplied the new men.

REVENUE CUTTER DISABLED.

Steam Pipe Blows Out and Customs Men Have to Take a Tugboat.

Through the blowing out of a steam pipe the revenue cutter Hudson was disabled yesterday morning just as she was leaving her slip at the Battery taking the Customs officers to board the incoming liners. No other cutter was obtainable, and the Government officers obtained the Barrett tug boat J. A. Bouker. In starting out they forgot to take the Revenue flag with them, and had trouble in getting the incoming vessels to slow down to allow them to go on board.

The first boat they met was the fruiter Jolando di Giorgio, from Port Antonio. She refused to slow down in response to the frantic whistle of the unofficial-looking Bouker. After much expenditure of steam the tugboat got near enough to allow the Boarding Officer to megaphone his business. Then the steamship slowed down. The chase had lasted into the North River and near the vessel's pier.

BANK MUST RETURN BANKRUPTS' STOCKS

Special Master Says the National City Must Repay $161,740 to Lathrop, Haskins & Co.

TAKEN ON DAY OF FAILURE

Brokerage House Insolvent at the Time the Bank Demanded and Obtained the Securities.

Another case connected with the daily loans of banks to brokers was decided yesterday by the filing in the United States District Court of the report of Charles F. Brown, special master in the suit begun by Henry D. Hotchkiss, trustee in bankruptcy for Lathrop, Haskins & Co., against the National City Bank.

Mr. Brown reported that the transfer of securities by the bankruptcy firm to the bank on Jan. 10, 1910, constituted a preference under the Bankruptcy law and that the National City Bank should pay back to the trustee $161,740, with interest.

According to Mr. Brown's report, about 10 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 19, 1910, the National City Bank lent $500,000 to Lathrop, Haskins & Co., and at the same time received promissory notes for $300,000, and $200,000 respectively. At that time the brokers had on deposit with the bank $54,319 and during the day made further deposits of $374,845. From this, however, had to be deducted checks for $9,411, which had been previously deposited by the brokerage firm.

The brokers drew against their account in the course of the day six checks amounting to $525,920, which left a credit balance on their deposit account of $385,-838. Consequently writing this off against the $500,000 loan there remained $110,166 owing to the bank from brokers.

Lathrop, Haskins & Co., were heavily interested in the stock and bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and at the market price these securities in the morning were worth $400,000. The famous Hocking pool slump, however, occurred that day; the common shares sank quickly from 80 to 25 and 11:50 in the morning the firm was compelled to suspend payment.

Then according to Brown's report, Vice President Kilborn and Assistant Cashier Albeck of the National City Bank hastened to the brokerage office. Though the suspension of the firm had already been declared on the Stock Exchange, they demanded securities to make good the firm's obligation to the bank. Finally between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon securities of the value of $154,300 were delivered to them. This was done in the face of the protests of Robert F. Little, counsel for the brokerage firm, who urged that such an act was a preferential payment in the eye of the Bankruptcy law and therefore should not be made.

Mr. Brown finds that at the time the securities thus changed hands the firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., was insolvent as its liabilities exceeded its assets by more than $6,000,000. Moreover the members of the firm were insolvent, though the involuntary petition of bankruptcy against them was not filed in the United States District Court until 4:10, on Jan. 19, last year.

Since receiving the securities the National City Bank has collected on them interest to the amount of $7,440. The report also asserts that there was a pool operating the Hocking common stock with the intention of advancing its price, and the sudden break in the market was ascribed to the selling out of one of the chief operators in the pool.

This report, following as it does within a few days the report in the case of J. M. Fiske & Co., bankruptcy, in which it was recommended that the Mechanics and Metals National Bank must repay $229,-745 which had been taken by the bank less than an hour before the brokerage firm closed its doors, it is expected, will make the banks a good deal more careful in the extending of "clearance loans" to brokers.

Johnson Orders New Auto Fire Engine

Fire Commissioner Johnson ordered yesterday a new auto fire engine, having been notified by the Board of Estimate that he could place the order without public letting. The engine, similar to the one on exhibition at the Budget Exhibit, has a capacity of 750 gallons a minute, and will cost $10,000. It will be installed in the Fire Headquarters Building.

SUMMONED ON WEDDING DAY.

He Let the Summons for Speeding Go and Magistrate Proved Lenient.

George Scott, an insurance man, living at 571 West 158th Street, was stopped by Health Officer Ward at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway and handed a summons to appear in the West Side Court yesterday, because, in the words of Ward, Scott's touring car "emitted dense volumes of smoke."

Health Officer Ward was on hand yesterday when Scott's case was called. But Mr. Scott was absent.

In his place Francis D. Haines, an attorney of 150 Nassau Street, stepped up before the Magistrate.

"Your Honor," he explained, "Mr. Scott is now on his honeymoon. He was on his way to his wedding when he was stopped yesterday by Officer Ward. He was married at noon and left last night for a two weeks' trip. He will be back on Nov. 1."

Magistrate O'Connor smiled. "What do you want," he asked, "an adjournment?"

"Yes," said Mr. Haines.

"Well, well," said Magistrate O'Connor, "under the circumstances I'll adjourn the case till Nov. 1."

TO DINE CHARTER OPPONENTS

Unusual Honor for Those Democratic Legislators Who Helped Defeat It.

A committee consisting of Allan Robinson, Oswald G. Villard, C. C. Burlington, Charles H. Strong, Raymond V. Ingersoll, and Montgomery Hare has sent out announcements of a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, Oct. 26, in "recognition of the public services of those Democrats who opposed the enactment during the late session of the Legislature of the proposed Charter for the City of New York, and by their action contributed to the defeat of that measure."

"Legislators are subjected to frequent criticism for acts which do not meet with public approval," the committee declares, "but are rarely commended when they act in the public interest. The attitude of these Senators and Assemblymen ought to receive the hearty approval of all persons, irrespective of party, who believe that the interests of the people of this city are paramount to the interests of any political party. Republicans and Democrats alike have expressed their desire to honor these men in some way, and the plan of a dinner is believed to be the best that has been suggested."

FRAUD IN HIS ILLNESS.

Mrs. Tronson Thinks Husband's Poor Health Warrants Marriage Annulment.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum reserved decision yesterday on the application of Mrs. Lou Evelyn Romaine Tronson for annullment of her marriage to Graham Pierce de Coudray Tronson, a retired British army officer, whom she met while he was stationed with his regiment in Hindustan.

Tronson, she said, concealed from her the fact that he was suffering from an ailment contracted by drinking contaminated water in the tropics. He was taken ill while riding in the bridal coach after the ceremony, and was confined to his bed in a hotel from July to November, 1908. He then came to New York for his health, but the old ailment clung to him.

His bride asked that the marriage be annulled on the ground of fraud. She said the first she knew of his illness was his seizure on the journey from the church to the hotel on their wedding day.

BRUNETTES TOO CHATTY.

While Blonde Stenographers Distract Men Workers in Government Service.

Any qualified young man may obtain a place in the Government service as stenographer and typewriter, according to John C. Black, President of the United States Civil Service Commission. Through the Federal authorities in this and other cities he has issued an appeal for male stenographers. He says there is a constant growing need in the Government service for this class of workers, and a very limited supply.

The officials find that most young men leaving college or business schools are unwilling to enter a service where the annual salary for a beginner is only $840 to $900. The head of the civil service, according to the appeal just received at the Custom House, wishes it known that in the service of the Government there is a bright opportunity for stenographers, for the advancement is rapid.

Of women stenographers there is at this time enough supply to meet the demand. An official at the Custom House said yesterday that women are not wanted in all departments of the Government, as it has been found that blondes distract an office, and brunettes are often too chatty.

DR. STUART CROCKETT HURT.

His Wife, with Him in Wrecked Taxicab, Escaped Uninjured.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett, rector of the Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Church, at 181st Street and Broadway, was painfully injured yesterday afternoon when a taxicab in which he was riding crashed into a milk wagon at 125th Street and Madison Avenue. His wife, who was formerly Miss Adeline Sutphen, a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, was with him.

James McGregor, chauffeur of the taxicab, tried to swerve it out of the path of a Madison Avenue car, as he crossed Madison Avenue eastward. The taxicab skidded and struck the milk wagon driven by George Michaelson of 358 West 127th Street, with such force that one wheel of the taxicab was torn off and the front smashed. Dr. Crockett was thrown to the street. His wife was caught in the wrecked cab, but escaped injury.

Policeman Schultz called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, but Dr. Crockett refused to go there. Instead, he was taken in another taxicab to St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from cuts about the face and neck. Mrs. Crockett left the hospital a little later for her home at 100 West Seventy-second Street.

Nine years ago, Dr. Crockett attracted attention by setting up a gymnasium and bowling alley in a little mission of which he had charge in Cypress Hills. In a short time the church was out of debt and prospermous. Latter he roused the wrath of some of the members of Holyrood Church by trying to abolish the Board of Trustees and establish instead a vestry.

COLUMNS DIDN'T DANCE.

Possibly Because Kubelik Wouldn't Play His Violin to Test Them.

Ten great steel columns in the Hotel McAlpin, now being erected at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, did not hop up and down, dance, and finally tumble yesterday, possibly because Jan Kubelik, the violinist, did not play for them, as was expected.

Certain nimble-minded young men, said to represent both Mr. Kubelik and the Thompson-Starrett Company, contractors for the new hotel, having heard the story of the man who fiddled down the bridge, conceived the bright idea of having a similar test applied to the ten columns, which are ultimately to rise 375 feet in the middle of the hotel surrounding the lobby.

Great preparations were made, and all the newspapers notified. The columns were there, that is, thirty-five feet of each one, and a sounding board, ten feet by six feet, with a small pool of viscous water. "V-i-s-c-o-u-s," spelled the press agent to the reporters.

This pool was so placed that if the columns vibrated in the slightest degree its surface would be stirred. And, it was explained to the reporters, that if Mr. Kubelik in striking the notes should cause the columns to vibrate it would mean that the foundations needed reinforcement. Representatives of the Thompson-Starrett Company let it be known confidentially that they did not expect the columns to dance.

The reporters, a score of them, were there; the rain fell in torrents, with the viscous pool becoming less viscous every minute; Mr. Kubelik was there, but he could not bring his violin out in such weather. Oh, no! So the test was postponed until to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

Best & Co.

FOR young women and misses who require appareling at once suitable and stylish, no store offers such opportunities as this.

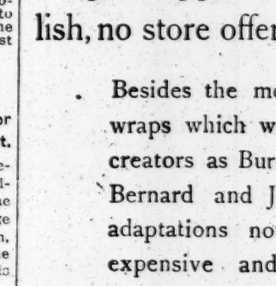
Besides the models of dresses, gowns, coats and wraps which we import directly from such style creators as Burel, Tosca, Dukes, Linker, Rondeau, Bernard and Jeanne Halleé, we show American adaptations not a bit less beautiful though less expensive and often times more appropriate.

Our Corset Styles
FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MISSES
Are Undeniably Correct

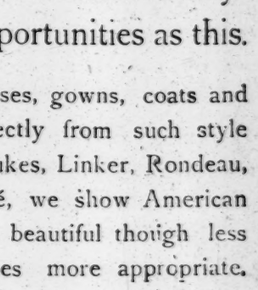
Fashioned on stylish, graceful lines, over which the newest dress modes fit faultlessly. Offered in our own special make and in selected models of leading manufacture.

Corsets Carefully Fitted by Experts
Alterations made.

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Fifth St.



We Cook Their Breakfast



H-O Oatmeal is steam cooked two full hours in the mill—you cook it but twenty minutes. Saves you time, money and reduces the work, worry and expense of breakfast 83 1-3 per cent.

H-O
Nutritious and easily digested. Builds strong, healthy bodies and strong, healthy minds.

H-O
Enables you to sleep an extra hour in the morning. A perfect food for every morning.

"Vanities"—for the Young Man's Fancy Feet

WHAT availeth the Smart Suit?

What profiteth the "Last Word" in Collars and its Postscript in Hats or Neckties, if the Young Man's *Shoes* look belated.

Four Dollars—that's *all* for Fashion!

Twenty-two different Regal *styles* for Young Men who like "Ginger" in Shoe Expression.

"Knobs, Kinks, Swing Soles, Bulgers and Bluchers."

Say that quickly and then hie away to the Regal Shoe Store to *see* what these terms *mean* when skillfully translated into leather.

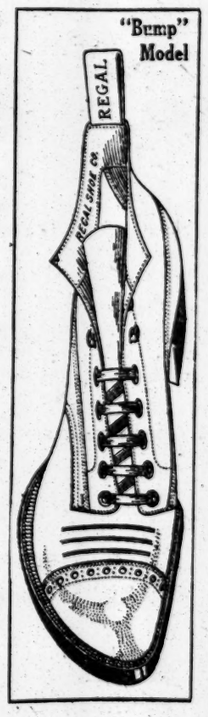
Quiet Shapes, also Super-Standards, for Older Folks who have more money—whose feet need Nursing, and whose Digestion needs Walking.

Regal Shoes are *made* in four Regal Shoe Factories.

These Regal Shoe Factories (through huge volume) are now satisfied with a mere *5% profit* above actual cost—giving the Surplus Value to Consumers.

The sure value of each Regal Shoe is stamped on the sole by the responsible *Makers*—who alone *know* what *Service* is under the finish.

"Bump" Model



Young Man!—Get your feet into a pair of these nifty—

Regal-Standard $4.00 Shoes

35 REGAL STORES IN GREATER NEW NEW YORK (viz., 21 for Men's Shoes and 14 for Women), Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark.

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

TO-NIGHT
AT
CARNEGIE HALL

57th Street and Seventh Avenue

GRAND FUSION ANTI-TAMMANY MASS MEETING

Speakers: Hon. M. Linn Bruce, Chairman; Hon. Wm. A. Prendergast, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Hon. George McAneny, Hon. Cyrus C. Miller, Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, John J. Hopper, and Hon. Wm. Randolph Hearst.

DOORS OPEN AT 6:30 P. M.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED

Other Mass Meetings To-Night

At Hennington Hall, No. 214 Second Street

At Jefferson Hall, No. 90 Columbia Street

The Levy Law is dead, but the Charter still threatens.

Wild's

ESTD. JWC 1848

Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America.

Heirloom Rugs

Rugs are regarded by most people as things which sooner or later will have to be renewed—even in the lifetime of the purchaser.

Pieces of furniture and plate which go back as far as our own colonial days are very rare.

The old four-posters in George Washington's home at Mount Vernon are jealously guarded.

Plate and jewelry two hundred years old are exceptionally antique.

But there are Oriental rugs owned in this country which were MADE IN THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES.

More than a hundred years before Isabella sold her jewels to aid Columbus, the Mongol and Persian weavers were working on these rugs.

They retain their delightful freshness of color and beauty to this day.

While it would be a desecration to put these rugs on the floor, they are still intact.

The same method of curing the wool and dyeing the worsted that obtained centuries ago among the Persian weavers is followed today in certain districts.

In other districts methods have deteriorated—the wearing quality of the rugs has been lowered.

An Oriental rug selected judiciously, even at medium price, may be depended upon to wear for generations.

Fifty years—or even seventy-five years—ON THE FLOOR, would not be an extravagant estimate of the life of these better rugs.

But this means VERY CAREFUL selection, for an Oriental rug in bad condition or of the wrong kind will go to pieces in a comparatively short time.

Wild's Orientals, aside from their artistic standard of color and design, must possess THE UTMOST WEARING QUALITY.

They are selected as representative rugs for the best American usage—and this means they must fill utilitarian as well as decorative purposes.

Wild's Orientals purchased now should, with REASONABLE CARE, find places of esteem in the homes of the children and grandchildren of their present buyers.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.

Fifth Avenue & 35th Street

NEW YORK

BARNES SUBPOENAED IN ALBANY INQUIRY

Committee Calls Leader After His Newspaper Manager Refuses to Testify.

ANOTHER WITNESS DEFIANT

Public Safety Commissioner Cantine Refuses to Tell What Corporations He Is Interested In.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be a witness to-morrow before the Senate Committee which is investigating the administration of Albany City and County offices. Mr. Barnes was subpoenaed to-day after John H. Lindsay, manager of The Albany Evening Journal, who is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Journal Company, the publishers, refused to produce the book showing the list of stockholders of the company, of which Mr. Barnes is President.

It was said to-night that Mr. Barnes would follow the action of Treasurer Lindsay and refuse to divulge the names of the stockholders of the Journal Company.

Mr. Lindsay is the first witness called before the probe committee who has refused to answer a question. When James W. Osborne, counsel to the committee, asked that the committee direct that the witness be required to tell who the Directors are the committee unanimously decided that the question was pertinent and that the witness must answer.

Mr. Lindsay took the position that the question opened up private business and that the committee had no power to go into the question. He was then adjudged in contempt, and Mr. Osborne was instructed to proceed in court to compel the witness to answer.

When the committee resumed its hearing to-day Mr. Osborne opened the subject of city printing. He had made it a matter of record that certain printing had been ordered by city departments from the Journal Company without bidding, and that while The Journal had no job printing plant it sublet the work. The printing in question included the publication of the annual message of the Mayor and the annual reports of the heads of city departments. These reports were a part of the Common Council minutes, which as a whole were printed under contract by the Albany Argus Company.

Mr. Osborne sought to show that the printing of parts of these minutes by the Journal Company when another company had a contract for printing the whole copy of the minutes was an unnecessary expenditure of public funds. It was shown that in nearly every instance the Journal Company ordered its printing of these separate reports from the Argus Company, paying the latter company a nominal profit and keeping the greater part of the profit for itself.

City officials, questioned as to why the contracts were given to the Journal Company instead of the Argus Company, which had a contract let at public bidding for the whole copy of the Common Council minutes, offered no reason except to say that the Journal Company was friendly to the administration.

Mr. Lindsay was recalled to the stand in the afternoon, and to questions by Mr. Osborne he said the Journal Company's county printing bills for one year amounted to about $4,000. It was brought out that competitive bidding was not required by the law governing the county offices, so far as printing was concerned.

There was momentary excitement during the afternoon while Edward B. Cantine, Commissioner of Public Safety, was on the witness stand. He at first refused to answer a question, but later changed his mind. Mr. Cantine said he had occupied his present office about ten years.

"Are you Trustee of a corporation doing business with the city?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Cantine, rising, "I refuse to be questioned concerning private matters."

The committee decided that he must reply, and when the question was repeated in a slightly different form the witness reconsidered, and said that he was a Director of the Municipal Gas Company. That company has a contract with the city for lighting. Mr. Cantine explained that he was not a member of the City Board of Contract.

Mr. Cantine afterward claimed his "rights as an American citizen," and said he would not answer any question which related to a personal matter.

For the first time during the hearing there was handclapping in the Senate galleries, which prompted Chairman Bayne to threaten to clear the chamber.

Mr. Cantine was asked how many shares of gas stock he held, and he refused to answer. This time the question was not pressed.

Mr. Osborne questioned the Commissioner of Public Safety in relation to the publication of his annual report by the Journal Company, and then took up the rules of the Police Department, which were approved by the Commissioner as the head of the department. Mr. Osborne said the rules contained no instructions to policemen as to their course in case of a misdemeanor. He called attention also to a rule which says that either on or off duty a policeman shall telephone to Headquarters in case of any unusual crime. This, the committee's counsel contended, prevented a policeman from reporting any house which was found to be disorderly. Commissioner Cantine said he had given the Chief of Police instructions to see that so-called disorderly houses were closed.

Mr. Osborne brought out the point that Mr. Cantine sometimes kept his automobile in the City Hose House at 34 Pine Street, which adjoins 32 Pine Street, a house alleged to be disorderly.

"Have you ever instructed the Chief to close that particular house?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"I have not," was the reply, "except to instruct him to see that all such houses were closed."

"There is a window of the hose house near a side entrance of No. 32," Mr. Osborne said. "Were you ever in that house?"

"Only once," Mr. Cantine said. "That was with other men one time when the walls of the house were bulging."

"You knew the character of the house?"

"I knew it was suspected. It was on a list with other houses."

ATTACH GOODWIN'S HOME.

Creditors of Former Wife, Edna Goodrich, Take Action.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Attorney L. B. Stanton, representing creditors of Mrs. Edna Goodrich Goodwin, former wife of Nat Goodwin, the actor, has filed an attachment upon about $650,000 worth of the California property holdings of Mr. Goodwin. The property attached includes the Santa Monica home of the actor, valued at $40,000.

Attorney F. G. Tyrell, representing Mr. Goodwin, said he would resist the case on the ground that Mrs. Goodwin has no interest in any of the property. The attachment is said to be filed in order to satisfy a claim of $2,000 held against Mrs. Goodwin by a hotel of New York City.

THREE MEN STAB PRIEST.

Pretend to Consult Father Sovilla and Escape—Wound Not Fatal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Under the pretext of obtaining information concerning a marriage ceremony, three men, late last night, gained access to the home of the Rev. Father Victor Sovilla, and stabbed the priest while he was looking over a batch of papers they had handed him. It is believed Father Sovilla will recover.

The three men, evidently believing that the knife thrust, which was in the back, under the right shoulder blade, had been fatal, dashed from the room and escaped. Father Sovilla fell forward on his desk, but, regaining his feet, attempted to follow his assailants. He became weak from the loss of blood, however, and called for assistance.

The men have not been apprehended, and no motive has been assigned for the stabbing.

MISSOURI LOYAL TO FOLK.

President of Democratic League Says Last Year's Indorsement Is Binding.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Lon Sanders, President of the Missouri Democratic League, made it clear to-day, authorized by ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk, that he considered the State Democratic Convention indorsement of a year ago binding on the Democrats of the State.

"We do not intend, however," said Sanders, "to rest our cause on a mere appeal to fairness. We believe we have the strength to carry the State, and are willing to and intend to demonstrate our ability to do so when the time comes, if it is necessary. The Democrats of Missouri have spoken once and they can speak again."

Mr. Sanders said the Folk forces would welcome a primary, or any means by which the question of his present strength can be determined.

"I noticed Champ Clark's Secretary is quoted as claiming that Clark is embarrassed by the pledge of a year ago," said Sanders, "and that Clark, himself last night makes an indefinite statement as to the binding effect of the platform of a year ago. Mr. Clark, it will be remembered, was the Chairman of the convention."

At the time of the convention, however, Clark said more than once he did not consider the Folk plank had any right in the platform.

When Mr. Folk was asked for an expression on the subject, he said:

"I am more concerned in the success of progressive Democratic principles than in my own or any one else's candidacy.

Delegates to the State Convention, which in turn will choose delegates to the National Convention, will be chosen by primaries and county conventions next year.

YOUR COAT LENGTH, LADIES!

24 or 26 Inches, as Best Suits Your Figure, Designers Agree.

The United Cloak and Suit Designers' Association of America met in Masonic Hall yesterday to decide upon a uniform length in women's garments for the Spring of 1912. The designers agreed that the standard length of 26 inches for a coat in vogue for the last season had proved popular and becoming to the "average American woman," she being neither fat nor lean.

There were women, however, it was argued, whose proportions aren't correctly defined by the stylish outlines built on the 26-inch length; hence, it was suggested that there should be two uniform lengths, 24 and 26 inches, so as to allow for the average variations. The momentous question was sumbitted to a committee of twenty-five, which, after an hour of wrangling, reported in favor of the 26-inch length. Whereupon, a motion was introduced before the gathering that the 24-26 inch length be voted on. It was so ordered and the double length won by an overwhelming majority.

As a result of this change in the standard length, it is said by the designers who favor it that much awkwardness in styles will be overcome, inasmuch as there will now be a chance to harmonize the length of the coat with the alterations made in the skirt. Telescopic and elongated effects will be done away with.

DE FOREST BLAMES SUFFRAGE

Has Unfitted His Wife as a Mother, He Says in Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18.—In a supplemental divorce complaint filed here, Lee De Forest, the inventor of one of the wireless telegraph systems, takes several typewritten pages to show why the custody of his two-year-old daughter should be awarded to him.

Briefly, it is suffrage—"aggressive, militant and violent suffrage"—which the husband thinks has unfitted his wife for properly taking care of their child. De Forest admits that he believes in suffrage, but not to the extent to which he says his wife devotes herself to the cause.

Mrs. De Forest is the daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a Suffragist leader. In July she sued De Forest in New York for divorce, and a little later he filed a counter suit here.

In his latest complaint De Forest says that his wife has given herself so completely over to the cause of suffrage that their child is being neglected, and left entirely without the parental affection and attention she needs. The only attention his wife has given to the child's intellectual or moral development, De Forest says, has been to teach her to say:

"Votes for women" and "Hurrah for woman suffrage."

Markham an Illinois Central Director.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—President Charles H. Markham was elected a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad in the place of former President James Harahan at the annual stockholders' meeting to-day. The other Directors were Robert S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, and J. Ogden Armour. As only six of the Directors were present, the usual meeting was postponed.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Sallie C. Rider of 610 West 114th Street, who is suing her husband, Hobert E. Rider, a livery stable keeper, for separation, on the ground of cruelty, obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff an allowance of $25 a week alimony pending the trial of her action.

Dr. Josef Schick, Professor of English Philology in the University of Munich and Kaiser Wilhelm Professor at Columbia University this present academic year, delivered his inaugural lecture on Tuesday in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall. His subject was "The Origin of the Angles and Their Earliest Traditions."

Joseph L. Abbott did not defend the divorce suit brought by his wife, Mrs. Frances Dutcher Abbott, when it was called for trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. The court reserved decision after hearing Edward M. Dutcher, Abbott's brother-in-law, testify that he found him in a hotel at Valley Stream with a strange woman.

Capt. Retzman, Naval Attache of the German Embassy, was at the Astor last night on his way to Washington after five months in Germany. While at hime the Naval Secretary attended the review of the Second Division of the American fleet in Kiel. He will go to Philadelphia to-day to inspect the German training ship Hansa, which will reach there to-day with a crew of cadets.

SEEK POISON CLUE IN GIRL'S DEATH

Boston Police Hope to Trace Purchaser of Drug Taken by Miss Linnell.

WAS ENGAGED TO PASTOR

Her Brother Declares There Is No Question of That—Minister Will Not Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—William J. MacLean, brother-in-law of Avis Linnell, who died after taking cyanide of potassium at the Young Women's Christian Association building on Washington Street last Saturday, investigated the case for the girl's family and convinced the police that Miss Linnell's death was not suicide. He is employed as a machinist in Brockton. He said to-night:

"I am certain from what I know myself, aside from the official investigation, that Miss Linnell did not commit suicide. When the officials of the Young Women's Christian Association learned of her condition, they telephoned to the Rev. Charles H. Richeson of Cambridge and made inquiries regarding his knowledge of the situation. He replied that he did not know anything about it and that he had not seen her for quite a while."

MacLean said there was no question that an engagement had existed between Miss Linnell and the clergyman. The girl wore an engagement ring that the pastor gave her, so her brother-in-law said, wearing it steadily until just before last Christmas, when Mr. Richeson took it away to be repaired, as Avis said, when her mother noted its absence from her finger and asked what had become of it.

Down in Hyannis everybody had faith in Mr. Richeson, and they loved and respected Avis. Their friends in the little Cape town had every reason to believe, MacLean said, that Avis would marry the clergyman who woed her when he occupied the pulpit and she led the choir in the little church.

In the early part of last Summer the Cambridge pastor, MacLean said, came among his old friends at Hyannis, and there was nobody any more eager and pleased to see him than the Linnells. A newspaper story telling of the coming marriage of the Edwards sisters of Chestnut Hill, Brookline, to two ministers, one of whom was Mr. Richeson, had caused the Linnells some anxiety. Avis maintained her loyalty to Mr. Richeson, and when Mr. Richeson called upon the Linnells and told the mother of Avis that there was nothing in the newspaper story, he learned that her confidence in him was unshaken.

Detectives from Boston headquarters have already questioned druggists in various parts of the city with a view to obtaining a description of persons who have recently purchased the deadly poison, and Cambridge inspectors are making similar inquiries and will visit every drug store in their city.

The Rev. Mr. Richeson is still at the house of his fiancee's parents on Devon Street, Cambridge. He refuses to see callers or to discuss the case. It is expected by his parishoners that he will occupy his pulpit next Sunday.

WIFE SUES J. S. BROWN.

Also Files Attachment on Newport Lawyer's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—William P. Sheffield, attorney for Mrs. J. Stacy Brown, to-day filed notice in the City Hall that Mrs. Brown had filed papers in a suit for divorce against her husband, a prominent lawyer of Newport. The City Hall notice is in the nature of an order restraining Mr. Brown from disposing of any of his property.

Mrs. Brown was Phoebe Bradford, daughter of the late Joseph Bradford, and a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford. She is also connected with the Ellery and Barker families.

Mr. Brown is a son of Lewis Brown and brother of First Lieut. Lewis A. Brown of the United States Cavalry, who married Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's laughter. Mr. Brown was graduated from Harvard in 1892, and later studied at Harvard Law School. He was a member of the 'Varsity baseball team. From 1898 to 1907 he was City Solicitor of Newport, and a member of the General Assembly from 1902 to 1904.

He was United States Commisioner from this district for a number of years. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York and various other clubs. He recently conducted the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Paul Napoleon of this city against her husband.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

ARRESTED AT BANK ON AUNT'S CHARGE

Arthur Kaufman Charged with Blackmailing Her and His Sister.

FOUGHT THE DETECTIVES

Marked Bills Found In His Pockets, They Say—Has Had $10,000, His Aunt Declares.

An undersized little man with black hair and black, prominent eyes was arrested yesterday afternoon in the lobby of the Lincoln National Bank, in Forty-second Street, by Detectives Higley and Birmingham of the West 125th Street station, charged by his aunt and sister with extortion and blackmail. The women told the detectives that in the last three years they had given more than $10,000 to him because of his repeated threats to injure them or his sister's children.

The man fought hard, but the detectives rushed him out of the bank and into the Hotel Belmont, where they overpowered him. They say they found in his pockets four marked bills which had been given to him a few minutes before by his aunt, Mrs. Fannie Greenfield of 606 West 115th Street.

The man, who said he was Arthur Kaufman, but later changed the first name to William, was caught in the bank, where he had kept an appointment with Mrs. Greenfield, the latter having acted on the advice of the police when she made it. Mrs. Herman Weafer, who lives in the Hendrik Hudson apartments, at 110th Street and Riverside Drive, Kaufman's sister, was with her aunt.

According to the police, Kaufman had accepted the bills and was writing a receipt, promising not to trouble the women again after he had received the balance of $300 when they arrested him.

DEWEY VISITS OLD COMRADE.

Spends the Night as Guest of Seaman Who Saved His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—In the little parlor of a three-room cottage in the rear of 4,020 East Ninety-third Street Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay and head of the Naval Advisory Board, last Friday sat out the hours of the night with his friend Martin Watrous, pensioner and enlisted seaman, reminiscencing o'er the days when both fought through the civil war on the Mississippi. Watrous saved the Admiral's life while on the gunboat.

Admiral Dewey was the guest of Mr. Watrous for the night. In the morning he rose, put his friend under pledge of strict secrecy, and left Cleveland as quietly as he had arrived the day before, to continue his journey to Chicago, there again to assume the duties of supervising the revision of the sailors' pension lists.

The secret of his visit would never have come to light but for the curiosity of neighbors. They marked the arrival and departure at the little cottage of the man of distinguished bearing, recalled the story old Martin Watrous once told of saving the Admiral's life, and guessed his secret.

Mr. Watrous refused to acknowledge his visitor's identity, as the Admiral placed him under a pledge of secrecy, but an examination of the Hollenden Hotel register gave the searchers a clue which Watrous could not deny.

Mr. Watrous is in poor health. Before leaving, the Admiral presented him a purse of money in token of their old comradeship.

STORM FREES BOATS.

Schooner Coral Leaf, Aground at Sea Cliff, and the Roessner Off Again.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Oct. 18.—The two three-masted schooners, Coral Leaf and Frederick Roessner, which went ashore a few miles east of here early last Saturday morning, have been floated and have gone on their way. The Roessner headed for New Bedford and the Coral Leaf was taken in tow for New York.

It was believed that the schooners would be lost, but yesterday afternoon wreckers floated the Roessner. The Coral Leaf, however, resisted the efforts of the wreckers to release her. She was well up on the beach.

The storm of last night and to-day, however, made an unusually high tide shortly before noon to-day, and it was then that the Merritt Chapman wreckers were able to haul the schooner into deep water.

Silvio Hein Bankrupt for $18,924.

Silvio Hein, a theatrical manager, residing at 70 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,924 and assets less than $1 cash in bank. The debts were contracted in 1910 and 1911. Among the creditors are T. B. Harms & Co., $6,128 for money advanced; Daniel V. Arthur, $4,000 for money loaned and money due for interests in plays; Joseph Weber, $500, for money advanced; Lewis J. Morton, $200 loan; Century Holding Co., $1,866, unexpired lease of an apartment at 258 Riverside Drive; West Side Bank, $750, note; Greenwich Bank, $900, balance of a note; Rex Tire Co., $113; Broadway Tire Co., $19, and the Century Tire Co., $209.

A FORGETFUL HOUSEHOLDER.

Finds a Nemesis by the Kitchen Stove and Will Reform.

A New Yorker whose home is in a nearby suburb had an experience early in the morning, a day or so ago, which he thinks has cured him permanently of a tendency to forget his latchkey.

The suburbanite's work frequently keeps him in town so late that he goes home on the newspaper train. Usually he can arouse his wife when he finds he has left his key behind. It came to pass, though, on a recent morning that his wife was away on a visit, the servant was on a visit, and every window on the ground floor was securely locked.

After a fruitless search for a window that would lift, the householder finally drew upon his gleanings from Sherlock Holmes. With the ferrule of his cane he smashed the glass in the window over the catch. The rest was easy, and he went to bed resolved to have the broken pane repaired before he got home the next night. The next day the matter passed out of his mind, and two days later his wife returned.

A morning or so later the husband came out on the newspaper train, and when he came to hunt for his key found it missing. "Never mind," he thought; "I can go in by that broken window." He went around the house to the back porch and tiptoed up to the window, hoping not to disturb the family. His throat contracted and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth as he looked into the house, for, tilted back in a chair, with his feet on the kitchen stove, was a roughly dressed man, smoking a pipe.

The householder was so scared he couldn't think for a minute or so. When he came to himself he was in the middle of the back lot and still running. The thought of his wife and the servant alone in the house with a burglar checked him then and he stopped to consider. After a lot of reasoning with himself he returned to the house to find the intruder still pensively smoking before the stove.

With all the courage he could scrape up the husband finally forced himself to the window and threw it up.

"What are you doing there?" he demanded in a voice he strove to make firm.

The figure in the chair jumped up and faced the window. Then the man smiled.

"Oh, is that you, Mr. Smith?" he said, as he opened the door. "Mrs. Smith was afraid to sleep in the house with that broken window, so the boss told me to stay here."

He was the watchman from a neighboring building. The next day the window was repaired.

RAIN SPOILS LENOX SPORTS.

Squirrel-Hunt Among the Postponed Events—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Oct. 18.—Rain which began early this morning spoiled the plans of society for the day. A beefsteak breakfast had been planned for October Mountain, and a squirrel hunt was also on the day's schedule. The weather caused a postponement of the paper chase and the recreation of the day was bridge at the hotels, bowling and cards at the club.

Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a luncheon at Overleo this afternoon complimentary to Mrs. Arthur Bemis, who is her guest.

Walter B. Lawrence has arrived at Sundrum House to visit with Thatcher M. Adams.

Mrs. Kingsland Bradford, who has been at the Hotel Aspinwall, has gone to New York. Dr. and Mrs. Gilman Thompson will close Halidon Hall in Stockbridge to-morrow and will go to New York.

Mrs. Harry Livingston Lee was hostess at tea at Curtis villa to-day.

P. J. Roosevelt on Harvard Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Philip James Roosevelt of New York has been elected Secretary of The Crimson, the daily student publication at Harvard, and John Monroe, also a junior and hailing from New York, has been elected a managing editor on the same publication.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—The police of this city and the physicians at the General Hospital are puzzled over the identity of a patient who has been receiving treatment for over a week. The man can give no information about himself except that his name is James Brown. He does not know where he lives nor the names of any of his relatives. Brown applied at the hospital for treatment about a week ago, saying that he had taken carbolic acid on a street car. He said he could not get work, and decided to end his life.

HACKENSACK.—Following the confession last week of John Kapuun, a firebug, of Cliffside, William M. Clemens, a fire insurance detective, yesterday caused the arrest of Herman Krache, charging him with setting fire to the building on Anderson Avenue, Cliffside, on April 10. This building was owned by Charles and August Deichman, who are held for several mysterious fires in that town. August Deichman pleaded guilty to two charges of arson on Monday. Kapuun will now be used by Prosecutor Wright as a State's witness against Charles Deichman.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Prompted by an accident on Monday to Patrick Monaghan of Jersey City at the South Orange Station of the Lackawanna Railroad, the Civic Club of South Orange has prepared a suggestion for the safeguarding of the public at the station. Monaghan fell under the wheels of a moving train and lost his right arm. The club urges the erection of gates on the platform, fences between the tracks, and gates at the South Orange Avenue crossing.

TRENTON.—Henry McComsey of Columbia, Penn., a railroader, died on the way to a hospital here yesterday after his leg had been cut off by a train in the West Morrisville yards.

TRENTON.—To urge the appointment of a woman as one of the four Assistant Commissioners, a delegation of representative women of New Jersey called yesterday upon Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, State Superintendent of Education. The party was headed by Mrs. C. B. Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, while Mrs. Joseph M. Middleton of this city represented the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

TRENTON.—The Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of the Trenton Catholic Diocese, celebrated yesterday the seventeenth anniversary of his elevation to the prelacy. The pupils of St. Mary's Cathedral School were given a holiday.

GLIDDEN TOURISTS SWAMPED IN CREEK

Automobiles Pulled Over Swollen Stream, with Thrilling Incidents for Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Oct. 18.—To automobilists contemplating a tour south the best advice would probably be to get an aeroplane at Natural Bridge and stay in the air until the North Carolina line is reached. The participants in the Glidden Tour, who arrived here at all hours to-night from Roanoke, will never do it again. Nothing has approached in vileness the condition of the roads in Virginia.

J. P. Prentiss of Palm Beach, Fla., who is a contestant in the run, says he has toured in Africa, within the Arctic Circle, Siberia, and China, and that Virginia has nothing on these places. To describe the conditions in this 107 miles of road, part of which was covered in yesterday's schedule, could hardly be included in what's "fit to print," but the scenes and incidents at one spot will probably give an idea of what one must go through to get anywhere on a Southern Virginia road. Gov. Mann "ducked" the tour through his State, and Gliddenites are well aware now why he did. If he had been somewhere in hearing to-day he would have resigned his job and hiked somewhere other than the pike.

The stretch from Natural Bridge to Roanoke yesterday was bad enough, but every one blamed most of the trouble on the terrific rainstorm. Some of Tuesday's cars didn't arrive in Roanoke until this morning, but to-day broke clear and balmy, and Referee Walker, having heard somewhat of the road conditions south of Roanoke, waited until nearly noon before he would give the word to go. So forlorn was the prospect that the cars were not required to check out until thirty-eight miles south of Roanoke, and the time was taken of the arrival of cars at the spot which is called Little Chestnut Creek, and by the roadside Eddie Ferguson, who used to run the St. Nicholas Rink, hung out his checking station flag and gave the cars their time cards as they arrived, marking them with a time limit to this city, eighty-six miles away.

Just four minutes out of Roanoke there is a creek which flows into the James River, and after heavy rains like Tuesday's this stream rises and rushes by at an alarming pace. It was at its worst this morning, and even the oldest inhabitants said they never saw it so bad. The cars of the tourists backed up along the road from the creek almost into Roanoke. The water was high and no one was acquainted with the nature of the botom of the creek. Roanoke automobilists had provided teams of mules in case any car should get stuck. Why, they all got stuck.

It was one of the most remarkable automobile touring incidents on record. Single cars had such experiences in THE NEW YORK TIMES's New York to Paris race in early days of transcontinental touring, but never before has the spectacle of eighty or more automobiles on a 1,500-mile tour being pulled and handled by mule teams and man power through swollen streams in the mountains been seen.

While the occupants of the stalled cars were lined up along the creek's banks watching the work of fording, a number found a vantage place on a decrepit suspension footbridge which spanned the stream at this point.

The bridge probably never before had more than one person on it at a time, so it got the surprise of its life when the automobilists began to flock on it. A crashing of rotten timbers warned those near the ends, and there was a lively backing away, but those in the centre broke through. The wire and cables held, so that those who were just at the point where the break occurred were able to hold on. Two men were in the place where the wood parted and they went through. The men nearby managed to hold them and keep them from dropping into the water twenty feet below.

It was a breath-holding moment or two, with the girls kicking about in the air above the water and screaming at the top of their voices, but the men and boys on the whole part of the old structure held on to each other and edged back to safety, pulling the ones in danger along with them.

After the fording, which occupied over five hours in getting the cars through, there was fifty miles of the worst mountain roads in the world. There were fords after fords, where the turns were so abrupt that the front wheels almost touched the back ones as they came through the water. It was up and up all the way. One could hardly but be wonderfully impressed with the advance of automobile construction in the last few months.

Two years ago all except a comparatively few cars would have refused to even attempt what was done to-day by many cars. It was astonishing to see small motor vehicles plowing through mud three feet deep on a steep up-grade, and touring cars with full complements of passengers were doing all this and more. They were hitting it up from thirty-five to forty-fire mile san hour on the level stretches coming in here. It was a great run in many respects, but many got their introductions to Virginia and said their good-byes all in one day. The run to-morrow will be to Charlotte, N. C., 135 miles from here.

CLEAN BREAKS IN CLINCHES.

Athletic Commission Aims to Stop Hugging In Boxing Bouts.

A rule was adopted by the New York State Athletic Commission yesterday which will improve the boxing sport, by compelling referees to see that contestants in a bout "break clean" in clinches. This the commission believes will improve the sport, so far as the public may be concerned, and at the same time will make the contests more scientific and interesting for the spectator. Hereafter the commission will bar the old practice in which fighters were simply required to protect themselves at all times in clinches. This change was made because of the habit of many boxers to indulge in wrestling tactics in clinches, says the commission.

Another rule adopted by the commission requires clubs to make written contracts with fighters in the case of bouts of any prominence, a copy of which must be presented to the secretary of the commission one week before the contest, so that in the event of a dispute between a club and the contestants the commission will then have documentary evidence before it in such matters.

Two disputes of this nature were taken before the commission yesterday, when Tom O'Rourke of the National Sporting Club requested that Freddy Welch be restrained from boxing under the auspices of any other club, as O'Rourke claims to have an exclusive contract with Welch, and a similar claim between the managers of the Madison A. C., and Matt Wells. No decision was announced.

The commission was in session from 2 to 5 P. M., the longest session since its organization, the time being largely taken up in hearing testimony regarding the lease of the Claremont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn, which was claimed by Tom O'Rourke and James Twyford, each of whom wanted a license for the same place. With his counsel, Luke O'Reilly, Twyford claimed he had an option on the rink which was equivalent to a lease. Nathan Vidaver, counsel for O'Rourke, said the case had been decided in favor of O'Rourke by Judge Bayliss of a Municipal Court in Brooklyn, and he also produced Benjamin F. Goodspeed, agent for the property owners, who testified he had made a lease with O'Rourke. The commission then gave a license to O'Rourke and Alexander Brown, who will use the rink under the name of the Royal A. C.

A license was issued to the City Athletic Club, No. 48 West Fifty-fourth Street, where this club holds bouts like the New York Athletic Club for the entertainment of members only. The application was made by S. R. Guggenheim, President; C. R. Richards, Treasurer, and Stanley M. Isaacs, Secretary. The American A. A., Brooklyn, was licensed. The application of the Independence A. C., Brooklyn, was denied, and those of the Sea Beach A. C., Coney Island, and the St. Nicholas Rink A. C., Manhattan, went over for one week.

These referees were appointed: John J. Clifford and Moe Smith, Brooklyn; Harry Fisher, George J. Siroco, Manhattan, and Peter O'Neill, Bay Shore.

KEYES AND LITTLE DRAW.

New York and Chicago Boys Box Slashing Ten Rounds at Sharkey A. C.

Bert Keyes of this city and Walter Little of Chicago fought a slashing ten-round draw last night in the main event of the Sharkey A. C., which would have done justice to any of the larger clubs. The bout from start to finish was a hummer, with both boys exchanging punches in rapid-fire style and always forcing the work. Keyes had the advantage in the clinches, and landed the best blows, all of which were to the body, but at long-range attack Little, who was far superior to Keyes, got over some well-directed punches and landed more frequently.

On two other occasions the Chicago boxer gained the verdict over Keyes in bouts fought in the South, but last night Bert was in fine shape, and fought his two-time conquerer toe to toe, and always evened up the lead gained by Little.

Both boys started to mix matters at the clang of the bell in the first round, and kept up the steady pounding throughout. Neither was able to score a knockdown, and at the end they were both as fresh as at the start, the only mark shown by either was a slight cut on Little's mouth, which bled after Bert landed a hard left jab in the fifth round.

At different times during the contest each boy had a slight advantage, but it was soon evened up and the bout seesawed until the end.

The first two sessions ended on an even term with some real work marking the boxing. The third went to Little by a shade. Keyes came back in the fourth round and after landing some good hard punches to the ribs and two left jabs on the face the round ended in favor of the local boy.

The fifth resulted in an even finish after both contestants had set a terrific pace. Keyes pounded his right over the heart in the clinches and worked a left hook to the face in great fashion, but before the end of the session his opponent came on with a rush and stuck a volley of left jabs to Bert's face and crossed the right in fine style to the ribs.

Little opened the sixth round with a flash and caught Keyes twice on the jaw with left jabs before the latter could get going. The blows served to anger the local boy and he rushed Little about the ring ripping two hard rights to the stomach, and with the best work in the clinches earned the honors of the round.

Little had the better of the seventh round by steadily jabbing Keyes, and after a good exhibitions of footwork had Bert missing by big margins.

In the last three sessions both boys stood up and exchanged without a letup in each round, but the final bell found them both hard at it in the centre of the ring without either being able to gain enough advantage to warrant a decision.

In the semi-final of six rounds Joe Farmer and Battling Marshall fought a slam-bang draw.

KNOCKOUT AT LONG ACRE.

Billy Sherman Defeats Jack Goodney in One Minute of Fighting.

Billy Sherman, the reputed pride of the navy in the boxing line when he was aligned with Uncle Sam's sailors, lived up to the good things said of him last night at the bouts of the Long Acre A. A., when he disposed of Jack Goodney, the newsboy champion, in about one minute of the initial round of their scheduled ten-round battle.

The conflict was of the hurricane order and apparently it was a survival of the fittest, although it was asserted by the loser's adherents that a lucky punch had dropped their man. The pair swapped punches with a vim and Sherman's had the greater sting behind them.

Each lad seemed desirous of winning with a knockout and started in whirlwind order, throwing science to the winds and apparently being willing to take a punch in order to get in one which would put his opponent down and out. In this regard Sherman was the more fortunate, as he weathered the storm of Goodney's onslaught and defeated his opponent with the aid of a right-arm smash to the jaw, which caused Goodney to take the count.

Sherman's seconds nearly made the mistake of jumping into the ring before the referee had finished counting Goodney out and there were many cries of foul from the Goodney following. Goodney, however, was knocked out and the referee overlooked the anxiousness of the seconds of the winner.

Sherman tipped the scales at 142 pounds, while his opponent was probably 10 pounds heavier.

In the semi-final the referee stopped the bout after the first minute, when it was apparent that Young Kelly had much the better of Young Reilly, who was outclassed.

GUNS TO SHAKE NEWPORT.

Residents Warned of Big Gun Practice at Forts In Vicinity.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—A week's target practice with the heavy guns at Forts Adams and Wetherill for the troops in the Narragansett defense district begins Friday. Col. William H. Coffin, commandant of the artillery district, has posted warnings to the people in the vicinity of the forts telling them what to do to prevent damage to property. The warnings say:

Open all windows or hang canvas, rugs, or other similar material outside, covering them a few inches from the glass.

Remove all fragile ornaments or bric-a-brac from any insecure position. Take down pictures.

The residences of Commodore Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Theodore M. Davis, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Hamilton Fish Webster, Stuart Duncan, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Commodore Arthur Curtiss, and James and Lewis Q. Jones are all affected by target practice.

FEARS FOR BRANCHVILLE DAM

Heavy Rains Fill It Almost to Overflow—Flood in the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANCHVILLE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The heavy downpour of rain which began about midnight last night caused much uneasiness here, as it was feared that Wickham's Dam, half a mile above this place, might give way. At one time this morning a report was received that the dam had broken, but it proved to be untrue. The water lacked only two inches of going over the top, and if it had overflowed serious damage to property would have resulted.

The brook which runs through this town has flooded cellars, and some houses are surrounded by water. Their occupants have to use boats or rafts to get in and out.

TERRY TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Turned Down by the Organization, He Is Nominated by Petition.

Assemblyman Edmund R. Terry of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn was renominated by petition last night. He will run as an independent.

"I was turned down by the organization," said Mr. Terry last night, "because I, though an organization man, had voted against the charter. I consider my renomination by petition a vindication of my course, and feel confident of election."

ANXIOUS ABOUT BANKER.

Crowd of Hungarians Storms Sameth's Office in Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Consternation reigns here among thousands of foreigners who had invested all their savings with Emil Sameth, the foreign exchange broker and steamship agent of this city, who has not been seen since he gave $5,000 bail last night before Judge Daly of the Middlesex County Court after pleading not guilty to a charge of perjury to the State Banking Commissioner, Vivian Lewis. A. Greenbaum, a New York broker, went on Sameth's bail bond.

Nearly 1,000 Hungarians stormed the office of Sameth this afternoon and uttered loud cries of vengeance upon the absentee. One woman broke through the glass windows, but was restrained before further damage was committed.

Sameth was arrested by Prosecutor Booraem's detectives, but had vanished again before his depositors learned the state of his affairs. He and his wife departed last night without leaving an inkling of their intentions or future home. Sameth is believed to have about $15,000 with him.

State Banking Commissioner Johnstone was here to-day and went over the banker's books. He says the figures are tangled, and the exact amount of money missing cannot be determined at this time. Sameth did a large exchange and banking business. He has lived here eleven years and was held in high esteem. He was Treasurer of the Safe and Sane July 4 fund last Summer.

A stirring and powerful story of the great Colorado Desert of California

Joan of Rainbow Springs

By FRANCES MARIAN MITCHELL

Illustrated. Net $1.35. Postpaid $1.50

This is a novel of action, pathos, strong character drawing and rare descriptive power.

Joan has lived six months with a maiden lady who was a devotee of Christian Science. Blessed with a marvellous memory and endowed with a vivid imagination, she combined her recollections of her books and experiences with her dreams and fancies in a manner always interesting and often startling.

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SILENCE — Peerless — COMFORT

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New Bodies

The first automobiles were horseless carriages, following closely carriage practice in spring-suspension and frame construction. They were short in wheel base and high.

As the motor was developed in power and speed, it was found desirable to strengthen the frame and to lower the center of gravity and at the same time to increase the wheel base in the interest of safety as well as comfort.

The drop-frame was first introduced by the Peerless models of 1906, and marked a very definite departure in the development from the carriage type of body to something equally as individual, a true automobile type.

The Peerless fore-door bodies for 1912 represent the fully developed motor car superstructure, a new type advanced in construction and design beyond the influence of carriage practice.

The long wheel base, drop-frame, platform spring-suspension, and the arrangement of seats and seating-spaces meet requirements for comfort and safety in rapid, luxurious locomotion. Features in design that appeal to the eye express the last phase in the development of true motor car individuality.

The individuality of the new Peerless superstructure rests in the conception of its design and the unique care given to each detail. The lines, for the most part, are straight; they are confident and express progressive motion.

The parapet is unbroken; to preserve the line, chair seats fold down out of sight and extra tires drop into a recess in the running board. The bows of the laid top are held closely together by a new toggle rest so that it continues the graceful rising curve at the back seat. When the top is raised it has a low, snug appearance. Short straps secure it in front to the stay rods of the wind shield.

The drive is inside. The surfaces are free and beautiful. By a happy coincidence the Dynamo Electric Lighting System reached perfection in time to permit taking advantage of a harmonious detail in the design of its lamps.

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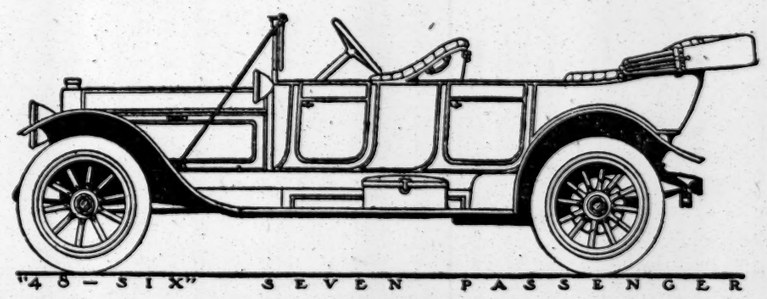

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RAIN HOLDS BACK YALE FOOTBALL MEN

Gridiron Water-Soaked and Five Elevens Run Off Only Dummy Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Instead of crashing through the severest and longest drill of the week of the West Point game the Yale eleven was to-day compelled to be content with signal rehearsals. Rain fell heavily when the squad went to Yale Field, and five elevens were formed to run off dummy plays on the water-soaked gridiron. There was a little punting, but the squad did not remain more than an hour on the field.

This evening another long signal drill was held on the gymnasium floor. There was no secret work. The coaches have abandoned closed gates in preparing to meet the Army. They have adopted the policy of hammering the eleven as near to perfection as possible with simple plays. They are not as confident of defeating West Point as many who are not close to the team profess to be, because the Army team is believed to be one of the strongest in recent years, while Yale now has eight players, six of them first-string men, in the hospital. Less than half the regular eleven will be able to face the Army, according to the present outlook. Spalding, Philbin, Bomeisler, McDevitt, Gallauer, Ketcham, Warren, and Foss, the last two named substitutes, are all shelved, although there is just a chance that Ketcham and Spalding may be able to play against the Army. Both have bruised legs, and will be out of the practice this week.

Philbin was in the signal drill to-day, but may not play before the Princeton game. Foss has a dislocated nose and Warren's knee has been wrenched. Merritt and Foss, Capt. Howe's substitutes at quarter back are both limping, and there is a dearth of candidates for the position. Smith, one of the substitute half backs, was switched to quarter to-day. St. Germaine, the former Carlisle School player, reported to-day as candidate for guard.

Aside from the resident staff of coaches only Howard Jones and Ted Lilley were present.

In to-day's signal practice Francis was retained at left end and Childs and Parker played as guards. These changes will be given a trial in the West Point game.

Capt. Arthur Howe will probably appear but little in the practice from this time till the close of the season. He did not accompany the squad to Yale Field to-day, and Head Coach Field said that he was being saved for Saturday's game, and that he would not scrimmage before then. He will probably play the entire match against the Army.

To-day's line-up: Francis, left end; Scully, left tackle; Parker, left guard; Coney, centre; Childs, right guard; Paul, right tackle; Avery, right end; Merritt, quarter back; Freeman, left half back; Spalding, right half back; Philbin, full back.

CADETS REVEL IN RAIN.

West Pointers Seem to Enjoy Rolling in Water in Football Togs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—In what looked more like an attempt at water polo than a football practice the cadets got out to-day in the driving rain and held a long signal drill. Every depression in the field was a small lake, but the soldiers seemed to enjoy it as they rolled around in the mud and water trying to keep hold of the slippery pigskin.

The new gridiron built last Summer still lacked the firmness of the old ground, and it takes little rain to make it almost impossible to use. To-day's practice was held on the ground in front of the officers' club. Capt. Hyatt was not in togs to-day, and Arnold remained on the side lines. Purnell appeared again after his few days on the injured list. Hobbs in yesterday's practice received a slight strain, and as he is considered one of the best substitutes he was kept indoors to-day. It has been practically decided to play Walmsley at centre instead of Sibert, and with Hodgson still in the hospital Benedict seems to be slated for left half back, although he has just been promoted from the second team. Cook is rapidly recovering from his muscle soreness and is certain to play his position of right end.

Carl Williams has been decided upon as umpire, and Dave Fultz as referee for the Yale game next Saturday.

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We've manufactured and retailed clothes for almost forty years; kept careful records of alterations found necessary; profited by this data in the next season's designing.

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HARVARD IN THE CAGE.

Rain Drives Crimson Football Squad Indoors for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Soldiers' Field was in such slippery condition this afternoon that the Harvard coaches made no attempt to have a scrimmage for the 'Varsity, although there has been only a few minutes of actual football play for the men since the Williams game last Saturday. Harvard, though, is fortunate in having a large baseball cage, and the regulars and the second team worked against each other indoors for an hour and a half.

The scrub held the ball continually, and gave the 'Varsity defense harder work to do than it has had in any of the games so far. For several days the scrub has been working on new formations, including samples of Yale's Minnesota shift. In the defense work to-day Smith was at left end, while Felton was shifted to the other side of the rush line. The two wings have not been well balanced this year, but Smith played left end before he made the 'Varsity team, and for the present at least the defensive shift has been made rather than break up the combination of Gardiner and Fisher, who have been doing so well together on the right side of the line.

A chance was afforded to-day for the coaches to try out the back field material on the defensive. Wendell is the only man whose work is fast enough to assure him a regular place, and backs like Reynolds, Morrison, Blackall, Frothingham, Campbell, and Graustein have not had enough defensive work in the games to give a final line on their possibilities.

The 'Varsity has been employing a lot of time on new plays this week, some of which may be used against Brown, although the special preparation is for the Princeton game. The last game that Harvard won from Princeton was in 1887, the Tigers having won all four of the games played against Harvard since that time.

FOOTBALL IN LAKE OF MUD.

Princeton Teams Plunge Through Water in 20-Minute Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton's 'Varsity footballers waded through a lake of mud this afternoon during a twenty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs and by the end of the period the odds were even, and neither team scored. It was the first scrimmage of the season with a soaked ball, and much fumbling on the part of both teams resulted. Following the scrimmage the first eleven was put through a long signal drill at the north edge of the field, the dryest piece of ground in sight.

Two shifts in the Princeton line-up to-day were causes for some satisfaction on the part of the Tiger adherents. Hobey Baker was sent in at right end, and Vaughn, who has been at end for the past week, took Baker's berth at left half back. It was the first time they have had a try at these positions, but their characteristics portend some success with the new move.

Pete Vaughn had a tryout at full back earlier in the season, but Dewitt's place at the position is assured for the present. Vaughn is not as fast a man as Dewitt, and there is a question in the minds of some whether the big man can keep up with such speedy men as Pendleton, Sawyer, Farr, and Hammond. Baker is the ideal type at end, and if given a chance will make good there. He is practically as fast as any man on the first string, handles the ball well, and knows lots of football. His inexperience at this position will be his biggest handicap in the next two weeks.

During to-day's scrimmage the first and second string men were so divided on the two elevens that it was hard to spot the 'Varsity. The teams see-sawed up and down the field, but the gridiron was too muddy to permit anything except straight football, and at this the Tigers offered poor football. Coach Roper refuses to let up on the heavy work scheduled this week, and promises a long, hard scrimmage for to-morrow afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18.—The Naval Academy football team was drilled this afternoon in meeting the line shift and other plays that Princeton may use on Saturday. Coaches Wheaton and Ingram played on the scrubs and at times bewildered the regulars with their forward pass plays. Wheaton played full back and Ingram was at quarter back, but got out to the end to receive Wheaton's long, hard passes. On several occasions substantial gains were made. Capt. Dalton and big Brown, the tackle, probably the most valuable men the Navy has, were again out of the playing, though they followed the scrimmage and were in their football clothes. On account of their bad legs it is still doubtful if they will be in the game against Princeton on Saturday. Weems was again at centre after having been displaced by Ingram for a while.

CORNELL IN A SLUMP.

Generally Poor Work Causes Disappointment—Shake-Up May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Poor work by the line, fumbling in the backfield, especially by Hawkins, and general ragged playing marked to-day's scrimmage at Cornell and the coaches to-night are both disappointed and puzzled. The same teams which were on the field to-day will be given another chance to-morrow and if the ragged work continues big changes in the makeup of the 'Varsity will be made.

On the red team to-day which Butler piloted was Eyrich and Stimson, ends; Krogstad and Champaign, tackles; Delano and O'Rourke, guards; Whyte, centre; Butler, quarter back; McCormick and Whyte, half backs, and Gass, full back. On the scrubs were Kelly and Fritz, ends; Williamson and Davidson, tackles; Dunn and Hale, guards; Miller, centre; O'Connor, quarter back, in the absence of Smith; Hawkins and Collins, half backs, and Hill, full back.

The second team put it over the Reds in every department except punting. The 'Varsity line offered no resistance worthy of note, and it did not help its own backs at all. Krogstad and Champaign, the tackles were very disappointing. The back field did better work, Gass getting away for some fair gains. The scrubs' backfield was equally good, however, and O'Connor's men made a touchdown following a forward pass.

Another heavy end was tried out in Franklin, a substitute guard who weighs about 175 pounds and has plenty of speed. The coaches announced their intention of breaking in Stimson and Franklin as soon as they could. It would not be surprising if the rush line from tackle to tackle except at centre would be recast before long. Capt. Munk appeared at the field, but did not work. Underhill was allowed to play for only a short time. The general situation at Cornell looks very much like a midseason slump.

Dickinson Drills with Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—Forward passes and onside kicks punctured the atmosphere in rapid succession on Indian Field this afternoon, when the Dickinson College football players were the guests of the Carlisle Indians, while the two football teams combined to give each other a hard scrimmage for the benefit of the defensive work of each eleven, which the respective coaches felt they needed. By agreement scoring was omitted and rooting tabooed. In fact there were few present to express admiration of the efforts of the two teams of which Carlisle is so proud this year. Students from the two institutions and the general public were barred from the field, and only scrubs were on the side lines. Coaches Warner and Pauxtis followed their players closely, coaching individually throughout the progress of the scrimmage. The proportion of forward passes were abnormal. There will likely be a repetition of the combined practice.

Yale Freshmen on Probation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—The athletic prospects of the freshman class at Yale have been practically wrecked by the action of Director Chittenden of the Scientific School in probationing all members of the class because of misconduct a week ago. The freshman football eleven is left with only about five first-squad men and the abandonment of the season's schedule is not unlikely. Other freshmen athletics will suffer in like measure.

RAIN HOLDS BALL CLUBS BACK A DAY

Storm in Philadelphia Passes Away and Giants and Athletics Will Clash To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Notwithstanding that Forecaster Bliss to-night stated that rain would probably not interfere with the fourth game of the world's series, scheduled to take place to-morrow at Shibe Park between the New York Giants and the Athletics, a drizzle set in shortly before 10 o'clock, and the wind, which had shifted from east to west early in the afternoon, veered to the north. At midnight the sky was clear, and the atmosphere much cooler.

Almost an inch of rain fell during the day, but if the sun comes out warm to-morrow the grounds can be put in good condition, as the diamond dries out quickly.

To-night's forecast locally holds out encouragement for a game. Forecaster Bliss says that while the day may not be an ideal one for the National pastime he does not believe that there will be any rainfall.

Both teams spent to-day at the theatres, and to-night several of the players attended the bout between Leo Houck and Frank Klauss at the American Athletic Club.

The players are in good condition, with the possible exception of Baker, who was spiked by Snodgrass, and are anxious for the resumption of the series.

Neither Manager Mack nor Manager McGraw would announce definitely their selection of pitchers for to-morrow. It is well known here that Manager Mack is anxious to win the two remaining games and close the series, and his selection will depend entirely upon whom Manager McGraw pins his faith. If the latter, as it is rumored to-night, should choose either Ames or Wiltse to do the twirling to-morrow, Mack, it is thought, will send either Morgan or Krause to the slab and save Bender for the fifth game, to be played in New York on Friday. Mack does not believe that Mathewson will be called upon to pitch a third game, and he figures it out that Marquard will be sent in on Friday on the home grounds, where he would be less liable to become nervous than in facing a partisan crowd on the local grounds.

Manager Mack, always reticent, refused to discuss the unfortunate Snodgrass incident. He simply said it was one of the "fortunes of war."

BOGUS TICKETS FOR GAME.

Two Men Arrested for Selling Faked Admission Cards at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Accused of selling bogus tickets for to-morrow's game at Shibe Park between the Athletics and the New York Giants, Richard Anderson, aged 32, of New York, and Lewis P. Greenberg, aged 24, of Boston, were arrested here late to-night. The men will be given a hearing to-morrow.

Anderson and Greenberg, it is alleged, brought a satchel full of the "fake" tickets from New York, and had flooded the hotel district with them before they were taken into custody.

The Problem of Baker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No wonder the Athletics take the cake—they've got a Baker on the nine. And, say, speaking of Baker, if something of a violent and permanent character isn't done to that man immediately the Giants will be giving us a painful imitation of the history of David and Goliath repeating itself. You remember that Goliath was a giant and David was an athletic lad. Be that as it may, unless something happens to Baker something worse will happen to the Giants. Sic semper tyrannis.

New York, Oct. 17. L. J. W.

CUBS LOSE FOUR STRAIGHT.

White Sox Win Baseball Championship of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18.—With Walsh pitching, the Chicago American League team to-day won its fourth straight game from the Chicago Nations, 7 to 2, thereby ending the series for the city championship.

Miner Brown, who opposed Walsh in the first game of the series, started the game, but was supplanted by Cheney after allowing eleven safeties in five innings. The American Leaguers outhit the Nationals more than two to one, getting twelve hits off Brown and Cheney, while Walsh held his opponents to five.

The Americans started scoring in the first innings, in which the Nationals also scored. In the third the Americans added two more runs and two more were counted in the fifth. The Nationals made their second score in this inning. The Americans scored their final tally in the sixth.

Officials of the National Baseball Commission, under the auspices of which the series was played, announced to-day's attendance as 22,986 and the receipts at $17,006.50. The total attendance for the four games was 99,359 and the receipts $70,219.50.

SCORES BY INNINGS.

										R.	H.	E.
Americans	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	12	1
Nationals	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Brown, Cheney, and Archer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and O'Loughlin.

Seniors Lead in Interclass Series.

To-day's baseball game between the Juniors and the Law School team in the Columbia interclass series for the Eddie Collins medals will be an important one in determining the winners of the series. At present the seniors are leading with three games won and none lost. The juniors and the seniors played last Monday, but a tie score resulted, so that this contest will have to be played again next Saturday. But if the Law School team defeats the juniors and the juniors trim the seniors, then all three classes will be tied and will have to play a championship series. If the juniors defeat the Law School, then Saturday's game will be the deciding contest. The standing of the teams follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Seniors	3	0	Sophomores	1	3
Juniors	2	0	Freshmen	0	3
Law School	2	1			

N. Y. U. Team Practices In Gym.

Welcoming the rainy weather as a chance for practice with a slippery ball, early yesterday the coaches of the New York University football team called for regular practice. At practice time, however, the field was a miniature lake, and spikes were discarded for rubber sole shoes for work in the gymnasium.

All the regulars were out with the exception of Andrade and Nixon, who were laid up with bruised muscles received in the scrimmage on Tuesday. The back field and ends were given special work in getting away a long forward pass, and later Coach Reilly drilled the ends in breaking up interference and nailing the man carrying the ball.

Torrence, the new centre, formerly of the University of Vermont, is playing a brilliant game, and it is certain that he will start against Rhode Island on Saturday. Crawford was not out to-day, and Bettcher played in his position.

After the special work on the open plays, signal practice was held, and then Coach Olcott gave the men a long blackboard drill on the new formations.

Roller to Wrestle Paul Samson.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle wrestler who trained Hackenschmidt for his match with Frank Gotch, will wrestle Paul Samson, the German Hercules, at Harlem Casino next Monday night. The Westerner agrees to throw Samson twice in an hour at catch-as-catch-can or forfeit $500. In the double wind up Ivan Romanoff, who threw three men in ten minutes last week, will wrestle August Faust.

Forbes and Philly McGovern Matched.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Harry Forbes, the "come-back" bantam champion, and Philly McGovern have been matched to fight before the club offering the best inducements. Mickey McNeallis, representing McGovern, and Forbes's Eastern agent yesterday closed the match. The boys will weigh 118 pounds at 3 o'clock and will box ten rounds. George Schneider of the Cleveland A. C. has matched Forbes with either Tommy Hudson of Windsor, Canada, or Patsy Brannigan for the opening of the Cleveland A. C. the first week in November.

SOCCER AT COLUMBIA.

Princeton to Play Morningside Collegians on Nov. 10.

Princton will again figure in intercollegiate soccer football, her defeat of Columbia last year making the Tiger eleven eager for another game in which to again show her prowess in this field of sport. Columbia has arranged a game with the Tiger team to be played on South Field on Nov. 10. The Light Blue and White will endeavor to avenge last year's defeat at the hands of an apparently inexperienced team. The Tigers expect to maintain the good pace set last Fall.

Both the Fall and the Spring schedules of the Columbia 'Varsity team has been announced. There will be seven games played this Fall, the first beginning with the Staten Island Field Club on Nov. 4, and closing with a game with the Crescent Field Club on Dec. 16. Contrary to the past custom, all except three of these Fall games will be played on South Field.

The Columbia eleven, after holding the Bennett Cup for two years, had to relinquish it last year, but the Morningside Heights eleven for the coming season will be strong, and they ought to make a keen bid to reclaim the honors lost last season. Interclass games for a cup have been arranged, and no effort will be lost in getting out the best team possible from the material at hand. The schedules:

FALL SCHEDULE.

Nov. 4—Staten Island at Staten Island.
Nov. 7—Boys' Club at South Field.
Nov. 10—Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 18—Staten Island at South Field.
Nov. 25—Boys' Club at Boys' Club.
Dec. 2—Bensonhurst.
Dec. 16—Crescent at South Field.

SPRING SCHEDULE.

March 16—Pennsylvania at Pennsylvania.
March 23—Haverford at Haverford.
March 30—Yale at New Haven.
April 6—Cornell at South Field.
April 13—Harvard at South Field.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tommy Murphy of Harlem and Phil Brock of Cleveland will be the headliners at the next show of the National Sporting Club, which will take place to-night. Brock fought a fast draw with Matt Wells when the latter made his first invasion of the States, and has boxed some of the best boys of his class during the past year. Murphy does not underrate the Cleveland boxer, and is training hard for the battle, which promises to be of the slam-bang order from start to finish. Brock is of the impression that he will win easily, as he says that he has improved greatly since he fought Murphy a draw at Canton, Ohio. Murphy says that Brock is a hard man to whip, and should prove a worthy contender, but now that he is himself fighting much better, he looks for an early ending, and expects to be returned the victor.

Bud Shakins of Bridgeport and Mike Clancy of New York will clash in the star bout of ten rounds at the Maspeth Athletic Club, Garrison and Grand Streets, Maspeth, to-night. The Connecticut boxer comes to this city with a long list of knockouts to his credit, and is anxious to make a favorable impression on New Yorkers. Kid Alberts, a shifty boxer who is well known to the followers of the game, will take on an unknown of Maspeth in the semi-final, also of ten rounds, and Pat Conway and Eddie Cook will appear in the opening number of six rounds.

The Houston A. C. will stage its second show to-night, and the matchmaker has arranged a bout which promises plenty of action. The final number will bring together Young Brown of the east side and Young Cohen, champion featherweight of England. The Englishman is said to be one of the best featherweights who has invaded the soil of Uncle Sam, and, in the east sider he will receive a good trying out and be compelled to show his best in order to clinch the decision.

Another bout with international flavor will be seen to-morrow night at the New Polo A. C., when Louie De Ponthieu, the champion lightweight of France, will make his first American appearance with Battling Mantell. Frank Erne, the former American champion, who discovered De Ponthieu during his visit to the French Capital, says that the Frenchman will surprise the best of the American pugilists. In Mantell the French champion has by no means an easy task on his hands, for Mantell, who was the former sparring partner of Knockout Brown, is a fine boxer, tearing in at all times, and is a dangerous boy.

The Brighton Beach Athletic Club of Coney Island has also arranged a good programme for its show which takes place to-morrow evening. In the main bout of ten rounds will be seen Frankie Williams of Coney Island and Buddie Faulks, champion of New Jersey, at 112 pounds. Both boys have been training hard for the contest and are said to be in fine shape. Williams has never been defeated and has a list of forty-one victories, but his Jersey opponent will try to change the tide in the battle on Friday night. A good semi-final and the regular list of preliminaries are also promised by the management.

On Saturday night the followers of things pugilistic will have four clubs to choose from for their entertainment. At the Fairmont A. C. Kid Herman, the east side featherweight who won his last four contests by safe margins, will try his skill against the Kohoma Kid in the star bout of ten rounds. Two other ten-round bouts also will be staged, in which Artie Edwards will tackle Banty Lewis and Eddie McDonald will oppose Young Kampe.

The Saturday night show of the Sharkey A. C. will be one of the best staged at this club in some time. Jim Kendrick will take on Packey Hommey, the local youngster who has fought Philly McGovern on two occasions, which ended on even terms.

The Longacre A. C. and the Olympic A. C. of Harlem also have programmes arranged for Saturday, with well-balanced events on the cards.

A cablegram received from London last night states that Sid Burns, champion British bantamweight, and Billy Marchant, the crack featherweight, have sailed for New York. They will endeavor to get matches with the best of their respective classes in America.

Tryouts will be held at the Carlyle Athletic Club, Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. They have silver loving cups for the boys who win three consecutive bouts, and they will receive other presents. There will be a ten-round star bout as a headliner. There are about thirty applications for amateur boys who will box four rounds in the preliminaries, and the winner of the white hope bout of last week has another competitor to try him out, and anybody who attends can depend on seeing plenty of action.

Gould Horse Wins in France.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Frank J. Gould's Conti La Belle won the Prix de Gardgillois run at Le Tremblay to-day.

DOROTHY CAMPBELL WINS GOLF MATCH

Canadian Champion Only Visitor Who Has Survived Huntington Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, the British, Canadian, and former American woman golf champion, was the only out-of-town contestant to survive the second round of the invitation golf tournament for the Bertuellyn Cup to-day on the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club at Noble. She will play Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, the Eastern champion, in the semi-final round to-morrow.

Mrs. Caleb Fox of the home club will play Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club in the other semi-final match.

To-day's matches were played in a driving rain over a water-soaked course. They resulted as follows:

Second Round.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton Golf Club, Ontario, defeated Miss Nesbit, Boston, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, defeated Miss Griscom, Merion, 3 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss McNeely, Merion, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley C. C., defeated Miss Harvey, Hamilton Golf Club, 3 up and 1 to play.

ENGINEERS PLAY GOLF.

Pitt and Sawtelle Victors In Best Ball Foursomes at Nassau.

Despite the storm golfers of the Engineers' Club gathered on the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday and attempted to play a programme that had been carefully arranged by the committee. Best-ball foursomes were run off in the early hours, the winning team proving to be A. S. Pitt and E. M. Sawtelle with a card of 94, 12—82. The handicap contest in the afternoon was cut down to twelve holes. Original plans had called for a team match to-day between the Chicago and New York engineers, but this has been called off because of the failure of the Chicago golfers to assemble their full strength. The scores:

BEST BALL FOURSOMES.

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
A. S. Pitt and E. M. Sawtelle	94	12	82
Eads Johnson and C. B. Burdick	94	11	83
A. Taylor and W. W. Ricker	93	9	84
S. C. Munoz and C. H. Vanderbeck	92	8	84
F. E. Donohoe and N. W. Garland	91	5	86
E. N. Chilson and J. T. Wright	102	14	88
S. Trawick and W. O. Wood	102	14	88
C. W. Stone and W. W. Freeman	105	15	90

AFTERNOON HANDICAP—CLASS A.

Eads Johnson	58	7	51
F. S. Douglas	57	0	57
F. E. Donohoe	65	4	61
S. C. Munoz	69	7	62
W. W. Ricker	72	7	65
C. H. Young	73	6	67

AFTERNOON HANDICAP—CLASS B.

S. W. Trawick	61	9	52
A. H. Blackburn	72	11	61
J. T. Wright	70	27	72

Six University Golfers Out.

Rain frightened away all except six competitors from the semi-annual golf handicap of the University Club, held at the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday. The entry list contained fifty-four prospective players, and was the largest on record for an event of this kind. There were three net prizes for the day's play of thirty-six holes, R. L. Harrison of the University of Virginia winning first net with 150, assisted by a thirty-six-stroke handicap. G. H. Milliken, Yale, and G. H. Hazen, New York University, won second and third net prizes with 163 and 173, respectively. An afternoon net prize went to J. L. Gillespie and J. A. Stillman won the best gross trophy with an 89. The scores:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Total.
R. L. Harrison, Virginia	195	36	159
G. H. Milliken, Yale	193	28	165
G. H. Hazen, New York Univ.	209	36	173
J. L. Gillespie, Yale	198	20	178
J. A. Stillman, Harvard	188	8	180
C. W. Pierson, Yale	212	22	190

AERO CLUB NOMINATIONS.

Board of Governors Increased from 20 Members to 24.

The Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America met yesterday at the club's quarters, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the election of the organization, which will take place Nov. 13.

It was voted to increase the board from the old number of twenty members to twenty-four, with several out-of-town nominations. Those nominated for the various offices were: President—Robert J. Collier; First Vice President—James A. Blair, Jr.; Second Vice President—Major Samuel Reber; Third Vice President—Harold F. McCormick; Fourth Vice President—H. A. Wise Wood.

Three of the present Board of Governors, Robert J. Collier, William W. Miller, and David Hennen Morris, were nominated, with additional nominations of S. F. Campbell Wood, H. A. Wise Wood, Charles E. Knoblauch, and W. Redmond Cross.

Out-of-town nominations comprise Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Jerome H. Joyce, Baltimore; Albert B. Lambert, St. Louis; Harold S. McCormick, Chicago; A. Lawrence Rotch, Boston; Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert F. Zohm, Washington, and George W. Meyers, Kansas City.

The board issued several licenses to aviators and balloon pilots. The aviators to receive their certificates were Harold Kantner, Jesse Seligman, and Mortimer F. Bates of New York and George W. McKay, Captain State Signal Corps, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Major Samuel Reber, U. S. A., Chairman of the Contest Committee, received a balloonist's license.

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FENCERS START PRACTICE.

Sixteen Men Come Out for Columbia Team Under Prof. Murray.

Fencing practice began at Columbia University yesterday afternoon and sixteen men turned out for the first day's work. The fencing room at Columbia has been remodeled and is more suitable for foil work than it was last season. Manager White, 1912, has arranged to make this year's fencing season at the Morningside Heights institution successful.

Among those of the 'Varsity men of last season's team who were out yesterday were J. H. Northrop, 1912, and A. V. Clough, F. A., and M. L. Hamlin, Pg., a 'Varsity substitute. Clough, as a freshman last year, made a sensation by his fine work with the foil, and it is probable that he will be one of the strongest men of the team this year.

Practice from now on will be held three times a week under the tutelage of Prof. Murray. A freshman team will be organized, in addition to the 'Varsity team, and several dual meets with the fencing teams of local preparatory schools have been arranged.

The following men reported at the fencing rooms yesterday: W. C. White, 1912; J. H. Northrop, 1912; C. A. Manning, 1913; H. W. Miller, 1913; D. P. Dickie, 1913; F. B. Colver, 1913, L.; R. R. McElvare, 1914; S. Smith, 1914; R. V. Burkhardt, R. Piperoux, 1914; R. Nekarda, 1914; A. Johnson, 1914; M. L. Hamlin, Pg.; A. V. Clough, F. A.; A. Bowden, 1915, and A. L. Bleeker, 1915.

Commerce Shooters Win Match.

The rifle team of the High School of Commerce defeated the Stuyvesant High School team in a closely contested match, 260 to 256. The score:

COMMERCE.		STUYVESANT.	
D. Shapiro	35	W. Curry	33
Grieco	31	D. Curry	35
Trinz	31	Neuman	30
Wallace	30	Petzel	31
Commuti	31	Rafney	31
Suffield	34	Benson	29
Schminke	33	Hermenson	31
S. Shapiro	35	Michaelson	34
Total	260	Total	256

Manager for Columbia Crew.

G. L. Maurer, '12, was elected crew manager at Columbia University yesterday afternoon and W. R. Mohr, '13, assistant manager. There was no competition in the case of the manager, who succeeds the manager of last year without voting, but there was keen competition between Mohr and S. Ball for assistant manager. E. H. Downes was elected manager of the university golf team.

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THE TARIFF PUBLICITY LEAGUE.

The textile industry of Rhode Island has risen as one man in protest against Democratic tariff revision. With that full confidence in the wisdom of the plain people which the protected interests have always felt and manifested, they have decided to appeal to public opinion. They have, therefore, organized a Tariff Publicity League. The objects of that organization were set forth by United States Senator HENRY LIPPITT, who is the head of the Manville Company, which manufactures cotton goods in those fancy weaves and ornamental designs which the plain people delight to wear, when they can afford them. Mr. LIPPITT thus explained the objects of the Publicity League:

> Under the extraordinary conditions that confront the textile industry of the country because of the sudden attack made upon it through proposed tariff revision, it seems wise that some decided steps be taken to educate the people as to what the result of such a radical change will be to the working people. We do not object to an intelligent revision of the tariff, a revision based on careful research, but the proposed revision is neither intelligent nor equitable. What is now necessary is a campaign of education that the people by their votes in the coming election may show to the country at large what such an unjustifiable revision means to this section.

The Rhode Island Senator can have but a faint idea of the enthusiastic approval and applause which his suggestion of publicity will evoke. The people, indeed, do want to be educated about the tariff, but their education should be thorough. No halfway publicity will serve their desire or meet their need. If revision is to be based on "careful research," we suggest that the researchers direct their attention to the history of the Dingley duties and of the Payne-Aldrich duties on that large class of cotton fabrics known commercially as muslins, voiles, grenadines, gauzes, marquisettes, madras-muslins, figured muslins, mousselines, chiffons, and so on. In many varieties of weave and under many names this class of goods was made dutiable under the Dingley law, most of them at 35 per cent. ad valorem, some at 40 per cent. By curious interpretations of the law this duty was increased by an additional impost of two cents a yard, which made a great difference to the consumer. The difference, as will be seen, was very great, indeed, for the American manufacturer was thus enabled to charge a higher price for his product, which constituted the great bulk of all the goods of that class consumed in the country. Mr. LIPPITT could probably tell the researchers something about the great contest over the attempt of the appraisers to treat this class of goods as etamines, dutiable at 60 per cent., and of the various rulings and reversals on that proposal.

We all know that the Payne-Aldrich law reduced the duties on imported goods. That was the promise of the authors of the law, and elaborate statistical tables have been prepared and published to show that the object was accomplished. It is a singular fact, however, that on the class of fancy cotton fabrics which Senator LIPPITT manufactures, the Payne-Aldrich law boosts the duty from the moderate exaction of the Dingley act by increases ranging from 30 to 75 and even to 83 per cent. Publicity as to the reason of those increases, as to the history of the writing of that schedule, and as to the source from which came the suggestion that the duties be raised, is highly desirable. If Senator LIPPITT and the Tariff Publicity League will tell the whole story about these provisions of the Payne-Aldrich law without suppression or evasion, they will have done a public duty in a very commendable way.

"EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK."

"If you want war," says WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER in a posthumous article in The Yale Review for October, "nourish a doctrine." He adds that "doctrines are the most frightful tyrants to which men ever are subjected, because doctrines get inside of a man's own reason and betray him against himself." The reconquest of the Holy Sepulchre, the balance of power, no universal dominion, the throne and the altar, the revolution, the faith, the Monroe Doctrine, are a few of the instances which he cites of doctrinal tyranny:

> Somebody asks you with astonishment and horror whether you do not believe in the Monroe Doctrine. You do not know whether you do or not, because you do not know what it is; but you do not dare to say that you do not, because you understand that it is one of the things which every good American is bound to believe in. Now, when any doctrine arrives at that degree of authority, the name of it is a club which any demagogue may swing over you at any time, and apropos of anything.

The doctrine of "equal pay for equal work" has been nourished in the greatest public school system in the United States, and it has brought war. It is of the sort of doctrines which Prof. SUMNER says "are always vague"—it would be ruined by definition, analysis, criticism. Like all the other vague doctrines around which parties have rallied, it has arrived at a degree of authority that has enabled the leaders of the Women's Teachers' Interborough Association to swing it effectively over the heads of the Board of Education. Will it affright Mayor GAYNOR?

The Mayor has given a hearing upon the legislative bill which would establish the doctrine of "equal pay" as a principle in the schools. The women teachers astutely quoted Epictetus in their plea, adjuring the Mayor to listen, not to them, but "to justice itself." The Mayor will probably examine the bill itself. He may not have forgotten that, at a public hearing on June 20 last, he declared: "Under no conditions will I approve a mandatory bill telling us in this city that we've got to do anything whether we want to or not." Is the women teachers' bill mandatory?

It makes mandatory the application of their doctrine. That is certain. By making it mandatory it increases the amount of money which the city must pay its school teachers, increasing it for all salaries graded above the minimal requirements of the present State law. While it increases the pay of the women teachers, without any calculated increase in their efficiency—they demand the pay avowedly to satisfy their doctrine—it decreases the salaries of men teachers who shall hereafter come into the schools, and at an added cost for the entire system of $3,500,000 a year. There are comparatively few men teachers. They are hired because they are men, and their influence as men is needed in the schools. But their qualities as a body of teachers will be seriously affected by the proposed lowering of their salaries. The club of the women teachers, if it descends upon the school system, will do it damage, and the blow, which is only the first blow, will cost the city millions.

A PRISON IN A MORASS.

If the letter which we print elsewhere, from Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Gov. DIX's legal adviser, and Chairman of the Commissioners to Examine the State Prison Department, corresponds with the facts, all that has been said in favor of the Wingdale site for the State's new prison must be unsaid. Mr. OSBORN is a careful investigator. Because of the report of his commission on June 12 last, with respect to irregularities in the management of the State Prisons, Mr. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS, Republican boss of Troy, found it expedient to resign as Superintendent of Prisons, and he was succeeded by the able and efficient Col. JOSEPH F. SCOTT.

Mr. COLLINS is one of the recalcitrant members of the Prison Commission whom Gov. DIX has this week dismissed because of their part in the Wingdale scandal. According to their report the site was a salubrious one. Mr. OSBORN says that the prison yard lies within a few hundred feet of a swamp, and that the walls of the new prison were to be sunk "from five to ten feet below the water level." The foundations were to be set, not upon rock, but "floated" on a concrete base.

This is the site, then, which the Prison Commission approved on grounds of humanity to the State's prisoners, who are subject to conditions of disease in other pest-breeding prisons. Of course, Wingdale would be damp and unhealthful. It is fortunate that the work, which, when completed, would cost $3,000,000, has but just begun, and that, according to Mr. OSBORN, its entire cost thus far "would not exceed six or eight months' interest on the ultimate cost." The addition of a vital piece of evidence which had thus far been suppressed serves to condemn this site. But a new prison to relieve the crowded conditions in Sing Sing is needed on some healthful site in the southeastern part of the State.

HELPING THE COURT.

The Attorneys General of several tobacco-producing States have expressed their desire for an opportunity to be heard in court, if they shall so decide, in "protest" against the plan for the reorganization of the Tobacco Trust. The words they use imply a frame of mind which disqualifies them for assisting in the determination of the merits of the case. As individuals they disclose themselves as partisans, and therefore not qualified to lend disinterested assistance in the solution of a difficult problem. If in their private capacity they possessed any exceptional knowledge or other qualification for assisting the court there are precedents for hearing them. But as Attorneys General their standing in court might seem to be questionable.

In the first place, although Attorneys General in tobacco-producing States they are not the Attorneys General of the planters, nor if they were ought the planters to be heard particularly. The temper of the times is not friendly to laws in favor of particular interests. The Tobacco Trust is under sentence of reorganization because it is a bad trust, and prejudicial to the interests of the entire community. The reorganization is not designed to result in special favors to the planters, and if it were it would be objectionable for that reason. Neither are these Attorneys General specially entitled to be heard as representing the interests of their States at large. If they were there would be the same right in behalf of all the Attorneys General. This is not a State matter at all. The prosecution is under the Federal anti-trust law, and in the Federal courts, with which the Attorneys General have no concern. It is true that there is a general impression that the trust problem which has troubled the best lawyers so long might be settled any afternoon by taking the vote of the crowds before a baseball bulletin, or any other crowd. And it is also true that the Attorneys General are more competent than the average of such crowds to reach a judgment on the subject. But that very qualification of learning in the law ought to prevent their putting themselves forward in a partisan way.

Another serious disqualification lies in the fact that they have not settled the trust problems in their own jurisdictions before undertaking to assist another court.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The first serious engagement between the insurgents at Hankow and the Imperial forces has resulted in a draw. The insurgents took the aggressive and attempted to dislodge and disperse a body of regulars before more reinforcements could arrive from the north. They were successful at first, but were finally compelled to withdraw on account, as is alleged, of the failure of their ammunition. Substantially this is a check to the insurrection. Both sides seem to have fought with determination and courage, and to have shown adequate discipline. The numbers appear to have been nearly equal, and that the insurgents should have driven the Imperialists back, in spite of active support from the Imperial naval vessels in the river, is a point of some consequence in their favor. But the failure to possess, or to provide, if it was available, sufficient ammunition is a sign of serious weakness. Probably the supplies captured at the arsenal at the first outbreak were not so considerable as has been reported.

The Imperial Government is pushing troops southward, and proclaims its confidence in the prompt restoration of its authority. There are rumors of the spread of the insurrection northward, but they are unconfirmed. YUAN, the recalled progressive, has not yet taken open control, though it is reported that he has consented so to do, in which case it is to be assumed that the conditions he felt strong enough to insist upon will be, in form at least, complied with. On the whole, the situation seems somewhat more encouraging for the Government. The critical point is the danger of injury to foreigners and consequent foreign intervention. This will certainly be avoided as long as possible. The Governments of Japan and of Germany have announced their intention to preserve entire neutrality as long as possible, and that is also the known policy of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States. It is a sound policy, but the difficulties attending it may soon become serious. Although the insurgents have proclaimed respect for the persons and property of foreigners, and have so far observed it, it is not to be forgotten that one of the main causes of the insurrection is the nationalization of the railways in China and the employment of foreign in place of Chinese capital and administrators. Either severe reverses or considerable successes would make the insurgents reckless in their temper toward foreigners.

The officials of Japan express their apprehension that the trouble will not readily be disposed of, and the fear that the longer it lasts the harder it will be for the Governments of other countries to maintain real neutrality. This is confirmed by the fact that both the insurgents and the Imperialists are freely accusing the Japanese of secretly siding with their opponents. Curiously enough, like accusations are made against the Americans, though it is well enough known that our Government has given not the slightest ground for them. Our Government is resolved to be very patient with the actual rulers of China, while entertaining a very earnest hope that through them, or, if they prove incapable, through whatever agency presents itself, the reforms that are so sorely needed may be effected.

STRIKE PICKETING.

Strikes now being in season, it is timely to take note of several recent decisions regarding picketing. In the Yorkville Court the other day Magistrate BUTTS overruled the plea that Justice GOFF had issued an injunction against picketing, and discharged a striker arrested for assaulting a detective who was guarding the Vanderbilt Hotel during the marble workers' strike. The Magistrate said:

> A union has a perfect right to station pickets at a place where they are on strike, providing that the pickets do their picketing in a peaceful and lawful way. If they do not do their picketing in a lawful way then they should be punished. There is no evidence here that the men of this union did not conduct their picketing in a lawful manner, and the defendant is discharged.

Only a few days previously, in the Illinois Central strike, Federal Judge HUMPHREY, sitting in Chicago, issued an injunction forbidding picketing, and barring strikers from access to the company's property anywhere in Illinois. During the British railway strike the Liverpool Bench passed resolutions declaring that there was no such thing as peaceful picketing, and calling upon all their brother Justices to support amendment of the law on the subject. Picketing is specially authorized by law in England, and the Justices declared that it had produced "a form of terrorism unknown before." The Justices declared that thousands wished to work, but were afraid to do so. And strikes were caused which otherwise would be impossible. The Liverpool Justices reasoned that

> the present system of intimidation, which is carried on under the pretense of peaceful picketing, is of common knowledge, and that threatening, intimidation, and persistent following were rife. All these are offenses against the law, and could be severely punished provided that witnesses could be found who would dare to give evidence of these offenses; but the same fear of bodily injury, and probably greater fear of violence to wife and home, effectually prevent witnesses from coming forward. It is in the knowledge of this fear that this new form of wholesale intimidation flourishes.

These being the conditions where peaceful picketing is authorized and regulated by law, it would seem that the Federal practice, as exemplified in Chicago, is more in the public interest than the ruling of Justice BUTTS.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gliddenites Down in Virginia.

After having had in Virginia the agreeable surprise of finding in one part of Virginia some extremely good roads where extremely bad ones were expected, the Glidden tourists discovered that in another part the old conditions still prevail. Between Natural Bridge and Roanoke, indeed, the expectations of trouble proved to have been set far too low, and all day long the cars had to fight a desperate way through bottomless mud, with the crossing of unbridged streams as the only but unwelcome break in the dismal monotony.

The veteran GLIDDEN himself reports that, in all his long experience, nowhere had he seen roads as bad as this one, but that is a statement to be taken with due allowance for his weariness and irritation, and the fact that recent miseries always loom larger in the mind's eye than those remote. It is a peculiarity of pain, known to all psychologists, that it is not well remembered, and Mr. GLIDDEN'S present superlatives are doubtless like those of the Captains who come into port every Winter, sincerely convinced of having just passed through the severest storm encountered in thirty or forty or fifty years of constant seagoing. Of course the severity of storms is not increasing as the years go on, and the unimproved roads of Virginia are now what they always have been—no better and no worse than roads elsewhere in the South where like conditions of soil and weather prevail.

One notices, however, that though the road was dreadful, most of the cars managed to get through to their destination. Probably every one of them would have been stopped, if not wrecked, had they attempted the navigation of such deep mud and water two years ago. Now the better cars, including not a few of the comparatively cheap ones, can struggle through almost any difficulty that anything even called a road can present. This shows how much their construction has been improved, but the change is not altogether satisfactory for the reason that thus the vehemence of the demand for good roads may be somewhat mitigated. No matter how able the automobile, a bad road is a bad road, and riding on it is expensive, uncomfortable, and not patiently to be endured.

Bird Motors the Best There Are.

Again and again in comments upon the experiments with "gliders" now in progress, one comes across the statement that what the inventors are trying to accomplish is flight "without a motor, like the birds."

Of all the absurd comparisons that is about the most absurd. Not only does every bird that flies do it by means of a motor, but the motors that birds use are so marvelously efficient—develop so much power in proportion to their size and weight and to the amount of fuel consumed—that they are the objects of hopeless envy on the part of all aviators and engine builders.

With nothing but an occasional scrap of water-soaked garbage as source and sustainer of energy, a "Mother Carey's chicken" will not only follow a fast ocean steamer all day, but will during that day cover at least twenty, perhaps fifty times as much distance as the steamer does. "Fly without a motor, like the birds," indeed! It is just because the aviators have to do their flying with a motor lamentably unlike those of the birds that their flight is so nearly sure to end in disastrous falls.

No sane aviator is trying to get rid of the motor; he is trying to get better motors and better devices for carrying and steering the better motors.

Ancestral Trees Defended.

One of our readers evidently clings to the old belief that a tree with one main stem and many branches is an accurate genealogical conception. The only reason for wanting to believe this is because people who have, or think they have, one royal or otherwise distinguished ancestor take pride in considering themselves descended from him alone, and like to have an excuse for ignoring the fact that if he be an ancestor at all remote he is only one of many—scores, hundreds, thousands, or millions, as the case may be—and that his contribution to their "blood" is quite lost in the stream from other sources.

Our reader does not deny the mathematics of the subject, but he offers for consideration a possible arrangement of circumstances in which the "ancestral tree" notion would be, he thinks, correct. "Let us suppose," he writes, "that a man and woman are cast away on a desert island. They follow the example of ADAM and EVE and populate the country. Allowing that their descendants doubled in each generation, then in twenty generations, or about 500 years, the population would have increased to 1,000,000. A citizen of that country, upon your theory, should have had 1,000,000 ancestors of the twentieth degree, whereas we know that they had but two."

This is ingenious, but it is not relevant to a discussion of Things as They Are. ADAM and EVE eliminated as not coming within the domain of controversy, there is no evidence that any race or species, high or low, ever started from a single pair, and was thereafter composed entirely of their descendants. The island episode is, indeed, a possibility, in the history of men or animals, but the exception to the rule of increasingly numerous ancestors is what may be called manufactured or artificial. Even so, it is not really an exception, for it is vitiated by the fact that the ancestors of the insular population are not the pair of castaways, but the innumerable ancestors which each of that pair had.

Of human beings, however, it is true that, their numbers being now greater than in the remote past, the rule of doubling with each remove backward must be modified. But the modification is of no great help to the "tree" theory.

PRISON IN A MORASS.

William Church Osborn Finds the Wingdale Site Unfit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday I accompanied Gov. Dix and others on a visit to the prison site at Wingdale, N. Y. The property is an oblong block approximately 8,000 feet on the east and west and a mile and a half long, reaching over on the east side to a point about a mile from the Connecticut line. A steep and wooded hill rises about 400 feet above the valley and cuts squarely across the property near the western end, leaving about 150 acres on the Harlem Railroad Valley, and the remainder of the property on the easterly slope toward Connecticut. From this hill descends a brook of fair size, originating within the State property. The remainder of the property is so separated by the hill as to be evidently useless except for general farm work with free labor. The prison tract is in fact 150 acres and a water supply. It is proposed to place a prison yard of 30 acres on the northwesterly corner of the tract at a point about 300 feet from the property line on the north, the same distance from the Harlem Railroad tracks on the west and a less distance from the new State road on the east. It is proposed to place this yard on ground which now slopes to the north, the south end being reasonably high. The north end, however, is within three feet or less of the level of the Swamp River, about 300 yards distant at mean water.

The foundations, therefore, of the prison walls on the north end will have to go from 5 to 10 feet below the water level. The entire northerly and westerly sides of the prison yard are within a few hundred feet of a swamp overgrown with ferns and bullrushes. It is not proposed to go to rock for the foundation except in the case of the stack; the remainder of the building is to be floated on a concrete base.

The estimated cost of the completed plant is approximately $3,000,000. The work already accomplished consists of the grading of a substantial piece of ground, the laying of the concrete foundation for an industrial shop, certain brick vaults, and some sewer pipe. The materials on hand are limited, and the total expenditure for construction on this site is evidently small. I believe that $16,000 has so far been paid to contractors on certificate. Apart from the value of the land and the preparation of the plans, and some stone cutting, the expense is insignificant, and the entire cost of the plant, ground, and work done would not exceed six or eight months' interest on the ultimate cost of the plant.

I was at one time State Commissioner of Lunacy, and in that capacity have examined most of the larger State institutions. It is my judgment that the Wingdale site is wholly unfitted for a large State prison, and is probably unfitted for any large institution. The expenditure of $3,000,000 on this site is absurd. The loss, assuming that the whole investment there is to be thrown away or lost, would be negligible compared with the permanent injury to the State in expending $3,000,000 on a wholly improper location. The State is to be congratulated if this site shall be abandoned.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN.
New York, Oct. 18, 1911.

UNMARRIED MEN.

Increasing in Number, and Becoming More Improvident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Statistics issued by one of the life insurance companies show that nearly 41 per cent. of men of 56 years of age are dependent on their families for support. It is now about 25 years since women have been engaged in any considerable numbers in positions previously occupied by men. This has in a large measure, by competition of the young unmarried women, reduced the earning capacity of males or deprived them of many fields of opportunity. The intrusion of women in commercial spheres has thus reduced their chances for early matrimony, because the males either defer such contract or remain single for all time.

Prior to that period the unmarried man of over 35 was a rarity, and excited comment in his circle. To-day he is so common as to attract no attention. When one is asked why he remains single the stock reply is that he cannot afford to marry owing to low earnings in proportion to the high cost of living in the style sought by girls whose earnings have often been sufficient to enable them to indulge in luxuries, and whose opportunity to continue is lost and felt as a sacrifice when the marriage relation is assumed with one whose income is but slightly larger than that of the girl.

Then the men themselves have grown in extravagant wants. What has attracted the attention of the writer is that among unmarried men of fairly good incomes their self-assurance of continuance without increase of expenses, common exigencies of a growing family, makes them incautious and imprudent enough to consume all their earnings with extravagance. The fact that men over 50, unless especially skilled in some art or valuable in some knowledge, are not favorably regarded for new employment, and that long-held positions are lost through a variety of causes to which they have not contributed, leaves them on very insecure ground when unmarried.

The man of family when over 50 often has one or several children on whom to place a somewhat uncertain and humiliating dependence for support, which, while it may be begrudged, is not always denied, and a bare subsistence is possible. Who under the condition will shelter the unmarried man who has squandered all, when often for twenty-five or thirty years opportunities for saving have been possible? I have observed a half dozen such instances of intelligent, genteel men who were always in a position to support a family comfortably in economy, but having declined matrimony and with over-confidence in their earning capacity to maintain themselves expended all, have met with the unforeseen, and have been obliged to engage in any occupation, often severely laborious, irksome, and precarious to those approaching old age.

It is something for bachelors to think about.

New York, Oct. 17, 1911. PRUDENCE.

MASONIC CORNERSTONE LAID.

$1,000,000 Building of Scottish Rite Begun in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The cornerstone of what Sovereign Grand Commander Richardson of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction declared would be the "most magnificent building in the world devoted alone to the use of Masonry" was put in place to-day with elaborate ceremony. It is to be the National home of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, and the first stone was laid with the trowel and square used by George Washington in beginning the United States Capitol.

Prominent members of the order from all parts of the United States attended the ceremonies. Preceding them there was a parade, from the local Masonic Temple to the site of the new Scottish Rite structure, in which about 6,000 Knights Templars, Blue Lodge and Grand Lodge Masons, marched.

The stone having been laid and all the speeches having been concluded, Grand Commander Richardson asked ex-Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and Erasmus T. Carr of Montana, the two oldest members of the Supreme Council, to step forward, and with the Washington trowel spread a little mortar on the big block of granite.

Among the objects placed in the cornerstone were an American flag, a Bible, jewels of the Lodge of Perfection, eighteen, thirty, and thirty-two degrees, and of the Blue Lodge. There was also a photograph of the late Rear Admiral Schley, who was created a thirty-third degree Mason several years ago in the Southern Jurisdiction.

The building, which is to cost more than $1,000,000, will be completed in about a year and a half. Its thirty-three huge pillars, its thirty-three steps, and other features will make it thoroughly symbolic of Masonry.

WHAT IS THE NEWS?

Reader Raises the Question of What a Paper Should Print.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the great army of your readers who find each morning in the columns of THE TIMES a broad, clean, and satisfying review of the world events of the past twenty-four hours, I am glad to be enrolled. But the panorama of those events, as presented in to-day's issue, (Oct. 17,) if, indeed, it be a correct picture of what the world is doing, is enough to darken the spirit of all who believe in the soundness of human nature and the progress of man toward a higher ideal. There was, it is true, due space given to the advance toward solution of those most important questions involved in the rights of the trusts and the value of the Aldrich banking plan. There was honor paid to two great men—the late Associate Justice Harlan and the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. There were also cheering notes of heroism and kindness, such as "Three hundred passengers rescued," "Blind poor get pensions," "Child death rate decreased." Over certain other items some would rejoice and others weep; for example, La Follette named for the Presidency and suffragettes leave town. Nor would many grudge the extended space given to the Giants and the Athletics.

None of these events would depress the spirit. But, on the other hand, how is one to face the chamber of horrors with courage. Dynamite mines threaten Taft; alleged assailant of girl arrested; negro lynched in Tennessee; wife takes poison after quarrel; sleeping family slain; kidnappers return boy terribly abused; baseball swindle; firebug confesses; train kills commuters; suicide tries to kill wife and sister; wife sues for divorce because of husband's dishonesty; one of a gang of highwaymen held; young man sues divorced woman for breach of promise; seller of bad milk jailed; man admits saloonkeeper's murder; boy burglars on skates; McNamara trial for murder; letter carrier pleads guilty of theft; French Premier, twice divorced, about to marry divorcee; Chinese rebels destroy gunboats; poor outlook for mediating in Italian-Turkish war; District Attorney fears election frauds; man run over by auto, dies; find baby dead with broken leg and bruised head.

Now every item in this sad catalogue may be the record of a fact. But the point I submit is whether this programme of news as a whole is a fair summary of what happened yesterday in the world. Would it not strike a juster balance to present more fully the noble work which is daily being done in church and school and hospital; in our countless institutions of mercy and benevolence; more examples of the honesty and uprightness of thousands of individual lives; the numberless acts of kindness and humanity which take place every hour in our streets and homes? Would not the press come nearer the truth in dwelling more on man's virtue than on his sin? Lest under the influence of this one-sided outlook some may be led to hold the false and fatal belief that God's not in his heavens, and that all's wrong with the world.

NEILSON POE CAREY.
New York, Oct. 17, 1911.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

They Are Regularly Examined in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Saturday's TIMES I observed an editorial article entitled "The Binet Tests in Schools," in which the excellent work being done by Dr. M. G. Schlapp in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was mentioned. In the last paragraph of your article you state:

> We segregate those who are afflicted with infectious diseases; those who suffer from mental diseases are permitted to wander abroad unhindered and untreated. The work of prevention should begin by the examination of children in school.

One reading this editorial might draw the conclusion that no work was being done for such children in the schools, and I would request that some notice be given in your editorial page which would correct this conclusion, as work for the mentally defective children has been carried on in special classes in the City of New York since 1899, and a specialist in the neurological field, Dr. Isabelle Thompson Smart, has been examining children in the public schools, under the auspices of the Board of Education, since 1907, and through interviews with the parents and special directions to the teachers making possible the efficient treatment of such cases as are remedial, either by private physicians or in the numerous free dispensaries and hospitals in the city.

The magnitude of this work may be better appreciated if the people understand that between 4,000 and 5,000 children are examined every year by Dr. Smart, and receive help either in the public school classes, in the hospitals, or from private physicians, or both.

MARY SUTTON MACY, M. D.
New York, Oct. 16, 1911.

The Budget Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Undoubtedly a great many citizens of New York City have already visited the Budget Show, but the other day I was struck forcibly with the fact that in proportion to our vast population the number attending is very small. Every one in this community who has any public spirit at all is or should be interested in this Budget Show, and I am sure there are many people anxious to learn and intending to observe those vitally interesting facts so well and simply set forth there, yet who, in the whirl of city life, neglect to find out or forget entirely its location and number of days of the Budget Show's existence. It is at 330 Broadway. Go to-day, as it will be open only nine more days.

ALICE RIGGS HUNT.
New York, Oct. 17, 1911.

Minnahanonck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If confirmation is needed of "Minnahanonck" as the Indian name of Blackwell's Island, I would cite an instance of the recognition of it by the City of New York itself in the naming of a steamboat that plied between the "Charities and Correction" landing at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and Blackwell's Island back in the "seventies."

During that decade I was once a passenger on the "Minnahanonck"—not a passenger "sent up," thank Heaven, but a complimentary wayfarer—and the relationship of the name to that particular piece of city property is, consequently, well fixed in my memory.

By all means, preserve the original.

New York, Oct. 17, 1911. J. W. H.

TAFT EXTENDS TRIP AND BREAKS RECORD

President Going to Tennessee, Making His Journey the Longest Taken by Chief Executive.

TOTAL MILEAGE ABOUT 17,000

Loose Tire on Locomotive Discovered by the Engineer—President Again in Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 18.—President Taft broke his long journey from Los Angeles to Butte, Mont., with a twenty-five minute stop here late to-day. Afterward he made other stops at Brigham City and Logan.

The President's schedule went to smash to-day for the first time since the washouts were encountered in Kansas and Nebraska two weeks ago, and it will be 10 o'clock to-morrow, instead of 7, when the President reaches Butte. Unexpected stops in Southern California late yesterday afternoon first threw the schedule off.

Gov. Spry and Senator Smoot of Utah, accompanied by Col. D. C. Jackling of Salt Lake City, met the President at the Utah line this morning and went as far as Logan with him to-night. With no scheduled stops up to 3:20 this afternoon the day was one of the least eventful of the trip.

It was announced to-day that Senator Works of California, an insurgent, had pledged President Taft his support of the arbitration treaties between this country, Great Britain, and France.

While engines were being changed at Salt Lake City Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, who is in Salt Lake City on his honeymoon, boarded the President's car and introduced his bride to Mr. Taft. The President congratulated him heartily.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 18.—President Taft's "swing around the circle," now ending its fifth week, will not end in Washington on Nov. 1, as first contemplated, but will be extended until Nov. 15 or 18. The President will travel some 3,000 or 4,000 miles more than at first intended, making the total mileage of his tour between 16,000 and 17,000 miles, and breaking all known records of Presidential travel.

The regular itinerary of the original trip will be followed to Pittsburgh, where President Taft will spend the entire day of Tuesday, Oct. 31. Then, instead of keeping on to Washington, Mr. Taft will go direct to Morgantown, W. Va., to spend Wednesday, Nov. 1. From Morgantown he will go to Hot Springs, Va., to rest for five days, starting West again in time to vote at Cincinnati, at the local elections to be held there Nov. 7. The President will remain in his old home town for a day or two, and will be the guest of honor at a dinner there.

Following the Cincinnati trip, Mr. Taft probably will go to Hodgenville, Ky., to participate in the dedication of the Lincoln Farm Memorial. There are two or three tentative dates in Tennessee, following this, and then it is expected Mr. Taft will return to Washington in time to prepare his message to Congress, which meets the first Monday in December. The dates of the supplemental trip have not been fixed beyond Cincinnati as yet, but probably will be announced within the next few days. According to President Taft's plans, he will discard his special train either at Chicago or Pittsburgh, and will make the supplemental tour in his private car attached to regular trains.

Mr. Taft has stood the wear and tear of constant travel thus far better than any of the members of his party and does not view the additional trip with any misgivings.

Major Archibald W. Butt, his indefatigable military aide, who has been at the President's side during all of his trials and who kept close step with President Roosevelt as well, has been on the sick list now for several days, but is rapidly recovering and will go through to the finish.

The President has been promising for two years to visit certain cities in Tennessee and is anxious to keep his word. He was due to visit Hodgenville, Ky., early in the Fall, but was advised to remain out of the State, while a bitter political campaign was on.

With the present trip ended, and with Congress, the National conventions, and a Presidential campaign coming in within the next few months, Mr. Taft's travels will be over for some time to come. So he decided to clear up all of his tentative engagements at one time if he could and face the coming session and the campaign with a clean slate.

A serious accident to the President's train was narrowly avoided on the desert west of here last night. Twenty miles west of Kelso the train was stopped so the engine might take water. The engineer, making a casual inspection to detect hot bearings, discovered that the tire on the right trailer wheel of the ponderous locomotive had slipped an inch or more from its proper place. A sharp curve, if taken at high speed, it was said, might have thrown the tire completely off, and then it is possible that the engine and several cars would have been ditched. A hurry call was sent to Kelso, and a spare engine was obtained.

EXAMINES BRIDGE DYNAMITE.

Southern Pacific Authority on Explosives Says There Is Evidence of Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—George W. Inge, an authority on explosives, employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad to investigate the alleged attempt to dynamite the El Capitan 800-foot bridge twenty-five miles from Santa Barbara, over which President Taft's train passed last Monday morning, expressed the opinion here to-day that the twenty-five sticks of dynamite found beneath the bridge had been placed there before the President's train passed, and plans really had been made to blow up the structure.

"It was while the man was adjusting the second charge of dynamite," said Mr. Inge, "that the Mexican bridge walker, Gomez, discovered and fired upon him. The man ran, and as it was dark, no good description of him could be given.

"It was not until later in the day that Section Foreman Brown discovered this charge of twenty-five sticks of dynamite with the fuse attached. There was not sufficient explosive placed to completely wreck the structure, but from what I observed, it was clearly the work of a man experienced in handling explosives."

DEDICATE TRAVERS PAVILION.

Mrs. Heckscher's Ten-Story Gift to St. Luke's Hospital Opened.

A ten-story addition to St. Luke's Hospital, the gift of Mrs. John G. Heckscher in memory of her parents, William H. and Maria L. Travers, was dedicated yesterday, St. Luke's Day. The building has been under construction two years. It cost $250,000. Three floors are not quite completed. The building is to be known as the Travers Pavilion. Bishop Greer, could not be present, so the Rev. George F. Clover, pastor and Superintendent of the hospital, took his place. George McCullock Miller, President of the Board of Managers, formally opened the building.

The basement of the new addition will be used as an out-patient department. Four floors will be used as dormitories for the servants. There will be two roof wards for the treatment of outdoor patients. These can be made indoor wards by closing steel shutters. At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers, after the dedication services, it was announced that gifts of about $20,000 had been made to St. Luke's during the year.

MISS PENDERGAST L. T. DURANT'S BRIDE

Daughter of J. L. Pendergast Married in Ladies' Annex of Metropolitan Club.

WED IN BOWER OF ROSES

Bridal Procession Led by Two Acolytes in Red Cossacks and White Surplices—The Guests.

The wedding of Lawrence T. Durant, a son of Mrs. J. L. Durant, and Miss Adelaide J. Pendergast, the only daughter of J. Lynch Pendergast, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The rooms were decorated with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums and before a temporary altar in a bower of American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William B. Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bridal procession was led by two acolytes in red cassocks and white surplices, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Granville Brown, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown. She wore a trailing robe of pink satin, bordered at the bottom with a wide band of Venetian lace, bordered in turn by brown marabou. The bodice of pink chiffon, spangled in gold, had a semi-sash drapery of lace, caught to one shoulder with a gold ornament, the lace falling to the bottom of the gown and being carried back to the opposite side. Her black velvet picture hat was trimmed with white plumes and brown marabou and she carried pink chrysanthemums.

The bride, escorted by her father, wore a white satin gown with a Court train. It was trimmed with point lace and embroidered in silver thread. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, which were also fastened in sprays on the train, and she carried roses and lilies of the valley.

The "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played during the ceremony, and the musical selections following included "Maryland, My Maryland," the bride's father and her grandfather, the late James F. Pendergast, being Baltimorians.

A small reception followed the ceremony and refreshments were served in the suite of small rooms. After a bridal trip South Mr. and Mrs. Durant will live at 129 East Fortieth Street. The bride's father is President of the United States Safe Deposit Company.

Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, David Gallup, David Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. George Kobbe, Miss Martha L. Kobbe, the Messrs. Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, Mrs. Harold Talbot, the Misses Margaret French, Hilda Holmes, Lulu Ceballos, Justine Ingersoll, Elise Ladew, Katharine Shaw, Roselia D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Dr. Pearl and Mrs. Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Platten, Miss Leila A. Pendergast, Mrs. J. L. Durant, Miss Heloise Durant, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison, and Mrs. A. M. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Montant, Mr. and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, the Misses Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Harvey Ladew, Thomas Dickson, William Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs George A. Eyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Loweree, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Alan Hudson, Gano Dunn, Phoenix Doubleday, Jules Glaenzer, W. R. Grace, and De Gray Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, the Misses Muriel and Natalie Kelley, Miss Madelon Weir, Dr. W. E. Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, Dr. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Durant, Pomeroy Francis, Miss C. I. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Warren McConihe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Howard, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Landon, Judge T. C. Crain and Mrs. Crain, W. Clark Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Winchester, Mrs. Whitney, and Miss Lella Whitney.

MISS HAZELLE P. WHITE WEDS.

Married to Joel Chandler Harris, Jr., Son of the Late Author.

Special to The New York Times.

LEESBURG, Va., Oct. 18.—The vicinity of this historic town was the scene this evening of one of the most notable weddings of the season. The bride was Miss Hazelle Pancoast White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Brockenborough White and granddaughter of the late Col. Elijah V. White. The bridegroom was Joel Chandler Harris, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., eldest son of the late Joel Chandler Harris, (Uncle Remus.)

Prominent guests from almost every section of the country assembled for the event at Selma Farm, the magnificent old estate of the bride's parents in Loudoun County, a few miles from Leesburg. The spacious Colonial mansion was decorated with Southern smilax, palms, and yellow and lavender chrysanthemums. At one end of the great central hall a large bower of palms and cut flowers was erected. Here, beneath a marriage bell of bride roses, the young couple stood for the ceremony, which was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. W. H. Burkhart, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Leesburg.

The ceremony was preceded by the entrance from opposite sides of the hall of two young girls, Miss Anna Shepard and Miss Netta Harrison of Leesburg, with white satin ribbons, with which they formed an aisle from a floral arch in the middle of the hall to the bower for the bridal procession.

An orchestra rendered the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the bride entered with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her gown was of white satin charmeuse covered with chiffon, hand embroidered, and richly trimmed with point and duchess lace. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament, and she carried a presentation bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Elizabeth White, only sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Frances Connally of Atlanta and Miss Harriott Winchester of Macon, Ga., were bridesmaids. Julian Harris of Atlanta, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Patrick Buckley of Chicago and Luther Rosser of Atlanta.

A large reception followed the ceremony. After an extensive wedding journey South Mr. and Mrs. Harris will make their home in Chicago.

Lieut. Devers Weds Miss Georgie Lyon

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The marriage of Miss Georgie Hays Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon of this city, to Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. A., took place to-day at noon at the country home of the bride's parents, Lyonhurst, Va. The Rev. James H. W. Blake, Rector of Christ Church, Georgetown, officiated. The attendants were Miss Margaret Lyon, sister of the bride, and Lieut. A. C. McBride, U. S. A. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Lieut. and Mrs. Devers left early in the afternoon for New York, and later will go to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join the Fourth Artillery, to which regiment the bridegroom belongs.

COOPER—KERR.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper of 174 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Oliver Cooper, to Frederick Millbank Kerr of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Seth Barton French and her daughter, Miss Clarice French, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey (Miss Mary Harriman) have taken a house at Hempstead, L. I.

Mrs. Burke Roche arrived yesterday from Newport and is staying at the Ritz-Carlton, where her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, are receiving congratulations over the birth of a daughter.

Miss Dorothy Manice, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street, will have a coming-out reception, to be given by her mother on Nov. 25. The first of the entertainments in honor of Miss Manice will be a luncheon at Sherry's, to be given by her grandmother, Mrs. William A. Fraser, on Nov. 27.

Mrs. William H. Hurlbut and Miss Magie C. Hurlbut are at the Hotel Gotham for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster of Lenox are at the Belmont.

Mrs. Charles E. Whitney and Miss Helen C. Whitney have taken an apartment at 471 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen will close their Babylon country place Nov. 1 and spend November at the Garden City Hotel. They will spend the Winter in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. J. McVickar will close Battle Ridge Farm, at White Plains, and come to the Buckingham on Nov. 1.

Miss Mary Callender is recovering from a painful accident to her ankle that kept her an invalid all Summer, and will come to town in November for a brief visit.

The marriage of Miss Madelon Weir and De Gray Vanderbilt, whose engagement was announced in the early Summer, will not take place until next Spring.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher and her son, J. E. Fisher, Jr., and daughter, Miss Vieva Fisher, have returned from Europe and opened their house, 34 West Seventy-sixth Street.

EARL PERCY WEDS IN LONDON

Married to Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox —Was Decies-Gould Usher.

The wedding took place in London yesterday of Earl Percy and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Earl Percy, who is heir of the Duke of Northumberland, was an usher at the wedding of Lord Decies and Miss Vivien Gould here last February, and frequently visits this country on hunting expeditions.

Earl Percy is the fourth one of the bridal party of the Decies-Gould wedding to get married. Lord Camoys, another usher, is to wed Miss Mildred Sherman on Dec. 5, which will bring the number up to five.

The three bridesmaids who have married are Miss Emeline W. Holmes, now Mrs. Gustave F. Touchard, Jr.; Miss Annie Douglas Graham, now Mrs. Jay Gould, and Miss Louise Cromwell, who married Walter Brooks of Baltimore.

FOX HUNT AT HOT SPRINGS.

Hunters Enjoy a Twenty-Mile Chase After a Tame Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 18.—A fox hunt was announced at Oak Grove to-day, and a dozen or more visitors from the Homestead drove over early this morning, sending their horses ahead for riding in the chase. The fox was a tame one, however, and no serious sport was had. The hunters, however, enjoyed a good luncheon and a twenty-mile ride. Among those in the party leaving the Homestead were the Misses Frances and Rosamund Burr, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Roelker, Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon, Fairman Dick, Dr. John S. Tanner, Frank Sergeant, and William Penn Cresson.

Plans are on foot for a drag hunt within a few days at Fassifern Farm, and numbers of visitors will ride in the paper chase on Monday, in which Prince d'Aragon is offering trophies.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a Virginia luncheon at Fassifern Farm to-day. The guests who drove over in carriages and buckboards included Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Kidder, Mrs. Clarence Grey Dinsmore, Harry Black, T. H. Kidder, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, W. B. Henry, J. Coleman Drayton, and Judge P. T. Barlow.

Miss Sadie Jones and Pembroke Jones, Jr., spent the entire day on horseback, riding to the Jackson River, where they lunched picnic fashion before returning to the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart of Cedarhurst lunched at the Daniel Boone Cabin, having as their guests Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Benedict and Miss M. D. Benedict.

Miss Elizabeth Carter also entertained friends at luncheon at the Boone Cabin.

Mrs. Craig Biddle and George Drexel Biddle, who arrived from Philadelphia this morning, drove through Dunn's Gap, and Miss Claire Bird and Miss E. Mercer French were also driving.

In the tennis tournament in women's doubles on the Homestead courts to-day, Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Tolfree beat Miss H. Le R. Miller, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. Gustav F. Touchard beat Mrs. Edey and Miss Tolfree, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Gladys Ingalls and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw won from Miss Heckscher by default. The finals will be played to-morrow for cups offered by Prince d'Aragon. When playing in the tournament was over for the day, visitors sitting on the lawn watched an exhibition game between Gustav F. Touchard, the indoor and Long Island tennis champion, and Herbert Harriman, Fred Inman, and George A. Gutter, professional. After some excellent playing Mr. Harriman and Mr. Touchard won with a score of 8—6, 12—10, 8—6.

After the tennis and during the afternoon concerts, Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss E. C. Weatherbee entertained friends at tea at the Casino. Mrs. T. de Witt Talmadge had a tea party of twelve, Dr. John S. Tanner entertained twelve friends, and Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz were at another tea table. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Mrs. Charles L. Atterbury, and Mrs. J. Bonsall Taylor were also at tea tables. Mme. Lefavre Pontalis had tea with Mrs. Robert Hinckley of Washington.

Mrs. William Nelson Pelousee arrived at the Homestead to-day with Mrs. Gale Thompson for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. Reginald de Koven is expected next week, and it is probable that Mr. de Koven will join her later.

Other visitors booked to arrive in a few days include Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pryn, E. M. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr., J. Barton Willing, E. Townsend Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, who have just returned from a European trip and are now at the Plaza, and Hayes Quincy Trowbridge.

Ambassadors O'Brien and Kerens Sail.

Thomas J. O'Brien, former United States Ambassador to Japan, and now on his way to fill the diplomatic post in Italy, and R. C. Kerens, United States Ambassador to Austria, sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. With Mr. Kerens sailed his family. Mr. O'Brien will join his in London.

Mrs. Taft at the Comedy Theatre.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, brother and sister-in-law of the President, saw the performance of "Bunty Pulls the Strings" from a box in the Comedy Theatre last night.

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STRAUSS OPERETTA PROVES AMUSING

"Wiener Blut" Is Presented by the Vienna Company at the Irving Place.

MANY FAMILIAR WALTZES

English Version of the Play Was Given Here a Few Years Ago Under Title of "Vienna Life."

Johann Strauss's three-act operetta, "Wiener Blut," which was produced here by an English company a few years ago under the name of "Vienna Life," was the bill at the Irving Place Theatre last night, the second of the light operettas presented by the Vienna Operetta Company, the same company which produced the piece in Europe.

The operetta is a collection of familiar Strauss waltzes and dances, thrown posthumously into a play by A. Müller, but appearing commonly as one of the originals of Johann Strauss himself. The story of the play will not appeal to New Yorkers as a new one, practically every situation having been recast on Broadway during the last five years. It is replete with comic situations such as three couples, all unknowingly mated with other wives, husbands, and sweethearts than the legitimate ones. The entanglement is a laughing success.

The scenery, however, is a travesty on the otherwise conventional portrayal of the days of 1850 in Vienna. Chinese lanterns adorn Viennese bowers and all the supernumeries, who are called in to dance at a count's wedding, with their plush upholstered dresses running all the way to their ears, furnish an odd contrast to the women in the leading rôles who wear low-neck silk and satins of the advanced 1912 Parisian fashion.

Vilma Conti, in the rôle of a dressmaker's model, and Grete Meyer, wife of the gay Count von Zedlau, whose inconstancy starts all the trouble, play their rôles admirably. They are ably supported by Messrs. Verheyen, Becker, and Kagler.

MRS. DIMOND TO WED AGAIN.

Will Marry Daniel S. Horton—Her Little Son Heir to $1,000,000.

Daniel Slawson Horton of 117 West Seventy-seventh Street, son of Loton Horton, and Mrs. Lillian Marie Dimond of 17 West Sixty-ninth Street took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall.

Mrs. Dimond is the daughter of Louis Bauer, and was married to Mr. Dimond, son of Thomas Dimond of this city, in 1904. They separated about two years ago, Mrs. Dimond starting a suit here for a separation. While it was pending she went to Carson City, Nev., and obtained a divorce, being awarded the custody of her four-year-old son, who is heir to $1,000,000 under the will of his paternal grandfather.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Steamships.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford, Mrs. Harold Dubbs, George Grover, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Arlie Ireland, Mrs. Garth W. James, Prof. F. M. Jossalyn, Prof. and Mrs. Walter Laas, Count and Countess Adolf Montagesa, Mr. and Mrs. Pauline Munn, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Sloss, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wagner, and Theodore G. Williams.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Miss Florence Annett, Michael Cantwell, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Drury, Henry Gauthier, Henry Holland, Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vesey, C. H. Van Ingen, and W. P. Willis.

SANT' ANNA (Naples)—The Very Rev. Joseph Amrheim, Dr. and Mrs. Louis F. Bouch; George W. Chamberlain, Edward W. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ferguson, Merrill G. Hastings, O. E. Taft, J. E. Snider, and Miss M. Louise Wheeler.

BRETAGNE (Havre)—Walter Blanck, Miss Mayme Burger, Baron Alexis de l'Epine, Otto Kramer, Roger C. Mahot, Edwin Traynor, and Frederic Zott.

CASE—ROSS.

Miss Elsie Maie Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Ross of New Brunswick, N. J., and Willard Trotter Case of Ballston Spa, N. Y., were married Tuesday night at the bride's home by the Rev. W. W. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Ross, as maid of honor, and by Miss Edwina Fisher of Sayreville, N. J.; Miss Marian Price of New Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Helen O'Reilly and Miss Genevieve O'Reilly of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss Louise Rider of Canton, Ohio, as bridesmaids.

William Garrison of Bridgeton, N. J., the bridegroom's classmate at Rutgers College, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Case's fraternity brothers, Henry Humphrey of Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Miles Ross, brother of the bride, and Herbert Mitchell and George Verbeck of Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Upon their return from a trip to the South Mr. and Mrs. Case will reside in New Brunswick.

PEARSON—FRY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The marriage of Miss Edith Gilles Fry, daughter of Dr. Henry D. Fry, to William E. Pearson, all of Washington, took place this evening at the Church of the Epiphany, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father.

Miss Frances Edmonson, Miss Elsie Murray, Miss Louise Davidson, Miss Elizabeth Bryan, and Miss Helen Peddle were the bridesmaids. Mrs. Andrew B. Duvall, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Upton Edmonson was best man. The ushers were A. B. Duvall, John H. Clapp, George Kennedy, Albert Howard, Arthur Calver and Orville Ecker, all of this city.

ODENHEIMER—JACOBSON.

The wedding of Miss Constance Jacobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Jacobson of 322 West 138th Street, to Marion Lee Odenheimer of New York took place Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony. Miss Winifred Fox was Miss Jacobson's maid of honor and Henry Hochner acted as best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

ROESSLE—ALEXANDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Osborn Roessle of Irvington, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dora Hatch Roessle, to Paul Wellington Alexander of this city. The marriage will take place in January.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cecil Kern has been engaged to play Esther in "Ben Hur," which will open at the Boston Opera House on Nov. 6 for an engagement of eight weeks, and later will be seen in New York.

Beginning Monday evening at the Hudson Theatre, Myrtle Tannehill, the daughter of Frank Tannehill, will succeed Willette Kershaw as the leading woman for Frank McIntyre in "Snobs."

The cast for Marie Doro's new play, "The Butterfly on the Wheel," will include Charles Quartermaine, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Sidney Valentine, Edgar Davenport, Olive Temple, and Bertha Livingston.

The opening performance of "Mrs. Avery," which was to have taken place this evening at Weber's Theatre, has been postponed until next Monday evening.

Martin Beck has engaged Walter Hampden for the principal role in Richard Harding Davis's one-act play, "Blackmail," which was written exclusively for presentation on the Orpheum circuit. Mr. Hampden, it will be remembered, played important roles in "The Servant in the House" and "The City."

It is announced that on account of the success of "Bunty Pulls the Strings," at the Comedy Theatre, Graham Moffat, the author, has been obliged to relinquish his part of Tammas Biggar in his play at the Haymarket, London, to rehearse a new company forming in England for America.

VINCENT ASTOR NOT ENGAGED

He Denies It—Miss Margaret Andrews's Father Adds Denial for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—"You needn't think I am engaged to every girl I trot around with and pay a little polite attention to," Vincent Astor, son of Col. John Jacob Astor, declared at his dormitory at Harvard to-day, when asked about the report that he was to marry Miss Margaret Andrews of Newport.

"I am not engaged and know nothing about the story," he added. "It's getting so now that every time I am seen in company with a girl the gossips immediately begin to spread the report that I am going to marry her, and I'm getting sick of it. I am not engaged and don't intend to be for some time to come at the present outlook. You can't make that too strong.

"I know Miss Andrews, and she and I are good friends, that's all."

Dispatches from Newport quote Paul Andrews, father of Miss Andrews, as saying:

"You cannot make the denial too strong. The child is only 16 years old. She will not think of marrying for several years."

SICARD-BURRELL WEDDING.

Daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. D. Burrell Married to George H. Sicard.

On the twenty-third anniversary of her parents' wedding Miss Katharine Benedict Burrell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell and Mrs. Burrell of Brooklyn, was married last evening to George Hallam Sicard of Buffalo, N. Y. The ceremony took place in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, of which the bride's father is pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Burrell officiated.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown, which was of heavy moire silk. She was attended by her sister, Miss Monica Burrell, as maid of honor, who wore a yellow gown of crêpe de chine. The bridesmaids, who were all classmates of the bride at Smith College, were the Misses Katharine King, Ruth Shaw Kennedy, Jane C. Martin, Elizabeth Martin, and Eleanor Ide. They wore yellow chiffon and gold lace.

Roswell Park, Jr., of Buffalo, was best man, and the ushers were Richard U. Sherman, son of Vice President Sherman; Charles A. Roty, Lloyd Paul Stryker, Harold S. Warner, Joseph Dart, Jr., and Alexander Osborn.

A small reception was held afterward at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Burrell, 58 Downing Street.

The bridegroom is a son of the late George J. Sicard of Buffalo, a law partner of President Cleveland and a nephew of Admiral Sicard. Mr. and Mrs. Sicard will live in Buffalo.

MISS TITHERINGTON A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Titherington Married to Myron E. Fuller.

The marriage of Myron Elmer Fuller, a son of George W. Fuller of Summit, N. J., and Miss Grace Titherington, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Titherington, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, West 100th Street, the Rev. Dr. John Peters, rector of the church, officiating.

The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace and a tulle veil and cap fastened with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Nellie Kellas, the bride's only attendant, wore pink satin trimmed with crystal and carried pink roses and a lace cap banded with pink roses.

Mr. Fuller's best man was Ralph Hammer and the ushers were Joseph B. Dunbaugh and George B. Campbell.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Titherington, 243 West Ninety-ninth Street. Relatives and a small number of intimate friends were asked to the ceremony and reception.

After their return from a bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Fuller will live in Summit.

Ex-Minister Lee to be Operated Upon.

Ex-United States Minister Joseph Wilcox Jenkins Lee and Mrs. Lee are in Philadelphia, where Mr. Lee will have an operation performed on his right eye at the University Hospital. Mr. Lee's eyes were seriously injured by malarial poisoning during his diplomatic service in South and Central America. He is well known in New York, where he lived several years, and is related to the Iselins.

Miss Thompson Weds K. G. Martin.

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon of Miss Katherine M. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. Thompson of this city, to Kingsley Gould Martin, son of F. Comerford Martin. The ceremony was performed in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in West Eighty-fourth Street by the Rev. Dr. Judge and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 312 West 112th Street. Several guests came from Plainsville, Ohio, which was formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, to attend the wedding.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

ROBERT GANS died Aug. 24; left more than $15,000 personalty; $500 each to Simon Weiss, Jacob Weiss, Ralph Weiss, Malvin L. Simons, and Jesse V. Simons, nephews, and Lillie Gans, and Rosa Rieser, nieces, cutting off his brothers, Meyer and Ralph Gans, and his sister, Lena Loeb, with $1 each. He gives $1,000 each to Congregation Rodoph Scholom, and Lillie G. Bachsbaum, a niece, and the residuary estate equally to Lillie G. Buchsbaum and Jessie H. Herman; $500 to Johanna P. Light, a friend; $500 to Lotta R. Light, a friend; $500 to Helen H. Light, a friend, and $500 to Ella Light, a friend.

HENRY WEBERG died Dec. 19, 1910, left $2,500 personalty to his daughters, Mina and Minnie Weberg.

BERTHA BERNSTEIN died Sept. 18; left about $7,000 personalty; $5 to Hermann Meyer, $2,363.62 to Jennie Elmer, and $1,181.76 each to Bella Rose, Sophie Rose, and Carrie Leight.

GEORGE BREISER died Oct. 1; left about $2,000 personalty to his wife, Emma Breiser, and his daughters, Georgette and Madeline Breiser, in shares of unknown value.

WILLIAM KITSCHKE died Oct. 3; left about $7,000 personalty, $1,000 to his niece, Bertha Kitschke, $100 to his nephew, Emil Kitschke, $3,000 to John C. Miller of New Rochelle; $250 each to his nephew, Bruno Kitschke, and nieces, Kate Glazik and Marie Witzleben, and his residuary estate in two shares, one to the latter and the other to her descendants of every degree.

MARY McGOVERN died Oct. 9; left $1,225 personalty to her friend, Mary Foley of 908 Sixth Avenue.

WILLIAM H. OSGOOD died Oct. 5 at Rochester, Minn.; left less than $5,000 personalty to his mother, Marie E. Osgood of 11 East Twenty-second Street.

HELEN R. MITCHELL died Oct. 13; left $35,000 realty, and less than $10,000 personalty; $11,600 each and specific bequests of unknown value to her children, Neil R. Mitchell, Edith M. Prellwitz, and her granddaughter, Frances W. Jackson; $250 to Catharine M. Hughes, and bequests of unknown value to Edwin M. Prellwitz, Ann K. Sturges, Julia Wakeman, Anna V. D. Peck, Theodore Sturges, and Agnes L. Mitchell.

LEONARD LEISERSOHN died Oct. 3; left $250 realty and $1,900 personalty; $530 each to his sons, George W. and Harry Leisersohn, and $980 to his daughter, Theresa Leisersohn, and $100 to Bessie Leisersohn, his granddaughter.

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JOSEF STRANSKY ARRIVES.

Philharmonic's New Conductor Is Expected to Develop the Society.

Josef Stransky, the new conductor of the Philharmonic Society, succeeding the late Gustáv Mahler, arrived in New York yesterday on the Friedrich der Grosse, and went to the Savoy. He will begin orchestral rehearsals almost immediately. Stransky was born in Prague in 1872, and he is one of the youngest of the men who have conducted the Philharmonic. His arrival marks a departure from the Philharmonic's custom in the past of paying vast sums to conductors to come to this country. The new conductor is expected to develop the society.

Mr. Stransky is a son of a Bohemian violinist of that name. He was thrown into a musical circle in his youth, and was known to Dvorak and Smetana. He studied the piano under Judassohn at Leipsic, and under Fuchs and Bruckner. He has conducted in Prague, Hamburg, and Berlin, opera and concert. For the last two seasons he has been conductor of the Bluethner orchestra in Berlin. He was a friend of Gustav Mahler, and will devote a programme to his works. He is a widower.

HENRY J. DE ACOSTA DEAD.

Heart Disease Kills Brother of Mrs. Philip Lydig—Found by Servant.

Henry J. de Acosta, brother of Mrs. Philip Lydig, died suddenly at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, 1,037 Madison Avenue, early yesterday morning. The cause of his death was heart disease.

Mr. de Acosta, who was 25 years old, had been suffering from heart trouble for several years. Dr. S. W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, his physician for ten years, said yesterday that he had last treated young de Acosta in August, advising a complete rest. Mr. de Acosta then went to Hot Spring, Va., and did not return to his mother's home until Saturday. He did not consult his physician on his return, as directed, however, and even his mother and sisters were unaware of his failing health.

On Tuesday night he conversed with members of the family until late in the evening, and when he retired appeared in fair health. A servant in the house found him dead in bed yesterday and notified the family. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral was summoned and so was Dr. McParlan, who lives in the house next door. Joining the de Acosta home, but nothing could be done. Dr. Weston of the Coroner's Office arrived later, and attended to the necessary formalities.

Philip Lydig, Mr. de Acosta's brother-in-law, said yesterday that specialists had been consulted concerning the young man's failing health, and that he was forced to give up his position with a brokerage firm in Wall Street. Mr. de Acosta was socially prominent in this city. He was a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment and belonged to a number of clubs. The funeral, it was announced yesterday, will take place on Friday from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

MATTHEW H. HODDER DEAD.

Veteran London Publisher Celebrated His Jubilee 17 Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Matthew Henry Hodder, head of the firm of Hodder & Stoughton, died to-day, aged 80.

Mr. Hodder celebrated his jubilee as a publisher seventeen years ago, and was in daily attendance at his office until a week ago.

Jose L. Dominguez.

José Lopez Dominguez, a former Prime Minister of Spain, is dead. He was born Nov. 29, 1829, in the Province of Malaya. In 1883 he was appointed Prime Minister. In 1873 the diplomat was made General in Chief of the Spanish Army.

He supported Premier Canalejas in the recent revolt of the State against the Church. He was the author of several books pertaining to the army, and had a large reputation as a soldier in his country.

Ex-Senator Abram Pease Williams.

Ex-United States Senator Abram Pease Williams, who was appointed by Gov. George Stoneman in 1866 to fill the unexpired term of Senator George F. Miller, died at his home in San Francisco on Monday. He was 79 years old. Mr. Williams was a clerk in a village store in New Portland, Me., the place of his birth, until he was lured Westward by the gold craze in 1858. He started in business in San Francisco, and soon became prosperous. Senator Williams was the originator of the San Francisco Board of Trade, and was its first President. He retired from business in 1895.

Rev. Edward Hockley C. Goodwin.

The Rev. Edward Hockley Carmichael Goodwin, for thirty-three years vicar of St. Cornelius Chapel of Trinity Parish, and for the same period Chaplain of Governors Island, died yesterday of old age at his home in Clyndon, Md. He was 84 years old. Mr. Goodwin retired in 1904, and has since lived in Maryland. His wife was Miss Eellie Van Bibber of that State. He leaves four sons and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Miss PHEBE CAROLINE SWORDS, daughter of the late James R. and Ann Maria Cotheal Swords, died of cerebral apoplexy at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Lawrence, 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Tuesday. She was 50 years old. Miss Swords was descended from the old Swords family, an ancestor of whom (Lieut. Thomas Swords) came to this country from England in 1750. She was treasurer of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and for many years treasurer of the Niagara League for Work Among the Indians. She was known also for benefactions to the Flower Hospital and Hahnemann Hospital. She leaves a brother, Henry C. Swords.

JOHN COVERT, one of the oldest residents of Long Island and a descendant of the earliest settlers of Brooklyn, died at the Covert homestead at Elmont, L. I., on Tuesday. He was 80 years old and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

JAMES H. MARLEY, for many years a shirt manufacturer of Newark, died at his home, 49 Milford Avenue, Newark, on Tuesday of a complication of diseases. He was 70 years old and is survived by his widow, three daughters, and two sons.

M. V. BULL, one of the oldest insurance men in the State, died at his home in Albany on Sunday from the effects of the grip. He was 77 years old.

WATSON M. HOLMES, who, with his father, Hector A. Holmes, was the inventor of the first self-binding reaper to meet with success, died on Monday at his home at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., at the age of 55 years. The Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Company first began the manufacture of the Holmes machine in 1878. The elder Holmes had worked since 1862 on the perfection of his invention and during much of that time was aided materially by his son.

Mrs. ESTHER G. BUNCE, who lacked eight months of being a centenarian, died at her home in New Haven Tuesday after an illness lasting several weeks. She was born in Waterbury June 27, 1812. Her husband died thirty-five years ago.

The Rev. MILTON H. SANGREE, one of the best-known ministers of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, died at his home in Harrisburg yesterday at the age of 79 years. He served in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the civil war. He was the father of Allan Sangree, the writer.

DANIEL REEVES, owner of a chain of grocery stores in this city, died on Monday at his home, 538 West 134th Street, at the age of 38 years. Himself the son of a grocer, he became a grocer's clerk at the age of 16 and by constant saving was able to purchase his first store within four years. Gradually he assumed control of other stores until at the time of his death he had a chain of twenty-seven stores. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

HENRY P. STEWART died on Tuesday at his residence, 77 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Stewart was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Westchester Historical Society. He was also a member of the Masonic Order, F. and A. M., of White Plains. In 1890 he married Miss Martha A. Young. In addition to his wife, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. H. R. Price of Brooklyn and Mrs. William Hirschseld of Paris, France.

Mrs. MARY ANNA CLARE KINNEY GOESSMANN, widow of Dr. Charles Anthony Goessmann, for many years head of the Chem

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AID BOYS' LIFE WORK

Prevent Haphazard Choice of Employment, Says President Charles J. Pickett.

LABOR UNIONS CO-OPERATING

Work of the Schools Vastly Different from Others of the City in Methods of Teaching and Discipline.

An idea of what the vocational schools of this city are trying to do was given the other day by Charles J. Pickett, Principal of the school for boys at Fifth Avenue and 138th Street.

"Vocational schools aim," said he, "to send out their graduates with trained, skilled hands, guided by minds trained to quick, adequate thinking of the work to be accomplished.

"We do not want any rule-of-thumb boys in our school; we want boys to receive a training which will enable them to be thinkers as well as doers. This does not mean that they must be scientists or logicians or book worms, but rather that they shall have such an acquaintance with the academic work directly related to their trade that they will not fail in adequate comprehension nor quick appreciation of the possibilities of any task they may undertake. Not for an instant is it to be forgot that the institution is, after all, a school and an integral part of the public school system of this city.

"Of course, it differs radically from the other schools. The work is different, the atmosphere is different, and methods of instruction and discipline are different. The trades are taught by practical mechanics, and not by theorists. The academic work is presented by men who have specialized in their respective lines, and the principal has had training in both practical, industrial work and in school work.

"The boys have an unlimited measure of freedom. The discipline is not restraining and coercive, but is constructive and individualistic. Each boy is responsible for himself primarily. Another departure is in the matter of home lessons, which are never assigned unless at a pupil's request, in which case the work is outlined for that pupil."

Dr. Pickett explained that the vocational schools were primarily for those boys who intended to choose the industrial rather than the commercial or professional sphere of activity.

"The problem of choosing a career for a boy is one that is seldom given sufficient study by parents," continued Dr. Pickett. "Very often much more attention is paid to the selection of a suit of clothes than to the selection of what may become a life work. Ordinarily a boy who plans to go to work drops into the first hole that yawns before him. In this haphazard way are thousands of boys launched on a sea of business endeavor, and in this way is the army of drifters constantly recruited.

"Is it any wonder that the world is full of misfits? What greater argument for vocational guidance could be advanced? This guidance should be given by persons skilled in understanding boy needs and possibilities, quick in interpreting potential power, and thoroughly versed in the offerings of commerce and labor, to the end that wise choice after deliberation would be the rule rather than the exception."

Dr. Pickett then called attention to the attitude of organized labor toward vocational schools.

"Through their leaders and spokesmen," said he, "the unions have expressed their unqualified approval of vocational schools for boys where they are conducted under public auspices as a part of the school system. They recognize their value to the boys who hope to enter the trades, and in many cases they have even urged the establishment of such schools. Employers, too, have seen the need of such training.

"It is to be hoped that practical business sagacity will prompt employers to co-operate with the school and give preference to its graduates. In this way, with the public schools, the journeymen, mechanics, and the employers working harmoniously and intelligently together, there cannot fail to be achieved that success in this new field of public education which is confidently predicted by those who have labored so long and earnestly with but one consideration in mind, namely, the betterment of the individual pupil, and consequently the general betterment of the body politic."

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—*Utica Observer.*

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—*Chicago Evening Post.*

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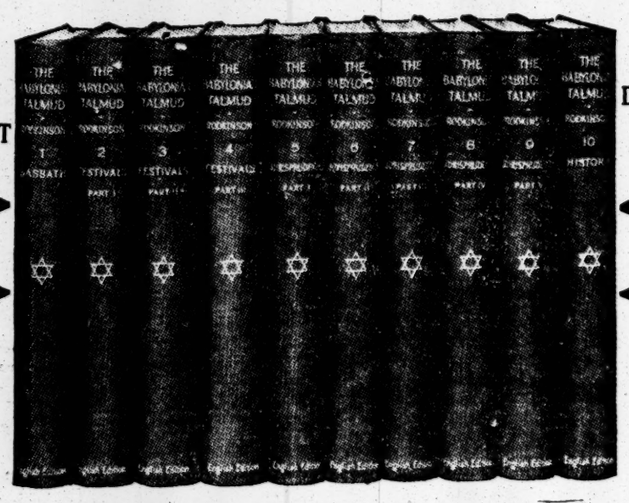

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Western "local color" has been plentifully squeezed from many writers' tubes in recent years, but perhaps in **A MAN OF TWO COUNTRIES ($1.50)** I have some overlooked by others. I know the West very well indeed and Chicago's "Record-Herald" says: "It is a good story and makes interesting reading. The author appears to have a remarkably good understanding of politics. Somebody must have been telling her!"

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Theory of Degeneration, Appeal of the Oriental Religions to the Senses, to the Intelligence, to the Conscience, Inadequacy of the Roman Religion, Imperial Power.

III. **Asia Minor**
Arrival of Cybele at Rome, Religion at Rome under the Republic, Politics of Claudius, Spread of the Phrygian Religion in the Provinces, Causes of Its Success.

IV. **Egypt**
Foundation of Serapis Worship, The Egyptian Religion Helenized, Uncertainty in Egyptian Theology, Power of Its Ritual.

V. **Syria**
The Syrian Goddess, Importation of New Gods by Syrian Slaves, Animal Worship, Baals, Human Sacrifice, Transformation of the Sacerdotal Religion. Theology: God is Supreme, God is Omnipotent, God is Eternal and Universal, Semitic Syncretism, Solar Henotheism.

VI. **Persia and Europe**
Influence of Mazdaism, Conquests of Rome, Origin of the Mysteries of Mithra, Its Diffusion in the Occident.

VII. **Astrology and Magic**
Introduction in the Occident, Polemics Powerless Against Astrology, Transformation of the Idea of God, New Gods, Big Years, Astrological Eschatology, Man's Relation to Heaven, Fatalism, Efficacy of Prayer, Efficacy of Magic, Ancient Italian Sorcery.

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ASK $2,000,000 DAMAGES.

United Shoe Machinery Company Sued for Destroying Rival's Business.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A bill of complaint was filed in the Federal Court to-day in a suit for $2,000,000 against the United Shoe Machinery Company and its officers on account of an alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The suit is brought by Charles A. Strout of Portland, Maine, as Trustee for the Goddu Sons Metal Fastening Company. An attachment for $2,000,000 was placed on the shoe machinery company's plant in this suit a short time ago, following the indictment of the company's officers by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of maintaining a monopoly in restraint of trade. The complainant company alleges that in violation of the Sherman act the shoe machinery company forced it out of business, and it therefore asks for damages.

The Goddu Sons Company was organized in 1807, under Maine State laws to manufacture and sell shoe machinery under patents held by the company. The United Shoe Machinery Company was organized in 1899, and a short time later, it is alleged, started negotiations with Goddu Sons stockholders to purchase stock, as a result of which the shoe machinery company finally secured a majority of the stock of the Goddu Sons Company.

The bill of complaint goes on to say that "in accordance with a preconceived plan and purpose to suppress and eliminate competition and to support and protect the monopoly in the shoe machinery business, which the United Shoe Machinery Company had acquired, the defendants caused Sidney W. Winslow to be elected President, George W. Brown Treasurer, Edward P. Hurd and other shoe company Directors as directors of the Goddu Sons Company; that they continued to be reelected, not to develop the business but to prevent the firm from doing business."

The complaint further alleges that the new officers, who held the same positions in the United Shoe Machinery Company, declined to make use of the patents and prevented the Goddu Sons Company from carrying on business so that the assets have remained idle, have been wasted, and the patents are about to expire and prove worthless.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1911.	1910.	Decrease.
2d week Oct....	$194,215	$216,251	$22,036
July 1-Oct. 14..	3,055,431	3,131,474	76,043

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week Oct....	2,510,000	2,334,000	*176,000
July 1-Oct. 14..	34,104,000	31,278,000	*2,826,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

2d week Oct....	514,100	529,300	15,200
July 1-Oct. 14..	7,361,200	7,454,200	93,000

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week Oct....	669,405	679,052	9,647
July 1-Oct. 14..	8,513,486	8,400,582	*112,905

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week Oct....	275,000	251,000	*24,000
July 1-Oct. 14..	3,304,707	3,419,664	114,957

WABASH—

2d week Oct....	595,200	657,283	62,083
July 1-Oct. 14..	8,845,580	9,171,687	326,107

*Increase.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for the year ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	1,774,992	1,536,889	1,467,214
Expenses	1,053,347	902,777	796,270
Net	721,644	634,120	670,944
Other income	15,492	71,539	.....
Total income	737,136	705,660	.....
Charges	423,373	373,823	341,327
Surplus	313,763	331,836	329,617
Dividends	279,000	279,000	255,750
Net surplus	34,763	52,836	73,867
Prev. surplus	316,670	271,678	211,395
Adj. debit	*3,291	7,844	13,584
P. & L. surp.	354,724	316,670	271,678

*Credit.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—

Gross	3,351,740	3,163,272	2,916,814
Expenses	2,003,771	1,785,290	1,789,165
Net	1,347,969	1,377,982	1,127,649
Chgs., taxes, &c.	1,185,333	1,026,803	984,174
Surplus	162,636	351,179	143,474
Betterments	.....	161,949	.....
Surplus	162,636	189,230	143,474
Dividends	124,584	104,212	100,400
Surplus	38,052	85,018	43,074

CLEVELAND TERMINAL & VALLEY report for the year ended June 30—

Gross	$1,350,497	$1,274,084	$1,056,488
Exp. and taxes.	928,821	931,227	776,053
Net	421,676	342,857	280,435
Other income	31,721	27,913	31,702
Total income	453,397	370,770	312,137
Charges	246,127	248,204	245,237
Surplus	207,269	122,566	66,900

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for August—

	1911.	1910.	Dec.
Mileage	1,159.50	1,159.50	.....
Tot op. rev.	$747,012	$714,955	*$32,057
Tot. oper exp.	523,621	532,747	9,126
Net oper rev.	223,391	182,207	*41,183
Outside op debit.	309	400	99
Total net rev.	223,081	181,806	*41,274
Taxes	20,000	20,000	.....
Oper. income	203,081	161,806	*41,274

July 1 to Aug. 31—

Tot. oper. rev.	1,343,592	1,407,334	63,741
Tot. oper. exp.	1,062,806	1,118,343	55,537
Net oper. rev.	280,786	288,990	8,203
Outside op., debit	632	400	*231
Total net rev.	280,154	288,589	8,435
Taxes	40,000	40,000	.....
Oper. income	240,154	248,589	8,435

PERE MARQUETTE for September—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	1,558,619	1,438,695	1,472,407
Expenses	1,084,145	1,043,282	956,403
Net	474,474	395,413	516,004
Other inc., def.	55,367	49,180	*8,597
Total income	419,107	346,233	522,601
Charges, taxes, &c.	97,769	369,160	369,104
Surplus	21,339	†22,927	153,497
8 mos. gross	4,435,896	4,232,848	4,040,437
Expenses	3,180,108	3,061,273	2,750,968
8 mos. net	1,246,788	1,201,575	1,289,469
Other inc., def.	160,549	120,556	*18,516
Total income	1,086,239	1,081,020	1,307,985
Charges, taxes, &c.	1,178,985	1,103,679	1,052,337
8 mos. deficit	92,746	22,659	†226,798

*Credit. †Deficit. ‡Surplus.

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Operating rev.	7,200,133	7,081,057	119,076
Oper. expenses	4,439,427	4,101,721	337,706
Net oper. rev.	2,760,706	2,979,336	*218,630
Outs. op., net	576	925	*349
Total op. rev.	2,761,282	2,980,261	*218,979
Taxes	240,000	216,000	24,000
Oper. income	2,521,282	2,764,281	*242,979
Other income	568,434	828,815	*260,381
Total income	3,089,716	3,393,076	*303,360
Charges	2,829,380	2,404,347	*74,967
Surplus	760,336	988,729	*228,393
Preferred divs.	400,000	200,000	200,000
Add. & betterm.	140,922	128,584	12,358
Surplus	219,414	660,165	*440,751

*Decrease.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A high pressure area that was on the North Pacific Coast Tuesday night has made rapid progress into the interior and there has been a general and decided rise in pressure over the north and central districts west of the Mississippi River, with an equally decided fall in temperatures, the latter ranging from 5 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average, with the greatest departure over Eastern Colorado.

The Eastern disturbance of Tuesday is now off the New Jersey Coast and general heavy rains have occurred in the Atlantic States.

In the central valleys, the Southwest, and extreme West the weather was fair. The high area will continue east and southeast and temperatures will be considerably lower by Thursday night and Friday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region.

In the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Winds along th New England Coast will be brisk, variable, moderately high over southeast portion; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate north.

Steamships departing for European ports Thursday will have moderate to brisk variable winds, generally fair weather, except rain Thursday on the New England Coast to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in west, cloudy in east portion Thursday. Friday fair and cooler in west portion; moderate variable winds.

New Jersey—Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate variable winds, becoming north.

New England—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair; brisk shifting winds Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday, cooler Friday; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	56	60	4 P. M.	69	63
6 A. M.	56	60	6 P. M.	65	63
9 A. M.	58	62	9 P. M.	62	62
12 M.	68	60	12 P. M.	58	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 6 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 100 per cent. at 8 P. M.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat advanced to new high levels, closing with a slight reaction. There was no excitement, prices slowly moving up without opposition, with the advance in price encouraging a more general demand from commission houses and rather active covering of shorts. The rise seemed to be the result of a gradual change of attitude toward the market. Operators have looked for a decline on the enormous receipts and immense visible supply, but as the market has shown resistance under the movement and advanced in face of it, the confidence in the ability of the bull interest to advance the market has increased. Western houses believe that the Chicago situation is largely controlled by holders of the cash wheat. Receipts of American wheat have decreased this week, losing in three days 800,000 bushels at Western points. Winnipeg receipts have been heavy, and for the day were 880 cars, against 481 last year. Grading is very poor, a large percentage of the Canadian wheat grading No. 4 or under. The report that The Winnipeg Free Press would reduce its estimate of 178,000,000 bushels for the three provinces was denied. Exports of United States wheat were 10,540,000 bushels in September, the largest in any month since November, 1909, and in three months the exports have been 26,561,000 bushels, or 11,300,000 bushels more than last year. Exports of Canadian wheat in the three months have been, in round figures, 13,100,000 bushels, against 7,300,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat was firm and higher at all points. Exporters reported seven loads of Manitoba wheat at the seaboard and a good business in the Northwest against old orders. No. 2 red was quoted $1.03¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.19¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.11¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.12⅜.

CORN.—Cash corn was strong and higher at Western points and the premium of cash corn over the futures is exerting considerable effect. Even No. 3 corn has been above 70c for some time past, and yesterday No. 2 corn at Chicago was up to 71⅝@73c, while the December delivery, after advancing 1½c for the day to new high levels for the season, was only 65⅝c. The persistently wet weather has delayed the drying out of the new crops very seriously and some apprehension is expressed that the crop will furnish very little contract corn even in December. The high prices for cash corn are increasing the receipts somewhat, but at the premium over December delivery the increase in the movement is not a speculative factor in the situation. Cash corn was strong. Exporters reported one load at outports. No. 2 was quoted at 79¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS.—The market was firm, with prices showing a small advance, with other grains closing at a net gain of ⅛c to ⅜c. The demand was not very active, while the advances seemed to bring some selling and the demand for cash oats continues rather slow. Cash oats were steady, with standards and No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 white, 53.

PROVISIONS.—Prices advanced sharply for all kinds of hog products, the market closing at the top. Reports of hog cholera exerted considerable influence on futures, although the receipts of hogs at all ports were 105,000, the largest in a number of weeks. This heavy movement was said to be due to the fear of hog cholera and therefore did not exert a depressing influence.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.06¼	$1.05⅛	$1.06¼	$1.05⅛
May	1.10⅞	1.10	1.11	1.10
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.05@9.15	9.00
November	..	..	9.05@9.20	8.90
December	..	..	8.95@9.20	8.90
January	..	..	9.00@9.25	8.90
March	..	..	9.05@9.25	8.90
July	..	..	9.10@9.30	8.95
September	..	..	9.10@9.30	9.00

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.01⅜	$1.00	$1.01⅜	$1.00⅛
May	1.06⅛	1.04⅝	1.05⅞	1.04⅞
July	1.00⅜	99⅞	1.00⅜	1.00
Corn—				
December	65⅜	64½	65⅜	64½
May	66	65¼	65⅝	65¼
July	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	65⅛
Oats—				
December	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47½
May	50¼	49¾	50¼	49⅝
July	46½	46½	46¾	46¼
Lard—				
October	8.87½	8.77½	8.87½	8.77½
December	..	..	8.92½	8.75
January	8.97½	8.85	8.97½	8.82½
May	9.10	8.97½	9.10	8.92½
Ribs—				
October	8.27½	8.20	8.20	8.20
January	8.12½	8.02½	8.12½	7.97½
May	8.22½	8.10	8.22½	8.05
Pork—				
January	15.62½	15.35	15.57½	15.30
May	15.62½	15.37½	15.62½	15.22½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade was more general, with the undertone firm. Large commission houses were fair buyers, thought to be for Western account. The decided strength in the lard market, reflecting bullish advices relative to the condition of hogs, was a factor, while it was also claimed that packing interests were exhibiting an improved demand for crude at the South. Hedging pressure at present is in light volume, but the technical position of the future market is generally regarded as a firm one, although on advances increased offerings would be quite natural at this time. Crude was higher, at 4.27@4.34.

	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.	Prev. Close. Bid.
Spot	.....	.....	5.78	5.76
October	5.77	5.76	5.78	5.76
November	5.46	5.46	5.50	5.44
December	5.50	5.46	5.50	5.43
January	5.51	5.47	5.50	5.45
February	5.53	5.53	5.55	5.48
March	5.61	5.57	5.60	5.54
April	.....	.....	5.60	5.55
May	.....	.....	5.64	5.59

COTTON.

The action of the market the past few days has tended to convey the impression to many that at present levels the list is on more debatable ground. Southern hedge selling is unabated, but not in such large volume as during the recent demoralization, and while bears are still disposed to sell freely, as prices rally, the breaks invite a great deal of profit taking. During yesterday's session there was an abrupt decline at the start, amounting to 9 to 14 points, due to the tenor of Liverpool advices, which reflected continued chaotic conditions in China and Turkey, but offerings were gradually absorbed, with the buying credited to prominent local and Southern shorts.

There were rumors that the National Ginners' Association had estimated ginning to Oct. 17 at slightly over 8,500,000 bales, but little credence was placed in these reports. Some authorities asserted that the canard received its origin in bullish quarters, so that the impression, when the figures were finally issued, would not be so bearish. In regard to the ginning, there are many confirmed bears who believe that the amount for the period will bring the aggregate up to 7,500,000 bales, which they point out will be more than 1,000,000 bales in excess of the high record in 1904, and will compare with 5,424,000 bales last year and 5,530,000 bales in 1900. Crop estimates show a tendency to increase from 14,000,000 bales, with some advices from the Southeast claiming that the scarcity of pickers will result in cotton being plowed under. Private forecasts of a cool wave through the South over night were current, but the apprehension on this score was not great, and, with the weather generally clear, the disposition was to regard climatic conditions as fairly favorable. The Mercantile Cotton Crop Reporting Corporation gives an average estimate of its correspondents for a crop of 13,614,000 bales, the highest being 15,542,000. Last year the highest estimate was 11,578,000 bales, and the final census was only a shade below these figures.

Castles, recognized as the bear leader, expressed the opinion that on any bad weather news cotton should be sold, as there was too much already made for the world's requirements. He regarded the holding by farmers as a bear card, claiming that the spinner only wanted to know that the cotton is in this country, and preferred the farmer paying carrying charges. Mr. Castles further intimated that shorts were pretty well covered, and was predicting eight-cent cotton.

The tenor of Southern spot advices does not differ radically from those received recently, with many reports of farmers holding in a determined manner, while there are still numerous advices to the contrary, claiming that demand is not especially good, and no scarcity of offerings is apparent. Official Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower. The New York market was unchanged, with middlings at 9.35c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	8.98	8.82	9.00@9.05	8.96
November	9.00	8.87	9.00@9.04	9.00
December	9.21	9.05	9.17@9.21	9.17
January	9.09	8.93	9.03@9.05	9.04
February	9.06	8.99	9.06@9.10	9.09
March	9.23	9.06	9.18@9.19	9.17
April	.....	.....	9.23@9.25	9.23
May	9.35	9.20	9.31@9.32	9.30
June	.....	.....	9.35@9.37	9.35
July	9.43	9.25	9.40@9.41	9.36
August	..	..	9.35@9.40	9.32
September	.....	.....	9.30@9.40	9.31

Market steady, at 4 points advance to 1 point decline.

COFFEE.

The coffee market displayed further strength, especially during the early operations, with December making new high records, while the later months were at about the previous high or slightly below. There was active buying owing to the continued strength in Europe and in Brazil, and while there was some active selling to realize profits as well as selling for foreign account, offerings were well absorbed. Prices lost part of the advance, but closed steady at unchanged to 10 points higher, with total sales for the day amounting to 180,500 bags. The Havre market showed an advance of 1¼@1½ francs; Hamburg was 1¼@1½ pfennigs higher, and in Brazil, Rio showed a decline of 150 reis, and Santos was 100 reis higher. Private cables said that the speculative market in Santos was very strong, with October quoted at 16.98c, March, 17.05c, and December at 17.21c. The spot market was very firm, with comparatively little for sale, and the fact that stocks are in such few hands is one of the principal bull factors in the situation for the near positions, while the unfavorable reports regarding the crop prospects in Brazil have extended bullish operations into the later months. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 96,000 bags, compared with 65,000 last year, and interior points received 147,000, against 92,300 last year. Warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports were 26,594 bags, against 18,378 last week and 20,559 last year. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States is 2,220,552 bags, against 2,839,605 a year ago and 3,961,682 two years ago.

The local spot market was firm and unchanged on the basis of 15½c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	15.08@15.09	14.98
November	15.10	15.10	15.08@15.09	14.98
December	15.15	15.03	15.08@15.09	14.98
January	..	..	14.78@14.80	14.70
February	..	..	14.58@14.60	14.50
March	14.41	14.35	14.38@14.39	14.31
April	..	..	14.34@14.35	14.30
May	14.40	14.29	14.29@14.30	14.29
June	..	..	14.28@14.29	14.27
July	14.35	14.28	14.27@14.28	14.26
August	..	..	14.26@14.27	14.25
September	14.33	14.30	14.25@14.27	14.24

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate north to northeast winds.

Georgia—Fair Thursday and Friday; cooler Friday in northwest portion; light north to southeast winds.

Florida—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Alabama—Fair Thursday and Friday; cooler Friday in northern and central portions; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Thursday and Friday; cooler Friday in interior; light to moderate variable winds, becoming northerly Friday.

Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday; cooler in northwest portion; local rains at night or Friday, except fair near the coast; colder Friday; moderate southeast to south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair in western and southern, local rains and colder in northern and eastern portions, Thursday; much colder in the Panhandle. Friday, fair.

Utah—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma—Local rains and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair and cooler.

Arkansas—Fair Thursday; colder in northwest portion; local rains at night or Friday; colder Friday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Thursday. Friday fair, colder.

Ohio—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair, colder; light to moderate, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Thursday and probably Friday, colder Thursday night and Friday; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Illinois—Fair in southern, local rains and cooler in northern portion Thursday. Friday, fair, colder; moderate winds, becoming northwesterly.

Lower Michigan—Fair in southern, local rains in northern portion Thursday. Friday, fair, colder; moderate southwest to west winds.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled and somewhat colder Thursday, probably local rains. Friday, fair; moderate westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Local rains and cooler Thursday. Friday, fair; moderate westerly winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; moderate westerly winds.

Iowa—Local rains and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Missouri—Colder and fair Thursday, except probably local rains in western portion. Friday, fair.

North Dakota—Local rains or snow Thursday, colder in southeast portion. Friday, fair.

South Dakota—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, colder Thursday in central and eastern portions.

Nebraska—Fair Thursday, except rain or snow in southwest portion, colder. Friday, fair.

Kansas—Cloudy and much colder Thursday, probably local rains. Friday, fair.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Gallagher, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, and overalls; 45 Leonard Street.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Carrothers, prints, ginghams, wash goods, dress goods, silks, and velvets; V. M. Smith, hosiery; Mr. Shawberger, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Mohr, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; S. Mohr, woolens; 43 Leonard St.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth St.

Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, and prints; 43 Leonard Street.

Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Levy, cloaks and suits, (basement;) R. B. Slocum, furs; Mr. Fisher, representing; 41 Union Square.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks and suits; Miss Parmews, ready-to-wear; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. W. Goldman, ladies' cloaks, waists, and shawls; Miss D. Holman, muslin underwear, wrappers, and petticoats; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; N. Kaufmann, ladies' underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Cornwell, men's shirts and hats; 438 Broadway.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Biderman, children's, juniors' and misses' dresses and misses' suits; Miss L. Lehr, waists, petticoats, and house garments, (basement;) Miss K. Coakley, merchandise manager; M. J. Fox, merchandise manager; Mr. Koenig, coats, capes, and walking skirts; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; H. A. Ward, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. Raymond, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 75 Spring Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., cloaks and furs; 2 Walker Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. J. Toohil, dress goods and linings; 75 Spring Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. H. McNulty, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

Ward, Montgomery, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hamilton, hosiery, underwear, and corsets; 43 Leonard Street.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Ledger, housefurnishing goods, toys, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss E. Wharton, ribbons; 75 Spring Street.

Higgins-Fraze Company, Fall River, Mass.; Miss A. Lyon, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; Hotel Grand.

Peck, George R., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss A. Holden, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; The Breslin.

Gerber, Nott & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Nott, millinery; H. C. Gerber, hats; The Breslin.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. G. Robinson, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.

Beal-Doyle Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. T. Beal, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Hotel Grand.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rindskopf & Loeb, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Rindskopf, ladies' garments; Hotel Cadillac.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. O. Watson, laces and hosiery; 69 Fifth Avenue.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, ladies' ready-to-wear; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Corbin, F. A., New Haven, Conn.; woolens; Hotel Collingwood.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Deforest, dress goods; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. G. Townsend, ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Collingwood.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. D. Wilhelm, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel King Edward.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; T. D. Reagan, leather goods and stationery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Flanders.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; J. C. Thomas, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 31 Union Square.

Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; R. G. Alexander, bedding and furniture; Herald Square Hotel.

Witz, M. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, piece goods; Hotel Plerrepont.

Heimann, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Heimann, flowers and feathers; 588 Broadway.

Fellman Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; L. Fellman, domestics; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Wallace Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. Stroh, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. R. Newcomb, furnishing goods; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company; Kansas City, Mo.; Clay Myers, cloaks and suits; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Dean, waists; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 214 Church Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. W. Sherwood, merchandise manager; Mrs. F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Wildman, ribbons; M. Sweeney, ribbons; 685 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Cahn-Coblens Company, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. Stamn, millinery and ribbons; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Kearney, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell & Judkins, Boston, Mass.; A. D. Campbell, millinery; Hotel Broztell.

Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.

Campbell's Department Store, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. W. Stratt, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing and men's furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.

Bacon-Chappell Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; 315 Fourth Avenue; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Talman, dress goods; 72 Grand Street.

Houston, J. A., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. C. Wrenn, millinery; Hotel Great Northern.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Hochreiter, furnishing goods and laces; 41 Union Square.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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Golden October Outings on swift, comfortable steamers, a double service to West Point on Saturday for the Yale Football Game and a through down boat from Albany on Monday, the 23rd.

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Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y. 54

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Old guides say deer are plentiful down in Maine this season.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline with Continued Heavy Sales of United States Steel.

TO GIVE UP ONE LEASE

Corporation Will Also Lower Freight Rates on Ore—Good September Export Showing.

By far the most important development of the day was the decision of the United States Steel Corporation, which became known in financial circles yesterday, to cancel its lease of the Great Northern ore property under the terms of that agreement and to reduce the freight rate on ore in the Lake Superior mining district on the railroads controlled by the Steel Corporation. It will not be until January, 1915, that the lease of the Hill ore property can be terminated, and meanwhile the Trustees of that property will have ample time to work for other arrangements for the operation of the property under their charge. The decision of the Steel Corporation at this time to take these two steps meets two points of criticism, particularly levelled against the corporation in the report made to the President by the Commissioner of Corporations, and the suggestion naturally presents itself that by this means the Steel Corporation will be greatly fortified in the possible event of a suit under the Sherman law. This is a view of the case which gives to the action upon which the Steel Corporation was decided, an altogether favorable aspect, although in yesterday's stock market rumors dealing with the steps upon which the corporation has decided, were partly instrumental in brining about a decline in the corporation's stock to the exent of 1¾ points. At the same time the Great Northern ore certificates sold down 8 points on the assumption that the termination of the lease to the Steel Corporation would deprive the Hill ore lands of a customer which it would be difficult to replace. In this connection, however, those in a position to speak for the Trustees of the ore lands expressed entire confidence in their ability to find customers for the ore at their disposal in the event of the termination of the lease to the Steel Corporation. The negotiations leading up to the lease of these ore lands and the Steel Corporation's experience in connection with the operation of the lease, form an interesting chapter in the history of the Steel Corporation. There are some among those well informed in the financial district who were expresing the opinion yesterday that wiser counsels are now prevailing in this matter which were ignored when the transaction was entered into five years ago.

Apart from the interest which centred in the large trading in United States Steel the day's market supplied little if any sign of departure from the professional character lately dominating the trading. There were more losses than gains, although in some parts of the list a fair degree of resistance was offered to the selling which presented itself. The publication yesterday of the country's agricultural exports in September showed that the best previous figures for the month had been exceeded. The cotton exports showed a good gain over the very large figures of September a year ago, but still larger improvement was shown as compared with that month in other classes of exports including breadstuffs, and provisions. The month's total agricultural exports of $95,600,000, compared with $81,400,000 in September a year ago, foreshadow a favorable showing in the figures soon to be submitted covering the country's total foreign commerce last month.

No sign yet appears of any check to the sharp competition in the steel trade, which has found reflection in repeated price curs. The Iron Age said yesterday that this competition is steadily crowding prices of finished steel closer to the cost line, and that any satisfaction which manufacturers are getting from the sustained volume of business is being tempered by concern over diminished profits. At the same time this authority says that wage readjustments seem less imminent than they were a few weeks ago, and that much of the surplus labor of a few months ago has been absorbed. This is a situation more gratifying to labor than to the owners of steel properties, but the stimulation of consumption by low prices will eventually lead up to a condition permitting of the restoration of higher prices and of a better return on capital invested in the steel business.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Malt Corporation for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
American Malting Company for dividend on preferred.
Electric Bond and Share Company for dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@3¾ per cent for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount at foreign centres: London, 3 13-16 per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3¼ per cent., up ¼ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅝ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $345,809,908; balances, $17,594,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $305,377.

The local banks have lost $3,204,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8705; demand, $4.8670.
Paris—Cable, $5.16⅞ plus 3-64; check, $5.16⅞ less 3-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 1-32; check, 94⅞ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.19⅜ plus 1-32; check, $5.19⅜ plus 3-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.20; check, 40.16.
Belgium—Cable, $5.19⅜; check, $5.19⅜ plus 3-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8335; ninety days, $4.8160.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83¼; ninety days, $4.81⅝.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.21¼ less 1-16; ninety days, $5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.20⅝ less 1-32; ninety days, $5.22½ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94 1-16; ninety days, 93⅝ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver ½d higher in London, at 24½d per ounce, and in New York ¼c higher, at 53⅛c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 40c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Oct. 18, 1911..... 495,129
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 97,217,452
Same period last year..... 137,107,356

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2⅝	2⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
9½	10	200	Allis-Chalmers pf.	9¾	10	9¾	10	...
51½	51¾	14,400	Amalgamated Copper	52⅛	52⅝	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	58½	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	59	59	57½	58½	— ½
10	10¼	100	Am. Can	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
85⅞	86½	150	Am. Can pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
49¼	49½	800	Am. Car & Foundry	49⅝	50¼	49¼	49½	— ⅝
45⅝	45⅞	9,500	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅝	50⅜	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
208	215	160	Am. Express	210	210	210	210	—5½
3½	4	100	Am. Hide & Leather	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
17½	18	200	Am. Ice Securities	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
34½	35	400	Am. Locomotive	34½	35	34½	34½	— ¼
42½	43	330	Am. Malt pf	43⅝	43⅝	42½	42½	— ½
64⅝	64⅞	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65½	66⅛	64⅝	64⅝	— ½
102¾	102	25	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1
11	118	100	Am. Sugar Refining	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
115	115¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115¼	115	115¼	...
135⅝	135⅞	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	+ ¼
95	95½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	96	96	95½	95½	+ ¼
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
34¼	34½	2,000	Anaconda Copper Co	34½	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
106⅞	106⅞	8,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅛	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103	103½	103	103½	+ ½
125	126	800	Atlantic Coast Line	126½	127	126	126	...
96⅝	96⅞	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—1
28	29	100	Bethlehem Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	—1
133⅝	135	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ⅛
228⅜	229	3,050	Canadian Pacific	229⅝	230⅞	228⅜	228⅝	—1
21	21½	200	Central Leather Co	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
94	95½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
275	290	150	Central R. R. of N. J	280	280	280	280	+10
73¼	74	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	...
18	18½	100	Chicago Gt. Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
107⅞	108½	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37	37	37	37	...
144½	145	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108⅞	109	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅝
4⅝	4⅝	140	Chi. & Northwestern	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	200	Chi. Un Tr. t. r. sta	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
28	28½	900	Chino Copper	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
72	72½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ½
138	138¾	261	Col. & South. 1st pf	73	73	72	72	+1
11	11⅛	1,800	Consolidated Gas	138⅝	138⅝	138⅛	138⅛	— ⅛
78	78¾	630	Corn Products Ref	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23½	24	210	Corn Products Ref. pf	74	74	74	74	— ¾
31	31¼	50	Denver & Rio Grande	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	—2
30⅛	30⅜	120	Distillers' Securities	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
49	49½	5,050	Erie	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	...
49	55	700	Erie 1st pf	50	50	49½	49½	— ½
...	...	700	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	— ¾
151	152	5	Fourth Nat. Bank	52¼	52¼	49½	49½	— ¾
4	4¼	700	General Electric	205	205	205	205	...
124⅜	124½	17,600	Goldfield Consol	151	151½	151	151	...
47¼	48¼	3,000	Gt. Northern pf. x d	4⅛	4¼	3½	4	+ ¼
145	145	450	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	124	125	124	124½	...
143⅝	144½	200	Interborough-Met	50	50	47	47	— ⅜
44¼	44⅜	400	Interborough-Met. pf	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
104¼	105	1,100	Int. Harvester	44½	44½	44	44	— ½
103	103¼	200	Int. Paper	104	104	104	104½	+ ½
47½	47½	100	Int. Paper pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
36½	36½	100	Iowa Central pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
65	65	100	Kansas City South	36½	36½	36½	36½	—1¼
104⅜	104¾	100	Kan. City South. pf	30	30	30	30	— ¾
163	163¼	600	Laclede Gas	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	—1
146¾	147¼	21,000	Lehigh Valley	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	— ⅛
15	15¼	400	Louisville & Nash	163¾	164⅞	162⅞	163¼	— ⅝
19¼	19½	200	Mercantile Marine pf	147½	147¾	147	147	...
59	61	1,180	Miami Copper	15½	15½	15	15	...
132⅝	133½	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
148	152	1,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M	60	60½	60	60½	+ ¾
30¾	31	300	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	133	133½	132¼	132½	+ ¾
69	69½	1,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	150	150	150	150	+1
38¼	39	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	+2
120	120	800	Missouri Pacific	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅝
5	5	...	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
1,700	1,700	100	Nat. Lead Co	125	125	123	123	— ½
1,000	1,000	100	Nevada Con. Copper	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
100	100	100	N. Y. Central	16	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
8,100	8,100	2,320	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	— ⅝
2,320	2,320	800	Norfolk & Western	133½	133¾	133½	133½	+ ⅛
800	800	100	Northern Pacific	106⅞	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
2,200	2,200	440	Pacific Mail	116½	116¾	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅝
100	100	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	29⅝	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
440	440	100	Pennsylvania R. R	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅝
100	100	500	People's Gas, Chicago	122¼	122⅝	121⅞	121⅞	— ⅛
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal	107	107½	107	107	...
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Pressed Steel Car	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
100	100	2,933	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J	81	81	81	81	...
100	100	88,900	Ray Consol. Copper	29	29	29	29	+1
100	100	100	R'way Steel Spring	112	112	112	112	...
100	100	1,200	Reading	138⅝	137⅞	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅛
100	100	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	138¼	139⅜	138¼	138¼	— ⅝
100	100	300	Rock Island Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
100	100	150	Rock Island Co. pf	85	85	85	85	...
100	100	100	St. Louis & San Fran	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
100	100	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	47¼	47½	47	47	— ⅜
100	100	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
4,900	4,900	6,600	Southern Pacific	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
1,400	1,400	400	South. R'way ext	137½	137½	137¼	137½	— ⅛
100	100	200	South. R'way pf. ext	109¾	110⅛	109	109	— ½
100	100	300	South. R'way Invest	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
100	100	300	U. S. Rubber	70½	70¾	70	70	— ⅝
100	100	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
160,500	...	1,400	U. S. Steel	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
1,400	1,400	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½	— ⅛
8,850	8,900	2,700	Utah Copper	59⅜	59⅜	58	58⅜	— ⅛
2,700	2,700	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
300	300	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
100	100	600	Wabash pf	48⅝	48⅝	47	47⅜	— ⅛
600	600	1,200	Western Maryland	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	300	Western Union Tel	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—1
300	300	400	Westinghouse E. & M	56	56⅜	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
400	400	...	Wisconsin Central	79½	79½	78½	78½	—1½
...	...	...		64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
...	...	...		53	53¼	53	53	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	
2s, c., 1930	100½	
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	113¾	
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	102¼	102½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	205	215
Alb. & Sus.	270	
Am. Ag. C.	49	51
Am. Ag. C. pf.	94	...
A. B. S. & Fdy.	82	88
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	122½	128½
A. C. & F. pf.	113⅞	115½
Am. Coal	70	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	99	103
A. H. & L. pf.	21	24
Am. L. Co.	8¾	9
Am. L. Co. pf.	27¼	28¾
Am. Locom. pf.	103	105
Am. Malt	3	4
Am. S. pf.	85	86
Am. Snuff.	200	...
Am. Snuff pf.	96½	104
Am. St. Fd.	30	32
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	94½	95
Am. W. Co.	30	31
Am. W. Pa. pf.	20½	27½
Ann Arbor	20	50
Ann Arbor pf.	60	90
Asso. Oil	...	40
Balt. & O. pf.	87¼	88
Batopilas M.	1⅞	2
Bruns. Ter.	7½	9
B., R. & P.	100	105
B., R. & P. pf.	120	150
But'k Co.	28½	30
Canada So.	...	72¼
Tel.	115	117½
Chi. & Alt.	17	25
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	102	130
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. P. pf.	146	150
C. & N. W. pf.	190	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	132	140
Chi., St P., M. & Om. pf.	142	155
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. stn.	1½	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	60	63
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88¾	100
Cleve. & P.	103	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	92	100
Col. & So.	48	50
Col. & So. 2d pf.	63	70
Col. & H. G. & L. full paid	...	17
Crex Carpet.	70	100
Cub.-Am. S.	53	57½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	94½	96
Del. & H.	162	164
D., L. & W.	505	550
D. & R. G. pf.	46¼	48
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	...
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	...
Det. U. R.	72	79
D., S. S. & A.	9	11
D., S. S. & A. pf.	19½	21½
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Erie 2d pf.	40	42
F. M. & S.	15¾	17
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	51	53
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	104	125
St. L. S. W.	30	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	68½	69½
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	121¾
S.-S. S. & I.	40	41
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	110¼	88
So. P. R. S.	80½	110
So. P. R. S. pf.	105	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	77	83
Stand. Mill.	14	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	51½
T., P. & W.	16	...
Tol., St. L. & West	18	19
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	108¾	110
U. B. & P. pf.	5¼	6½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100½	105
Un. Dry G. pf.	102½	106
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	22	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	90	92½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	12	18¼
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	42	45
U. S. Exp.	85	91
U. S. R. & Impt.	68	70
U. S. R. & Ref.	1	3
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	2½	10
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	70	74½
Va. R. & P.	39¼	42½
Va. R. & P. pf.	77½	78½
Vand.	R. R.	148	152
Wabash	12¼	12¾
W. F. Exp.	148	152
West. Md. pf.	75	81
Westingh'se 1st pf.	111	120
W. & L. E.	2⅝	3
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	6½	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3	5

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices In London Improve—Firmer In Paris—Lower In Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Money was plentiful and cheap to-day. Discount rates were firmer, owing to the purchase of $1,500,000 on Monday's gold arrivals for Paris.

The stock market closed steadier after hesitation and weakness early in the day. Sellers repurchased in the afternoon and strengthened the markets, with copper shares leading the firmness. Mexican rails and Chinese securities were weak exceptions.

American securities opened quiet and a fraction lower, but prices advanced during the first hour on light covering. A reaction followed, but New York bidding caused a recovery and a firm closing with prices near the best. United States Steel shares closed heavy.

Money, 1½@2% per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 8⅝@8¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 9.05; at Lisbon, 9.00.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94 francs 12½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Trading was quiet and prices lower on the Boerse to-day. The renewal of the transatlantic shipping pool caused an advance in shipping stocks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	77 15-16	...	...	—1-16
Consols, account	78	...	...	...
Anaconda	7⅛	34¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Atchison	111⅜	107½	107⅝	+ 1⅛
Canadian Pacific	230⅜	229⅝	229⅝	+ ¾
St. Paul	111⅜	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
Erie	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	...
Erie 1st pf.	51⅜	50⅜	50¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	142½	138⅝	138⅝	...
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147¼	147	...
N. Y. Central	108½	105½	105⅛	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	62⅜	122½	122½	— ⅛
Reading	71¼	138⅝	138⅜	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	112⅜	109⅝	109⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific	167⅜	163¼	163¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	61¼	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112¾	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅛
Exchange	4.86⅛			

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	3	3	Esperanza	1	3	4½
Tomboy	1	9	6	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	3	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	2	9

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	P.C.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Y'ld.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100	100⅜	4.82
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	100	100¼	4.42
Beth. Steel Co.	6	Nov. 1,'14	99¾	100¼	5.91
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99½	99¾	4.75
C. H. & D. pur. money	4	July 1,'13	98⅞	99¼	4.50
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	98½	99¼	5.77
Chi. Elev. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	97½	98	5.76
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	100¼	100⅜	5.67
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'14	98¾	99	5.37
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15	97	97¾	6.05
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	98¼	98¾	6.93
Int. & Gt. No.	5	Aug. 1,'14	97¾	97¾	6.00
Lack. Steel Co.	5	Mar. 1,'15	90½	91¼	7.95
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb. 1,'13	94½	95¼	8.30
Missouri Pac.	5	June 1,'13	98⅜	98⅞	5.79
N. Rys. of M.	4¼	June 1,'13	96¼	96⅝	6.43
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar. 1,'14	100¼	100⅜	4.32
Oakland Rys.	6	Sept. 1,'15	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Pac. T. & T.	5	Jan. 5,'13	100	100¼	4.47
St. L. & S. F.	5	Mar. 1,'13	98¼	99¼	5.62
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13	98¼	99	5.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.54
Tidewater Co.	6	June 1,'13	101	101¼	5.62
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1,'18	103¼	104	5.26
U. S. R. & M.	5	Aug. 1,'14	97½	98	5.77
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅜	101⅝	5.06

Large and small investors consult the New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Full and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the curb, and independent articles on movements in active securities and the commodities markets. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year. Good to hold The Review until for One Dollar.— Adv.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday.

Total sales Oct. 18, 1911.. $2,370,500
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 681,687,400
Same period last year.... 518,256,000

Panama 3s	102⅜	1,000	
Chinese Ry 5s, rts. full paid	97	1,000	
Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan	96⅞	4,000	
4s, sterl loan	94¼	7,000	
Rep of Cuba 5s	88	1,000	
Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs	87¾	500	
N Y City 4s, 1959	102½	5,000	
registered	5a	17,000	
N Y City 4½s, 1957	100	14,000	
registered	99⅞	17,000	
N Y City 4½s	108¼	1,000	
registered	108¼	3,000	
N Y City 4½s	102⅝	2,000	
Alb & Susq 3½s	90⅞	1,000	
Allis-Chalmers 5s	56	4,000	
Am Cotton Oil 4½s	97¾	1,000	
Am Smelt Secur 6s	102¼	5,000	
Am Spirits M 6s	101	1,000	
Am T & T col 4s	90¼	22,000	
convertible 4s	107	25,000	
Am Tobacco 6s	113	5,000	
	112⅝	7,000	
	112⅝	10,000	
	112⅞	65,000	
	112¼	1,000	
	112⅛	55,000	
	112⅛	15,000	
	112⅜	81,000	
	112¼	20,000	
	112⅛	registered

MERGENTHALER DOING WELL.

But Export Trade, Says President, Is Hurt by the Country's Attitude.

In the annual report to stockholders of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company President Philip T. Dodge criticises the attitude of this country toward its export trade.

"In building up their export business United States companies are at a great disadvantage in competing with European makers," he says. "Owing to our higher wages, lack of a merchant marine, lack of foreign banks to finance machine purchases, and weakness in the Consular Service foreign competitors, particularly in Germany and England, have a great advantage."

The Mergenthaler Company earned $2,733,000 last year, as compared with $2,764,000 in the previous year. The American shops have now made a total of 16,000 machines, and the English, German, and Canadian shops 10,000. In Canada, the report says, the sale of machines in satisfactory numbers continues, although there was great interruption because of the reciprocity issue and promised free trade. Manufacturing operations in the Montreal shop have been greatly reduced because the territory will not at present justify the large expenditure for the special tools and machinery needed.

MORE MOFFAT ROAD STOCK.

Capital Stock to be Doubled and $48,000,000 in Bonds Issued.

Stockholders of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway, known as the Moffat road, have authorized an increase in the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, half of which is to be preferred and half common. Issues of $40,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and $8,000,000 6 per cent. income bonds have also been authorized. Holders of the present outstanding 4 per cent. bonds will be offered in exchange $500 in the new 5s and $500 in the 6 per cent. incomes.

President W. G. Evans says: "We are not able to tell our stockholders that the extensions of the road have been financed, but under existing conditions there is not a doubt that this will be accomplished."

Yoakum Confirms Mobile Purchase.

B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco, confirmed yesterday the announcement from Mobile of the acquisition by his system of a controling interest in the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad. Mr. Yoakum says that the Frisco does not own all of the stock of the new road, but has increased its holdings sufficiently to give it control. The Mobile line will be operated independently.

WANTED

Syracuse Rapid Transit Com.
American Axe & Tool Co.
General Manifold Co. 4s, 1927
Tiffan (Ohio) Water 1st 6s, 1912
J. P. Squire Co. Com.
Kirby Lumber Pfd.
Coastwise Transportation
Wheeling Traction Co. 5s, 1931
Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
Yankee Fuel Co. bonds
National Casket Co.
Adrian (Mich.) Water 5s, 1931
Ohio & Little Kanawha, R. R. Pfd.
Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester 5s, 1945
U. S. Whip Co. Com.
Library Bureau Co. Pfd. and Com.
American Writing Paper Com.
Middlesex Banking Co.
Nat. Light, Heat & Pwr. Pfd. & Com.
American Glue Com.
Pere Marquette 1st Pfd.
Hudson River Electric Pwr. 5s, 1944
Buffalo & Susquehanna 4s, 1951

FOR SALE

Draper Manufacturing Com.
Central Maine Power Co. Com.
Mexican Coal & Coke Co. 5s
Silver Burdette Co. Pfd.
Equitable Accident Co.
El Tiro Copper Co. 6s, 1917
Springfield (Mo.) Water 5s, 1936
Fort Hood Coal Co. 6s, 1919
Hood Rubber Pfd.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills
Arlington Mills
Regal Shoe Pfd.
Sealshipt Oyster Pfd.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Com.
American Caramel Pfd.
Boston Securities.
Maverick Mills
Omaha Water Co. 5s, 1946
Eastern Steamship 5s, 1927
Chicago-New York Elec. Air Line
Utah Metal Mining Co.
U. S. Worsted Pfd.
Wamsutta Mills

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Seaboard, Atlanta&Birmingham 4s, 1933
Manitoba, Montana Ext. 4s, 1937
Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati 4s, 1955
WOLFF & STANLEY,
27 William St., N. Y. 6557-8-9 Broad.

UNLISTED AND CURB STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
Weekly Market Letter upon request.
HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.,
32 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phones 4270-1 Broad.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N.Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits..... 161,000,000

6% Short Term Bonds
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$100-$500-$1,000
ON IMPROVED BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
185 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Glass Workers' Wages Cut.

Although there has been much discussion of the possible necessity of wage reductions, particularly in the iron and steel trade, relatively few announcements of reduced wages have been made by the country's industrial plants during the period of business quiet through which we are passing. One such announcement comes from Hartford City, Indiana, where the wages of certain classes of employes in the factory of the American Window Glass Company have been reduced by 6 per cent. This decrease in wages is announced immediately following the publication of the company's annual report, showing that the year's output of window glass was by far the largest in the history of the company. The report also stated, however, that in the last year the market price of this glass steadily declined and that it is now selling at the lowest price in the history of the company. Thus the output has been large, but the profits have been reduced, a fact reflected in the report for the year which showed a net loss instead of a gain.

***

Curtailed Profits Widespread.

This reduction in profits even where the volume of business has been maintained at a satisfactory level is one of the features of the situation which is attracting attention in many quarters. The steel trade just now is conspicuously a sufferer in the matter of profits, by reason of the low prices at which a relatively large output is being sold, but many other trades are having similar experience. The current issue of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, after expressing regret at what it regards as unfounded reports of prosperity in the textile trade, says: "One thing still lacking to a condition of prosperity is confidence. Another rather important situation also lacking is profit. Still another is general activity based upon good-sized orders for extended deliveries well specified." The latter ground of complaint harks back again to the fact that current business is being largely done on a hand-to-mouth basis, which is one of the elements contributing to the reduced profit at which business is being done.

***

Ore Lease a Voluminous Document.

It was recalled during the course of yesterday's discussion of the developments in connection with the Steel Corporation lease of the Great Northern's ore lands that the lease of those lands is expressed in a document amounting to eleven hundred printed pages. It is likely that the lease is the most voluminous ever signed by a corporation. So many were the details which had to enter into the lease that it was found necessary to modify its terms so far as the first year's payments under the lease were concerned, for the reason that while the deed of trust was executed toward the close of 1906 and was to have taken effect in January, 1907, it was not until August, 1907, that the lawyers and officials of the company had completed their work on the formal document.

***

Scientific Farming of Cotton.

B. F. Yoakum of the 'Frisco System has a cotton bush on exhibition in his office which has a second growth of cotton. The grower, who lives in lower Texas, picked his crop this year and then tried the experiment of irrigating the cotton field. To his surprise the plants blossomed again, although the crop was lighter than the first one. From three acres of land he took seven bales of cotton, whereas three bales would have been a satisfactory yield compared with the usual rate of production.

***

Value of Ore Certificates.

The determination of the Steel Corporation to surrender its lease of the Great Northern's ore lands will leave the holders of the Great Northern Ore certificates more in doubt than ever as to the value of their holdings. The certificates have no par value, and it has never been possible to get any estimate of the value they represent from the meagre annual statements issued by the Trustees. In 1910 the certificates sold as high as 80 and as low as 45. So far, this year, they have fluctuated between 68¾ and 43½. They broke 3 points, to 47, on sales of less than 500 yesterday. The cumulative value of the ore certificates, based on the increasing price which the Steel Corporation pays for ore mined in each succeeding year, has recommended them to Trustees who wanted to invest sums in their hands for a long period of years.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Lower Ore Rates Likely to Check Proposed Wage Reductions.

Prospect of lower rates on ore and other raw materials which would remove much of the handicap of steel plants at long distances from the bases of supplies has turned the discussion of saving profits at present price levels from the question of wage reductions, which are now less imminent than a few weeks ago.

This new phase of the situation among the steel makers is commented on in The Iron Age, which says of the movement among manufacturers in the Central West for lower rates on raw materials:

The movement is of far-reaching import. It involves the long-established rates on ore from Lake Superior mines to upper lake docks; but what is of even more significance is its bearing upon the relative competitive ability of mills in the Pittsburgh, Valley, and Wheeling districts, on the one hand, as against those in the Chicago, Buffalo, and other districts. It brings up, also, the question of the relative advantages of the Steel Corporation, with its ore-carrying roads leading to upper lake and from lower lake ports, and the independent steel manufacturers who pay existing freight rates.

It would seem that this question of freight reduction is just now given precedence with a number of steel companies over that of wage reduction, which only recently was being seriously considered.

Price cutting, which has been going on in the steel and iron trade for some months, continues, according to this trade authority, and although business is being sustained "active competition is steadily crowding prices of finished steel closer to the cost line."

The Iron Trade Review says:

The making of extremely low prices on finished materials has stimulated considerable new business in some sections. In Philadelphia territory some surprisingly low prices on the Pittsburgh basis are reported, and these, as well as some unusually heavy concessions in other districts, seem explainable by less regard being paid to a common basing point by the mills in making quotations. The result is the appearance of lowest prices for meeting what is practically local competition.

Charles G. Gates in Republic Steel.

Charles G. Gates was elected to the Directorate of the Republic Iron and Steel Company yesterday to succeed his father, the late John W. Gates. Charles G. Gates is already in the Directorate of the United States Realty Company, another enterprise in which his father was largely interested. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, succeeded John W. Gates in the board of the Texas Company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Congo Company has been adjourned until Nov. 15, owing to the absence of a quorum.

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville has sold to Potter, Choate & Prentice $750,000 equipment trust 4½ per cent. certificates, Series B.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company A. W. Wilburn was elected a Director to succeed William J. Rogers, retired. The other Directors were re-elected.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Local Issues Enjoy Increased Activity and in Most Cases Better Prices.

WESTERN TELEPHONE'S RISE

Big Advance in Both Issues, with Reports of Early Absorption by American.

Most of the attention of the out-of-town markets Wednesday was centred on a few local issues which were affected by recent news developments.

Seaboard issues were strong in Baltimore yesterday following higher advices from New York. Seaboard adjustment 5s were bid up to 80½, an advance of 4 points, without resulting in any sales, and at the close 80½ was bid and 81 asked. Seaboard A, stamped, were ⅝ higher. American Bonding rose 1 point to 77.

Western Telephone common, which has been selling around 19½, rose more than 7 points in Boston yesterday, and the preferred, which has ruled at 95 of late, advanced more than 5 points. Trading in these two issues was extremely heavy, particularly in the former, and constituted practically the only feature of an otherwise dull and narrow market. The excitement in Western Telephone issues was in response to apparently well-founded rumors that the company is to be absorbed by American Telephone, which controls the Western concern.

Other stocks were not affected by the rise in Western Telephone. Steel was active for a time on orders for New York accounts, but the demand from this source fell off in the afternoon, and the price of the issue declined a point or so in sympathy with the Wall Street market. Amalgamated, which held firm throughout the morning session, gave way later, though transactions were not large. Other copper shares were dull within a narrow range of fluctuations.

Transportation shares was the chief feature of the trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and Series 2 participation certificates of the Chicago Railways Company were advanced nearly 4 points to 30⅞, closing a fraction below the top. Sears-Roebuck recovered its earlier loss, and Illinois Brick closed a fraction under last night. Peoples Gas and Diamond Match were also slightly lower. Active trading in Chicago Railways, Series 2, which advanced prices sharply yesterday, is the direct result of belief in some quarters that the consolidation plan will be pushed forward at once. Inside demand for Chicago Title & Trust stock resulted in a rather liberal market for the shares. The company will earn more than 15 per cent. on its $5,000,000 this year. The stock now pays 8 per cent. dividends.

Until the final dealings, when the weakness of United States Steel incited general profit-taking and caused a moderate reaction to develop, which left closing prices but slightly altered from last night's figures, strength was the keynote of the situation in Philadelphia. In a broader and more generally buoyant market than has been seen in this city for some time the general list improved all around, with but few exceptions, until near the close, despite the irregularity of the New York market.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Bonding	77	77	77
5	Bank of Baltimore	182½	182½	182½
25	Baltimore Elec. pf.	40½	40½	40½
235	Houston Oil ctfs.	8½	8½	8½
80	Seaboard Co. com.	26	26	26
435	Seaboard Co. pf.	60	59½	59⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	85	85	85
25,000	A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s	100	100	100
21,000	Cons. Power 4½s	87⅛	87	87⅛
12,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74⅜	74½	74⅜
2,000	Fairmont Coal 5s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Pittsb'g & All. Tel. 5s	70	70	70
1,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
9,000	United Rys. 4s	86	85⅝	86
4,000	United Rys. notes	99	99	99
19,000	United Rys. inc.	63¾	63⅜	63¾
5,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87	87	87

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison, pf.	103¾	103¼	103¼
10	Boston Elevated	126	126	126
10	Boston Suburban pf.	72	72	72
36	Boston & Albany	221	221	221
15	Boston & Maine	99	98	98
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼
19	Fitchburg pf.	126½	126½	126¾
345	Mass. Electric	19⅝	19½	19½
85	Mass. Electric pf.	93½	92½	92⅝
190	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133¾	133¼	133⅜
19	Norwich & Wor. pf.	211	211	211
16	Old Colony	187¼	187¼	187¼
45	Union Pacific	163½	162½	162½
54	West End	87	87	87

TELEPHONES.

898	American	135¾	135⅜	135¾
114	Mexican	4¼	4	4
10	New England	146	146	146
4,962	Western	27¼	20½	26
524	Western pf.	101	95¼	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chem.	50	50	50
62	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½
110	Am. Beet Sugar	58¾	58¼	58¾
285	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf	15	14⅜	15
35	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾
101	Am. Woolen pf.	89	88	88
50	East Boston Land	10	10	10
75	Eastern SS.	89¾	89¾	89¾
8	Edison	284½	284½	284½
17	General Electric	151	150½	150½
20	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	160	160	160
145	Mass. Gas	90¾	90¼	90¾
170	Mass. Gas pf.	98½	98	98
33	McElwain Co. 1st pf.	102	102	102
10	Mergenthaler	230½	230½	230½
1	Minn. Gen. Elec.	120¾	120¾	120¾
7	N. E. Cotton Yarn	103	103	103
11	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	102	102	102
20	Pullman	159	158¼	158¼
15	Reece Buttonhole	13	13	13
5	Rotary Ring Spin	2	2	2
25	Seattle Electric pf.	102	101	101
16	Swift & Co.	99¼	99	99¼
50	Torrington	29½	29½	29½
5	Torrington pf.	28	28	28
106	United Fruit	188	187½	188
495	United Shoe Machine	43¼	43	43
570	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	27¼	27	27
5,522	U. S. Steel	59¾	58	58¾
106	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¼	109¼

MINING.

50	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼
220	Algomah	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
1,330	Amalgamated	52¼	51⅛	51⅛
345	American Zinc	21½	21½	21½
1,090	Arizona Com.	45c	35c	35c
100	Batopilas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Bonanza	65c	60c	60c
150	Butte Balaklala	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Butte Coalition	15	15	15
10	Calumet & Arizona	49	49	49
13	Calumet & Hecla	393	385	390
415	Chino	20¼	19½	20¼
300	Cons. Mercur	5c	5c	5c
137	Copper Range	52	51¼	51¼
190	East Butte	10¼	10	10¼
185	Franklin	6½	6½	6½
60	Giroux	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,036	Greene-Cananea	5 15-16	5 13-16	5⅞
20	Hancock	19¼	18⅜	19¼
100	Helvetia	85c	85c	85c
735	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2,320	Inspiration	7½	7½	7½
100	Island Creek	33	33	33
10	Island Creek pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
60	Isle Royale	13⅞	13½	13½
440	Kerr Lake	3	3	3
5	Keweenaw	2	2	2
225	Lake	24¾	24½	24½
30	Live Oak	21	21	21
125	Mass.	5¼	5	5¼
30	Miami	19	18⅝	19
35	Mohawk	40	40	40
245	Nevada Con.	16¼	16	16
351	Niplssing	8	7½	7½
240	North Butte	24½	24¼	24½
275	North Lake	4	4	4
20	Ojibway	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½
10	Parrott	9	9	9
211	Ray Con.	13⅜	13½	13⅜
65	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Shattuck & Arizona	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Trinity	3	3	3
10	U. S. Smelting	32¼	32	32
122	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	46	46
53	Utah Con.	16	15	15
260	Utah Copper	43¼	42¾	42¾
560	Winona	4	4	4
15	Wolverine	89	89	89
15	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1¼

BONDS.

$29,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 6s	90¾	90¼	90¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96½	96½
500	Central Vt. 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99½	99½	99¼
10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can pf.	89½	89½	89¼
100	Booth Fisheries	50	50	50
25	Chi. Rys., Series 1	92	92	92
907	Chi. Rys., Series 2	30⅝	28½	28⅝
25	Chi. Elev. Rys. pf.	92	92	92
120	Chi. Subway	1½	1½	1½
273	Chi. Title & Trust	165	165	165
2,375	Com. Edison rights	3⅞	3¾	3¾
27	Diamond Match	101½	101½	101⅛
50	Hart S. & M. pf.	101¼	101¼	101⅛
25	Illinois Brick	54½	54½	54½
105	McCrum-Howell pf.	91¾	91	91¾
35	People's Gas	107¾	107½	107½
24	Quaker Oats	189	189	189
30	Quaker Oats pf.	105½	105½	105½
340	Sears-Roebuck	137¾	137¼	137½
127	Swift & Co.	99	98¾	98¾
345	United States Steel	59⅝	58¾	59⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Dia. Match deb. 4s	105	105	105
2,000	Lake St. Elev. 5s	87	87	87
6,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	95	95	95
10,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.26
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.06
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.53	Mexican	3.75
Best & Belcher	.18	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.10	Ophir	1.00
Caledonia	.88	Overman	.83
Challenge Con.	.19	Potosi	.21
Chollar	.13	Savage	.21
Confidence	.50	Sag Belcher	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Sierra Nevada	.32
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con.	1.25
Crown Point	.80	Utah Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.11	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.19		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.91
Belmont	8.40	Goldfield Con. M.	4.02½
Jim Butler	.21	Goldfield Merger	.23
McNamara	.25	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.27	Jumbo Exten.	.20
Montana	.80	Lone Star	.06
North Star	.20	Red Hills	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.07½	Sandstorm Kend.	.04
West End	.82	St. Ives	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.07
Adams	.01	Nevada Hills	2.72½
Atlanta	.18	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Comb. Fraction	.08	Bullfrog N. B.	.01
Booth	.08	Homestake King.	.01
C. O. D.	.07	Tramps Cons.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	62½	64	McKinney	43	47
El Paso	53¼	54	Old Gold	3¼	4½
Findlay	5½	7	Portland	85	93
Gold Dollar	13⅞	14½	Vindicator	68¼	68½
Isabella	8⅞	9½	Jen. Samp.	5	7

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Amalgamated Copper	52½	51¾	52⅛
100	American H. & L.	4	4	4
100	American Milling	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
41	Cambria Steel	43⅝	43½	43½
870	Electric Storage	53½	52½	53⅛
2,420	General Asphalt	36½	36¼	36¼
495	General Asphalt pf.	75⅝	75	75¼
52	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
50	Kentucky Sec.	15	15	15
174	Lake Superior Corp.	27¼	27	27¼
5	Lehigh Navigation	87½	87½	87½
675	Lehigh Valley	82¼	81⅝	82
1,254	Lehigh Valley tr. t. c.	83⅝	81¼	83⅛
385	Lehigh Val. pf. t. c.	23½	22⅝	23½
95	Phila. R. T.	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
650	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23½	23⅛	23⅛
2	Penn. Steel pf.	103	103	103
438	Penn. R. R.	61¼	61 1-16	61⅛
185	Phila. Co.	50	49¾	49¾
10	Phila. Co. pf.	42	42	42
735	Phila. Electric	16¾	16¼	16⅜
162	Phila. Traction	83½	82½	82½
960	Reading	69¾	69¼	69⅜
2,150	Tonopah Belmont	8⅝	8 5-16	8 5-16
4,286	Tonopah Mining	7 5-16	6 15-16	7
136	United Gas Imp.	86	85¾	85¾
10,635	U. S. Steel	59¾	58	58⅛
477	Union Traction	51¾	51	51

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
10	Crucible Steel	10½	10½	10½
30	Crucible Steel pf.	76	76	76
150	Fireproofing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Fireproofing pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
162	Ind. Brewing pf.	25½	25½	25½
590	Mfr's L. & H.	23	22⅞	23
395	Ohio Fuel Oil	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
130	Pittsburg Brewing	11	11	11
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	41½	41½	41½
600	Pittsburg Coal	18¼	18¼	18¼
30	Pittsburg Coal	81	81	81
520	Pure Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼
35	River Coal	10	10	10
2,500	San Toy	44c	43c	43c
50	U. S. Steel	58¼	58¼	58¼
50	Westinghouse Elec.	32½	32½	32½

BONDS.

$14,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	88¾	88½	88¾

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally firm tone was shown. A further advance of nearly ⅛c was made in copper for all deliveries to January. Tin improved ⅛c, while lead and spelter were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper.				
Spot	12.10	12.35	12.00	12.25
October	12.10	12.35	12.00	12.25
November	12.10	12.35	12.00	12.25
December	12.10	12.35	12.00	12.25
Lead	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.30
Spelter	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.25
Tin	41.40	41.62½	41.25	41.75

The following table of quotations obtained on the Metal Exchange in London yesterday, for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices for the day compare with Tuesday's closing figures:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	55	7 6	55	0 0
Copper, futures	56	3 9	55	10 0
Pig tin, spot	189	0 0	188	12 6
Pig tin, futures	188	12 6	188	0 0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead was up 1s. 3d. to £15 5s. Spelter was unchanged at £27 10s. Cleveland warrants were a shade lower at 46s. 3d.

Orient Line Not Menaced in Mexico.

Arthur E. Stilwell, President of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, denies that political agitation is being waged with a view of canceling the concession under which his company is building in the State of Chihuahua. "The fact is," said Mr. Stilwell, "that our concession comes from the general Government of Mexico, and not from the State government of Chihuahua."

ERNST & ERNST
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
AUDITS — BUSINESS SYSTEMS

ANNOUNCE the opening of their Cincinnati Office at 827-828-829 Union Trust Building. A permanent staff of trained accountants will be maintained at this office.

NEW YORK: HANOVER BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO: FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CLEVELAND: SCHOFIELD BUILDING
CINCINNATI: UNION TRUST BUILDING

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF A. L. SWETT ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
Due August 1, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the above-described bonds bearing the following numbers

17	107	187	300	369	580
29	132	240	330	396	588
48	165	248	365	490	
96	171	253	368	576	

have been drawn by lot for redemption, and have been called for payment from the amount to the credit of the sinking fund, and will be paid at par and accrued interest at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, New York, on and after November 1, 1911, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
Dated September 28, 1911.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE COAL CO.
First Mortgage 20-Year 4½ Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1911, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $14,629.89. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 16, 1911.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK

Exchange, intending to retire from active business and desirous of providing for his organized office force, will furnish special capital to successors of unimpeachable standing.

REQUISITES: A membership in the New York Stock Exchange and control of business. Address C 391 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN SURETY TRUSTEES

Francis L. Hine, Robert Mather, and Daniel G. Reid Added to the Board.

President Francis L. Hine of the First National Bank, Robert Mather, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Daniel G. Reid were elected yesterday Trustees of the American Surety Company. Mr. Mather and Mr. Reid were also elected to the Executive Committee.

The company already numbers among its Trustees these bank executives: Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; William A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank; Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, and A. J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Gets Bank's $1,600; Is Captured.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Oct. 18.—An unidentified man held up the cashier of the State Bank at Vera, Okla., late today, getting $1,000. He compelled the cashier and a depositor to accompany him half a mile into the country where his horse was tied. When the robber turned to mount the two men seized him. The prisoner will be brought here.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

By order of executors.

25 shares The Tobacco Leaf Publishing Co., $5 each, $2 per share.

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Times Square Corner Figures In a Million Dollar Lease —Richard Croker, Jr., Increases His East Side Holdings—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

By the announcement of a $1,000,000 lease in Times Square for a new restaurant it became definitely known that Bustanoby Brothers had abandoned their original plan to open a new Café des Beaux Arts in the old Studebaker automobile building on Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, occuping the lower half of the block. A restaurant, however, will be opened there within a short time by Henry D. Morton and John S. Keiser, who conducted the restaurant in the Folies Bergère on Forty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway.

The ground floor and basement of the building has been leased to Morton & Keiser by Mark Rafalsky & Co. for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental which, it is said, will exceed $1,000,000. A good many of the restaurant features of the theatre will be continued in the new place, which will be known as the Folies. The lessees are planning to equip the rooms in a magnificent manner, spending about $200,000 in alterations and decorations, which are being designed by Henry B. Herts of Herts & Tallant, architects.

The Studebaker building is controlled by Mansbach, Froelich & Weingarten, who took over the lease several months ago from the Bustanoby Brothers and others, who leased the property from the Juilliard estate over a year ago. It was then said that the building would be transformed into a restaurant and hotel, but the hotel scheme was abandoned some time ago. The upper floors are now being altered for business uses.

Richard Croker, Jr., Buys More Realty.

Richard Croker, Jr., has added to his holdings on East Forty-first Street by the purchase of No. 122, a three-story dwelling on lot 19 by 98.9, from John W. Smyth. The parcel is located 87 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Croker's holdings in the block now comprise 104, 110, 112, 114, and 122 East Forty-first Street and the abutting parcel, 117 East Fortieth Street.

Buys on Central Park West.

The five-story apartment house at 224 Central Park West, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, has been sold by H. Reinheimer for the Maze Realty Company to Frederick W. Jockel. The property is one block north of the Beresford. The lot is 21 by 100.

Deal on West Twelfth Street.

Gustave Britt has sold for Leroy L. Goodrich of South Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., the three-story and basement private dwelling 304 West Twelfth Street.

Investors Buy Tenements.

M. Weil has sold to B. E. Freed, for investment, 217 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement with stores on a lot 24.6 by 100.11.

David Hallo has sold for the Dennis McGrath estate to Harry M. Goldberg a four-story brownstone tenement at 60 East 105th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11. The property has not changed hands for forty years.

D. H. Scully & Co. have sold for the estate of Dramin Jones the five-story flat known as the Eleanora, on plot 30 by 100, at 223 East 124th Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Bronx.

F. M. Weiss & Co. have sold for Anna M. Hoctor to the Wellman Finance and Realty Company the northeast corner of Maclay Avenue and Overing Street, known as part of Lot 69, William Adee estate.

Shaw & Co. have sold 1,165 and 1,167 Vyse Avenue, two three-story brick and stone, two-family dwellings, 20 by 100 feet each to an investor.

John F. Fetzer has sold for M. Reuchtl 1,985 to 1,989 Prospect Avenue, two four-story flats. The same broker has sold for Gross & Herman the southwest corner of Tiffany and 165th Streets, a five-story flat. In exchange the buyer gives the five-story flat 450 East 141st Street.

Emma Diemh has purchased from the Wilgus Realty Company 2,523 Maclay Avenue, a two-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Manhattan Beach Estates a plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Beaumont Street, 220 feet south of Oriental Boulevard, to a Mr. Landicot. This is in the new section partly occupied by the Manhattan Beach Hotel, which is being torn down to make way for the new bungalow colony.

Samuel Brill has purchased from Charles A. Rippman forty-eight lots bounded by Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Bath Beach. Mr. Brill will erect fifty-four one-family stucco houses.

The firm of G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the Lower Bay View Realty Company a private house and four lots at Ulmer Park.

Long Island.

Clara A. Damen has sold to Margaret O'Connell of Brooklyn a parcel having a frontage of 75 feet on the southeast side of Willow Place, 197 feet on the northwest side of Lake Drive, and 110 feet on the southwest side of Green Avenue, Springfield.

The Leonard Building and Development Company has sold to Joseph Creig of Brooklyn a parcel having a frontage of 278 feet on the north side of Hillside Avenue, 201 feet on the east side of Flushing Avenue, and 258 feet on the north side of Foothill Avenue, Hollis Heights.

The heirs of John Distler have sold to the Distler Estates Company of Jamaica a parcel 113 by 223 on the south side of Fulton Street; an irregular plot, with 75 feet running through to the east side of Church Street; also 429 feet on the east side of Van Wyck Avenue and 378 feet on the south side of Fulton Street, Jamaica.

The West Rockaway Land Company has sold to John Courtney of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 120 feet on the east side of Park Avenue, Bell Harbor.

Suburban.

The Crocker estate at Larchmont, better known as La Hacienda, the country home of Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, has been purchased by Robert E. Robinson. The purchase involves all buildings, including the large stable and garage at the foot of Beach Avenue. The property is located, lying on the high ridge between Beach Avenue and Pryer's Point, and has over 1,000 feet of water front, including a private pier for landing boats and a bathing beach. It is understood that Mr. Robinson has formed a syndicate to finance the development of the property.

The James Jay Smith Company has sold 167 plots at Groton Long Point, New London, Conn., fronting on Long Island Sound, Fisher's Island Sound, and Mumford Cove. There is over two miles of water frontage. Seven bungalows and a club house are being built, while twenty others will be started in the Spring.

West Side Realty Firms Combine.

An important change was announced yesterday in the consolidation of two well-known west side firms, those of F. R. Wood & Co. and W. H. Dolson & Co. William F. McClelland retires from the Wood company, and the new firm will be known as the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, with offices at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eightieth Street. The firm will be agent for the Belnord apartment, of which Mr. Dolson has hitherto been the renting agent.

Lorillard Estate Auction To-day.

Joseph P. Day will offer to-day in the Vesey Street Salesroom a large list of downtown properties in settlement of the Peter Lorillard estate. This sale will mark the passing of one of the oldest estates in the City of New York.

The properties to be offered include: 10 Bowery, 166 South Street, 396 Broome Street, and 36 Spring Street, 20 Prince Street, 193 Bowery, 376 Broome Street, 78 and 80 East Houston Street, 466, 468, and 470 Grand Street.

Loan on Clason's Point Property.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned on first mortgage to the Sound View Land and Improvement Company $90,000 on about forty-one acres of unimproved property located at Clason's Point. The mortgage is for three years at 6 per cent.

Notes.

Cox Sons & Vining are the lessees of the store and loft at 72 and 74 Madison Avenue reported recently leased through Tucker, Speyers & Co.

At the annual meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers held Tuesday Warren Cruikshank, E. A. Tredwell, and W. J. Van Pletwere elected as members of the Board of Governors for a period of three years. The election of a Nominating Committee for 1912 resulted as follows: David A. Clarkson, Joel S. De Selding, Oscar L. Foley, Frederick D. Kalley, and John P. Kirwan. The election of officers was postponed until to-day.

Philip Livingston took title yesterday to the Penniman house recently occupied by Robert T. Lewis at 1,071 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the north corner of Eighty-eighth Street.

The management of the Hotel Knickerbocker, Forty-second Street and Broadway, have leased the Ryan building, adjoining the hotel on Forty-second Street, for a long term of years. The capacity of the hotel will be increased.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

11th St, 358-360, n e s, 146 ft w of Washington St, 44x100.3; three-story tenement and one-story stable; voluntary sale; knocked down to A. Allison, $24,500.

111th St, 103 East, n s, 32 ft e of Park Av, 15.11x100.11; three-story dwelling; trustees' sale; to Williams & Grodginsky, $5,275.

111th St, 113 East, n s, 101.8 ft e of Park Av, 15.1'x100.11; three-story dwelling; trustees' sale; to Williams & Grodginsky, $5,600.

74th St, 114 West, s s, 139 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $30,000.

27th St, 422 West., s s, 800 ft w of 9th Av, 24.7x98.9; five-story tenement; voluntary sale; adjourned sine die.

61st St, s s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, Brooklyn, 5 lots each 20x from 114 to 125; voluntary sale; bid in at $3,725.

84th St, 441 East, n s, 175.3 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $8,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vestry St, 11, s s, 206.1 ft e of Hudson St, 30.6x57.7; six-story loft building; foreclosure sale; adjourned to Oct. 25.

111th St, 35 West, n s, 539 ft w of 5th Av, 31x100.11; five-story tenement; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, W. F. Kingsland, $36,000.

111th St, 31 West, n s, 479 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; five-story tenement; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, W. F. Kingsland, $36,000.

111th St, 33 West, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; five-story tenement; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, W. F. Kingsland, $36,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Featherbed Lane, s w corner of Plympton Av, for a one-story frame store, 90x59; Louis Meekes, 950 Ogden Av, owner; Lloyd J. Phyfe, architect; cost, $2,000.

Livingston Av, w s, 56.60 ft s of 246th St, for a two and a half story brick dwelling, 78x45; Edward C. Delafield of Delafield Estates, owner; Mann & McNeille, architects; cost, $14,500.

Mott Av, n w corner of 188th St, for a one-story brick shed, 0 1-3x9 1-3; Belmont Estates, on premises, owner; F. Splitdoff, lessee and architect; cost, $250.

Westchester Av, s s, 845.83 ft w of Zerega Av, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 45.6x51; Carl Tappert, 796 East 156th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $2,700.

134th St, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, for two one-story stores and dwellings, 25x90; A. Ruff, 52 West 120th St, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $2,000.

169th St, s w corner of Webster Av, for a one-story brick store, 40x85; Plough, Fox & Co., (Narby S. Plough, 891 East 149th St, President,) owners; Charles Schaefer, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

23d St, 128 and 130 East, to two five-story studios, stores, and rooms; C. Jacobus, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AVENUE C, 215, w s, 22.10x63; Sarah M. Bernstein to Max Bernow, 477 Miller Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Sigmund Levin, 132 Nassau St..$100

BROOK AV, 206 and 208, e s, 40x100; Cream City Holding Co. to Albert Erdman, 54 West 70th St, or 35 Nassau St, (mtg $34,500,) Oct. 14 .....$100

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 496 ft s of 156th St, 54.11x109.9; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, Oct. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CONCORD AV, n e corner of 145th St, 23.1x100; Thomas C. McDonald, referee, to Henry W. Ruppert, 121 East 89th St. Oct. 9; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av..$3,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 240.1 ft s of Burnside Av, 28.6x100; Ernest Wenigmann to James McAllister, 1,064 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 17, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOE AV, 1,161, w s, 25x100; Wilx Realty Co. to Broad Realty Co., 784 East 156th St, Oct. 17, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 350 ft n of Lafayette Av, 153x101.10; Samuel Cowen to Wilx Realty Co., 814 Broadway, Oct. 16, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Brown & L., 50 Church St....$100

LOTS 236, 329, 338, 343, 516, and 517, map of Arden property, except parts of Lots 329, 338, and 343, taken for Bay Chester Av; Rachel A., wife of William D. Conner, to Frank V. Taylor, 1,191 Boston Road, (mtg $1,500,) Oct. 9; attorneys, De la Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 100 and 101, map of part of Trask estate; William Landgrebe, 851 East 169th St, to Andrew J. Forman, 48 East 80th St, Oct. 17; T. E. Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road..$100

LOT 80, map of Bathgate estate, Bronx; George E. Fudji to Marie Fudji, 2,350 Valentine Av, (mtg $6,500,) Oct. 17; attorney, S. L'Asperches, 509 East 182d St.....$100

LOTS 69 and 70, map of Bronxwood Park; George E. Fudji to Marie Fudji, 2,350 Valentine Av, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 17; attorney, S. L'Asperches, 509 East 182d St.....$100

LOTS 86 and 87, map of William F. Duncan at Williamsbridge; Natale Ficarrotta to Caterina Ficarrotta, 833 East 106th St, Oct. 18, 1-3 part; attorney, M. G. Pasca, 2,072 1st Av.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, 25.5x87.6; Abraham Kadans to Max Kobre, 143 East 123d St, (mtg $25,000,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

MACLAY AV, e s, 150 ft n of St. Peter's Av, 25x127.9; Isaac Silverberg to Lawrence McCarthy, 403 East 122d St, Oct. (mtg $3,705;) attorney, Benjamin Franklin, 140 Nassau St.....$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100x100; Milton M. Silverman and others, executors, to C. M. Silverman & Son, 3,436 Broadway, Oct. 17; attorneys; Cahn & N., 160 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 290, w s, 25x95; Jane Moller to Charles A. Sherman, 33 West 52d St, Oct. 17; attorney, C. M. Gilpin, 55 John St....$1

NORTHERN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100x100; R. H. M. Realty Co. to the 825 West 179th Street Holding Co, 825 West 179th St, (mtg $147,832,) and all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Milton Dammaneo, 141 Broadway...$100

PROSPECT AV, 2,339, w s, 50x95; D'Angelo Bonagie Construction Co. to Emilio Marzullo, 403 East 114th St, (mtg $32,500,) Oct. 16; attorney, V. L. Calenda, 176 Broadway..$100

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Patrick O'Connell and others to Pasquale D'Auria, 670 East 180th St, Oct. 17; attorney, E. F. Moran, 51 Chambers St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 442, e s, 20.3x131.11x20x135.4; Joseph M. Lesser to Mary Leonard, 440 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $18,000,) and all liens, Oct. 13; attorney, J. F. A. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway $100

VALENTINE A, e s, 75 ft s of Clark St, 25x85; George E. Fudji to Marie Fudji, 2,350 Valentine Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 17; attorney, S. L'Asperches, 509 East 182d St.....$100

VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Harry M. Turner to Charles H. Roe Estate, 271 Broadway, (mtg $1,800,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEST FARMS, to Hunts Point Road, w s, 55 ft s of land of Andrew Nostrand, 30x113, except part for road; Walter Wilcox to Annina Scognamiglio, 1,267 Stebbins Av, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 11, map of Section A, Cranford property, 37.10x96.2; Francis G. Mullen to Mary H. Mullen, 737 East 237th St, Oct. 17, (mtg $600;) attorney, John Goergen, 739 East 237th St.....$1

2D AV, e s, 25.6 ft s from centre line of block between 81st and 82d Sts, 25.4x100; Lorenzo E. Tripler to Johanna Kehoe, 167 Greenwich St, Oct. 17, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

5TH AV, 1,071, e s, runs e 102.8x s 25.8 to n s of 88th St x e 25x n 55.8x w 127.8 to e s of 5th Av x s 30 to beginning; Gardner B. Penniman and others, trustees, and G. H. Penniman to Philip Livingstone, Bar Harbor Me., B. & S., Oct. 17; attorney, Robert R. Howard, 32 Liberty St.....$220,000

47TH ST, 314 West, s s, 25x100.5; John H. Wherry to John Conway, 71 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, N. J., (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

49TH ST, n s, 394 ft w of 6th Av, 44x100.4; William J. Griffiths and others to John J. Boyle, 109 West 72d St, (mtg $20,000,) Aug. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

52D ST, 9 East, n s, 22.8x100.5; Phelan Beale to Mary R. and Ogden Goelet, Newport, R. I., and George G. De Witt, 39 West 51st St, trustees of Ogden Goelet, deceased, ½ part, and Robert Goelet, individually, ½ part, (mtg $65,000,) Oct. 18; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De W., 88 Nassau St....$94,317

70TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Rachel Levy to Michael F. Loughman, Cedarhurst, L. I., B. & S., Oct. 16; attorney, Herbert H. Maass, 149 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 426 East, 88x100.5; Maurice J. Burstein to Ida Burstein, 548 West 165th St, March 8, 1910; attorney, B. E. Burstein, 149 Broadway $1

72D ST, 316 East, s s, 16.8x102.2; Edith R. Jacobson to Jesse J. Rice, 981 Madison Av, and another, 1-3 part, Dec. 9, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Betsy Solomon to same, quitclaim, Oct. 13, 1911; same attorney....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jesse I. Rice and others to Albert Winternitz, 237 East 72d St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 16; same attorney.....$9,000

73D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Abraham Mayer to Rachel Stern, 40 East 60th St, Oct. 18, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 118 and 120 West, 42x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to William J. Young and another, 127 Chambers St, Oct. 16, (mtg $42,250;) attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$10,000

100TH ST, 215 East, n s, 25x100.11; Hy C. Fredericks to H. C. Fredericks Realty Co., 41 Union Square, (mtg $13,000,) Oct. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

100TH ST, 215 and 217 East, n s, 50x100.11; H. C. Fredericks Realty Co. to Lucy H. Van Brakle, 290 South 5th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $28,000,) Oct. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

120TH ST, 118 and 120 East, 50x100.10; Samuel Birnbaum to Mary Birnbaum, 415 East 75th St, July 21; attorney, J. L. Brondwin, 170 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Birnbaum to Louis Kopp, 332 East 50th St, Oct. 9; attorney, same $1

121ST ST, 518 East, 17x80; William S. Earle to Ella S. West, 169 Howard Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHARLES H. ROE ESTATE to Charles F. Deshler, 207 West 56th St; Vyse Av, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$3,700

CHARLES H. ROE ESTATE to Charles F. Deshler, 207 West 56th St; Home St, n s, at s s of 169th St, 65.7x28x28x65.7, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

CONWAY, John, to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway; 47th St, 314 West, s s, 25x100.5, Oct. 17, 5 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St $16,000

CONWAY, John, to John H. Wherry, 314 West 47th St; 47th St, 314 West, s s, 25x100.5, prior mtg $16,000, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles W. Kappes, Weehawken, N. J. $3,500

DONNELLY, Katie, to John Kennedy, at foot of 254th St, Riverdale; 142d St, n s, 200.6 ft e of College Av, 25.10x101, prior mtg $5,200, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alfred J. Baker, 74 Broadway $625

FENNEL, Annie, individually and as executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 89th St, 207 East, 25x100.8, Oct. 17, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway, ...$15,000

GERLEIT MEYER CONSTRUCTION CO to Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway; Edgecombe Av, e s, at centre line of 143d St, 190.3x irregular, Oct. 17, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $135,000

GISSEL, Herman E., to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av; Christopher St, n s, 80 ft e of Waverley Place, 20x80; Christopher St, n s, 60 ft e of Waverley Place, 20x70, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St $3,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St; Cauldwell Av, e s, 496 ft s of 150th St, 54.11x109.9, Oct. 18, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$38,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Tiffany St, n e s, at s w s of 169th St, runs s e 107.2 x s w 3½ x n w 51.9 x s w 15.4 x n w 62.8, Oct. 18, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$28,000

HEIN, Hyman, to Henrietta Rode, Baden Baden, Germany; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3x100.11, prior mtg $44,000, Oct. 13, 3 years; attorney, A. W. Bonynge, 170 Broadway $3,000

HUBER, Frank, to Trustees of Widows and Orphans Fund of Trinity Lodge, No. 12, Free and Accepted Masons, 220 East 15th St; Van Buren St, e s, 375 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

KEEGAN, John J., to Edward S. Murphy, 1,205 Park Av; 74th St, 218 East, 25x102.2, Oct. 16, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1,000

KEHOE, Joanna, to Mary E. Kehoe, 167 Greenwich St; 2d Av, e s, 25.6 ft s of centre line of block between 81st and 82d Sts, 25.4x100, (prior mtg $14,000,) Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

KELLY, Edw. H., to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees, Bar Harbor, Me.; South St, n s, 37.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 31.10x85.4, Oct. 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

KREIELSHEIMER, Simon, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Lyman Place, n w s, 31.11 ft w of Freeman St, 54.11x47.6, Oct. 18, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

LEONARD, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; 38th St, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 23.8x98.9; 37th St, 435 West, Oct. 18, 1 year; attorney, Richard H. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.....$3,250

LIVINGSTON, Philip, to Gardner B. Penniman, Quoque, L. I., and others, trustees; 5th Av, 1,071, e s, 30x irregular, Oct. 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$145,000

LOUGHMAN, Michael F., to Gustav F. Simon and another, executors, 35 West 70th St; 70th St, s s, 215 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5, Oct. 16, 2 years; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $10,000

McGOWAN, John F., to Joseph McGowan, 1,737 Barnes Av; Lots 449 and 450, map of Lohbauer Park, June 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. J. Kelly, 685 Morris Park Av..$378

MARSHALL, Charles H., to Margaret E. Amabile, 268 East 201st St; Decatur Av, w s, 125 ft s of 204th St, 25x100, Oct. 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, John V. Sheridan, 4,102 White Plains Road .....$500.

MELVIN REALTY CO to Lawyers Realty Co, 160 Broadway; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 177th St, 94.11x100, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$176,000

NOONAN, John, by John F. Noonan, guardian, to John Twinane, 2,033 Bathgate Av; 194th St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 25x64, Oct. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,500

PIER REALTY CO. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av; 55th St, s s, 225.6 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50.8x100, Oct. 18, due Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 48 Cedar St.....$32,000

PLOUGH & FOX CO to Frederick J. Winston, Short Hills, N. J.; 177th St, s s, 88.7 ft e of Jerome Av, 75x125, prior mtg $4,500, Oct. 18, 9 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 185 Broadway.....$2,250

RUBENSTEIN, Jacob L., to Rudolph J. Sosns, 8,528 North Broad St, Philadelphia, Penn.; 173d St, s w corner of Washington Av, 100x50, prior mtg $10,500, Oct. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, G. C. Seidel & Co., Philadelphia, Penn $2,000

SCHNUR, Bessie, to Bernard Reich, 248 West 113th St; Suffolk St, 21, Aug. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Schoenfeld, 297 Broadway $1,000

SCOGNAMIGLIO, Annina, to Dimick & Fink Co., 220 East 125th St; road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, 55 ft s of land of Andrew Nostrand, 30x112, Oct. 17, due April 7, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 80th St.....$2,000

SENIOR, Anna A., to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 68th St, 307 West, 25x100.5, Oct. 18, 3 years; address, 135 Broadway.....$8,000

SMITH, Arthur, to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 64th St, n s, 176 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5, Oct. 18, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway $18,000

SOUND VIEW LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Co to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; plot begins at monument at high-water mark on e s of bay at mouth of Bronx River, 817x irregular, contains 4 15-100 acres, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $90,000

TAUSCHEK, Engelbert, to Julia Platz, 223 St. Ann's Av; Lot 93, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 3 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 17; attorney, Charles A. Weber, 410 East 149th St....$600

TAXPAYERS' REALTY CO. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St; Boston Road, s e s, 260 ft s w of 169th St, 60.11x138.6, Oct. 18, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 128 Broadway $42,000

VOGEL, Rosie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; 79th St, 415 and 417 East, n s, 53x102.2, 2 mtgs, each $10,000, Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$20,000

WESSON, Emma L., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St; 37th St, 1 and 3 West, 50x98.9, Oct. 18, 5 years, due as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $250,000

WILX REALTY CO. to Goldie Cowen and another, 778 Beck St; Longfellow St, w s, 350 ft n of Lafayette Av, 153x101.10, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$600

WYOMING REALTY CO. to Jennie Stein, 6,802 10th Av, Brooklyn; 3d Av, n s, 104.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.4, Oct. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cass & Apfel, 68 William St..$4,500

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

ATTORNEY ST, 24 and 26, 5 rooms on 2d floor; Max Radt to Joseph Solot, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Samuel Frank, 320 Broadway.....$720

CLINTON ST, 17, s store floor and basement; Barnet Lesner and Barney Block, 177 Clinton St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Charles E. Rosenberg, 27 Rutgers St..$660

UNION AV, 1,085, store and basement; Henry Beckmann to John P. Skelly, 1,085 Union Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorneys, Guggenheimer, W. & M., 37 Wall St....$960

3D AV, 2,125, all; Frida Dehl to George A. Sipp, 56 West 130th St, 13 1-12 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorneys, B. & Schwartz, 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.....$6,600

14TH ST, 520 to 522 East, all; Benjamin J. Well to Enrico Stanganelli and another, 520 East 140th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney John Mazzeli, 407 East 14th St..$6,000

46TH ST, 10 East, all; Joseph A. Farley to Manhattan Cinteer Co., 542 5th Av, 17 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, B. Q. Meyer, 542 5th Av.....$8,500

106TH ST, 401 East, all; Sarah M. Stilasney and another to Carmine Liberti, 356 East 114th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorneys, B. & Schwartz, 128th St, and Amsterdam Av.....$1,040

117TH ST, 351 East, all; Charles Polifeme to John Stroumbos and another, 351 East 117th St, 3 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorneys, Koppel Brothers, 1,422 Madison Av....$1,500

125TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, corner store, &c.; J. Allen Townsend and another to Harris Gordon, at Elmsford, N. Y., 5 years from Oct. 3, 1911; attorneys, B. & Schwartz, 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HOBART ST, e s, 296 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 25x102.6; Vincenzo Palkieri against Edward G. Dhew, owner and contractor..$291

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 52.9x64.3; William Weingarten against Morris Demarest and Frank Garr, owners; Mugler Iron Works, contractor $550

MULBERRY ST, 231; David Smith against Catharina McGill, owner; Bertram N. and Mollie Le Vien, contractors.....$135

PLEASANT AV, w s, 100.11 ft n of 118th St, 33.6x75; Samuel Reiner against Mary Altieri, owner; Peter Altieri, contractor.....$120

WEBSTER AV, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 75x83; Louis Marx against Bernard Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$1,310

3D AV, 904; Michael F. Guagente against Anna Gaskell, owner; Louis and Sidney Oppenheimer, contractors $60

3D AV, 355; United States Radiator Corporation against James Byrne, owner; Aetna Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor..$61

196TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against D'Ambra Construction Co., owner; Raffaele Luongo, contractor $130

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

8TH AV, 2,481; Charles Mandell and others against R. R. Bloch and others, April 1911, canceled $180

45TH ST, 439 West; Marion J. Ross and others against Wessel, Nickel & Gross and others, Oct. 11, 1911, canceled.....$360

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOYLE, John J., to William J. Griffiths, 135 West 49th St, and others; 49th St, 394 ft w of 6th Av, 44x100, prior mtg $20,000, Oct. 16, due Aug. 1, 1912, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Merritt Haviland, 32 Nassau St.....$40,000

BOYLE, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; 51st St, 251 West, n s, 22x100.5, Oct. 17, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $22,000

BUTLER ESTATES, CORPORATION, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; 12th St, 66 West, 19.4x103.3, Oct. 18, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

BRIGHAM, Walter S., to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 99th St, 152 West, 15.4x79.11, Oct. 18, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway $7,000

CAVANAGH, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 187th St, 537 East, 22x72.7, Oct. 17, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $2,900

CHARLES H. ROE ESTATE to Charles F. Deshler, 207 West 56th St; Vyse Av, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$3,700

CHARLES H. ROE ESTATE to Charles F. Deshler, 207 West 56th St; Home St, n s, at s s of 169th St, 65.7x28x28x65.7, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

CONWAY, John, to John H. Wherry, 314 West 47th St; 47th St, 314 West, s s, 25x100.5, prior mtg $16,000, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles W. Kappes, Weehawken, N. J. $3,500

DONNELLY, Katie, to John Kennedy, at foot of 254th St, Riverdale; 142d St, n s, 200.6 ft e of College Av, 25.10x101, prior mtg $5,200, Oct. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alfred J. Baker, 74 Broadway $625

FENNEL, Annie, individually and as executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 89th St, 207 East, 25x100.8, Oct. 17, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway, ...$15,000

GERLEIT MEYER CONSTRUCTION CO to Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway; Edgecombe Av, e s, at centre line of 143d St, 190.3x irregular, Oct. 17, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $135,000

GISSEL, Herman E., to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av; Christopher St, n s, 80 ft e of Waverley Place, 20x80; Christopher St, n s, 60 ft e of Waverley Place, 20x70, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St $3,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St; Cauldwell Av, e s, 496 ft s of 150th St, 54.11x109.9, Oct. 18, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$38,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Tiffany St, n e

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AT THE LOWEST RENT IN MANHATTAN

(The reasons, two, why the rent quoted below is the)

LOWEST RENT IN MANHATTAN

are, (1) that the St. John's Park Realty Co. purchased the entire block, 200x200 ft., bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Morton and Barrow Sts., (opposite the U. S. Appraisers' Stores) at a price which was next door to a criminal offense. (2) The contract price for the eight-story buildings covering this block, obtained at the right time last Winter when New York's best builders were falling over each other to secure work, especially of a generous size, was also akin to an infraction of the laws of the land But—

"It's an ill wind blows nobody good."

The Washington St. half of the block, 200x100, we leased from the plans to the mail order firm of Bellas Hess & Co., who have migrated from Broadway and Prince St., by which move they save $45,000 per annum in rent. If it wasn't slang we would say that is "some saving." At any rate, there is a moral attached to it. On the Greenwich St. front we built two buildings, the northerly corner of which, (Barrow St.,) 101x100, we have just leased. We now offer the remaining corner, 100x95 ft., northwest corner Greenwich and Morton Sts., at the

LOWEST RENT IN MANHATTAN

The building is eight stories and high, dry basement; 100x95 ft., containing about 82,000 square feet; splendidly planned and built; excellent light; fireproof "az iz" fireproof; equipped with the fire-preventing, insurance-saving, business-protecting automatic sprinkler system; floors have the unusual carrying capacity of 200 and 300 pounds per square foot; three large Otis electric elevators of 4,000 pounds capacity each. Outside shipping platform 200 feet long; commodious interior and exterior stairways; underwriter doors and windows; steam heat, gas, electric light and power; ideal in every way. Convenient to all North River piers and ferries; the 9th Ave. "L" and Hudson Tunnel Stations at Christopher St.; 8th Ave., 9th Ave., Houston St. and 8th St. surface lines. Firms not needing all the 82,000 square feet in this building can readily sublet one or more floors, as did the General Electric Company, for whom we built and to whom we leased a similar building diagonally opposite. Tenants are numerous for these floors separately, but we will lease the building only as a whole. We will consider the assumption of unexpired leases elsewhere of prospective tenants. The rent of the building is $18,000 net per annum, and it is the

LOWEST RENT IN MANHATTAN

The building is open for inspection at any time. All inquiries gladly answered by JAMES H. CRUIKSHANK, 50 Pine St., telephone 2271 John, or WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK, at the building, telephone 3409 Spring.

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Times Square is now the acknowledged centre of New York; one can reach most of the big business and amusement enterprises within a few blocks. Subway Station in basement. "L" only one block distant. Broadway, 42d and 7th Ave. cars pass in front of building.

Each room steam-heated and thoroughly ventilated. Every office of **The Times Building** has two or more outside widows. Light and fresh air in abundance.

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Times Square.

42 & 44 West 39 St.

Large Studio with North Skylight, Also a Few Offices, $240 up.

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36 East 23d St.

Offices and Salesrooms
Lowest Rents in Neighborhood
Apply janitor, or
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At a bargain.—Ten-room house; most carefully planned by owner; all conveniences; location, nearby New Jersey; splendid transportation; small amount of cash required. Hayes, Box 125 Times.

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Farm tract, 5½ acres, $200 per acre; rich soil; no building; hour out. Lackawanna R. R., near station. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Store, 751 6th Av., just above 42d St. Double show window; large, light basement; possession. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 751 6th Av.

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Store for almost any business purpose, especially florist, cleaner and dyers. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

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At reduced rental, to sublet, two adjoining outside offices. 60 Wall St., Room 1,507.

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Adjacent to Fifth Avenue, Park Plaza. Several desirable street and parlor stores can now be leased.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING, 40x94. TWO ELEVATORS; STEAM HEAT.
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EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT AND CHEERFUL **Offices** MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St.

TO LEASE.

Stable, 62 stalls, 506 East 20th St.; lofts, 832 Avenue B, 46x95.6, cheap; smoke house, 45x90. John M. Brookman, 88 Wall St.

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MANHATTAN.
West Side.

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ALSO DUPLEX STUDIOS.
GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 WEST 59TH ST.
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166 W. 72d St.

☛Located on the Most Socially Prominent Street.

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2 and 3 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen

These apartments are undeniably beautiful. Each one, with its appointments and fixtures of finest quality, is a dwelling de luxe, without the burdens, expenses and servant problems of the larger apartments about town.

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Absolutely Fireproof

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

8 to 12 rooms and 3 baths, $2,400 to $5,000

Special Suite of 14 rooms and 5 baths, $8,500

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Most unique in appointment.

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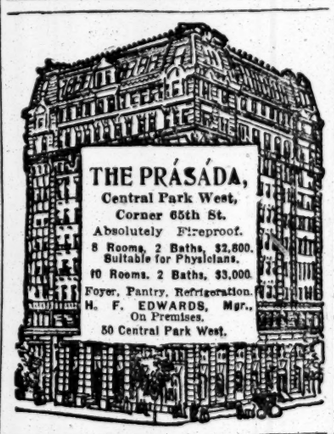

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Big Concessions.

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Ample closets and servants' rooms.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.
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Splendid ground-floor apartment, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; handsomely decorated; quiet, select neighborhood, near Park entrance; $45.

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One Block from Broadway Subway Station.

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Living Rooms .....18x23 ft.
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Spacious Foyers, Wide Halls, Ample Closets.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION UNTIL 10 P. M.

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High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

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With 3 baths, large rooms and closets. Most complete water filtering system in the city.

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UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

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1 of 2 Rooms and bath	$28.00
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FIREPROOF BUILDING.
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Free private 'phone in each apartment.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.

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Large rooms, all conveniences.

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Also corner doctor's apartment.

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ONE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

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Apartments of 9 rooms; ample closets, &c.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
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3 Rooms, bath, for Doctor or Dentist.
Elevator; all modern improvements.
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100 feet east of 5th Av.

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VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION
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Fine steam heated flats, completely renovated. Six and seven large rooms and bath, hot water, open plumbing; rents $32.50 to $50.
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Refined, quiet neighborhood.

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Kindergarten, Elementary, High School and College Preparatory Departments. Boys taken through sixth grade. Reopens Oct. 2. Catalogues.

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BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
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Classes and Individual Instruction for Men, Women, and Children in every department.
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Personal Training for Offices and Secretaryships.

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LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-71 Park Row, N. Y.

Tutoring, college preparatory, commercial, English, French, Italian; day, evening. Charles Stewart, 501 Fifth Av.

French lady, highly educated, would teach French for board and room in respectable family. F 11 Times.

NEW YORK—Scarsdale.

St. David's Hall, Scarsdale, N. Y.—Unsurpassed preparation of boys for college or business. Number limited. Ideal surroundings. Revd. WM. L. EVANS, M. A.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

Miss Baird's Home School FOR GIRLS

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One hour from New York City and five hours from Boston, via N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R. Country air. Ideal environment for study and recreation. Broad culture. Real training of body, mind, and manners. The home life is replete with inspiration, tending to develop each girl into a useful and attractive member of the family and of society. Separate house for girls under 15. Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory classes. Superior advantages in Music, Art, and the Languages. Library courses arranged.
Miss Ellen Dutton Townsend, A. B., (Wellesley.) Prin.

NEW JERSEY—Freehold.

"Military, but not Reformatory."

Freehold Military School

is a home school for boys 8 to 13 years old only.
NEW JERSEY MILITARY ACADEMY—For older boys. Two distinct schools, nearly half mile apart; each complete in itself and entirely independent of the other, but under the SAME MANAGEMENT. For catalogue of either school address Major CHARLES M. DUNCAN, Box 50, Freehold, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

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MISS ELINOR COMSTOCK, 1000 Madison Ave.

A resident and day school. Leschetizky method. Piano teachers all Leschetizky pupils. Vocal, harmony, ensemble playing, sight reading. Catalogues.

JULIUS L. SCHENDEL.
Teacher of artistic piano playing; Paderewski method. 862-863 Carnegie Hall.

STREET WORK HELD UP.

Injunction Obtained in Flushing Stops Repairing All Over the City.

Expenditures running into millions for road improvements in the city are held up as a result of an injunction obtained by a committee opposed to the expenditure of $126,000 for laying what is known as an improved granite block pavement in Broadway, Flushing. President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens gave out a statement yesterday, in which he shows that in Queens alone contracts aggregating $700,000 are at a standstill on account of this injunction, which attacks the legality of the method of payment for repaving Broadway, and also applies to similar contracts in all other boroughs. Despite a pledge given by President Connolly that he would personally see to it that a smooth pavement is laid in Broadway, the committee of objecting property owners have refused to permit the injunction to be withdrawn.

"I now propose," said President Connolly in his interview, "when protests are made to me about the condition of roads in Queens, to lay the blame where it belongs on the Flushing people who persist in continuing this injunction."

It is also hinted that unless the injunction is speedily lifted Broadway may get a first-class granite block pavement, for which the present opposing property owners will be assessed.

BARS DRESSING CASES.

Not Army Equipment, Says Controller, Who Disallows $10 Charge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Toilet cases, vanity boxes, perfume bottles, and other instruments for personal beautification have no place in a soldier's equipment, at least not at Government expense.

Brig. Gen. Anson I. Mills, Commander of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., bought a ten-dollar toilet case for his carriage, and it was charged to the expense account. The case contained a mirror, a clock, and two bottles.

Controller Tracewell of the Treasury to-day disallowed the item as not coming within the classification of army equipment. Gen. Mills will have to pay for it.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Metal Boxes and Other Lacquered Containers Are "Unusual Coverings."

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken adverse action on protests filed by Davies, Turner & Co., and others, regarding the classification under the act of 1909 of boxes, canisters, and other receptacles either made of metal lacquered or of metal printed by the lithographic process.

Duty was separately assessed on the metal coverings under Paragraph 195 as unusual coverings. It was contended that they are free of duty or subject to the same duty as their contents as the usual coverings or containers of the merchandise imported. Judge Fischer says that the metal coverings are not hermetically sealed, and are not, therefore, within the excepting clause of Paragraph 195. The decision says that Paragraph 195 specifically provides for the articles in controversy and that the terms of the paragraph requires that they be held dutiable under that provision. The claims are overruled.

The board overruled protests filed by Adolph Strauss & Co. and other importers involving the assessment of duty on various paper and paper articles. The Collector assessed duty on the merchandise at the appropriate rates under the act of 1909, while the importers alleged rates lower than those assessed. The protests were submitted on the official record, together with samples, although no testimony was taken. The claims are denied.

A protest by T. W. Franklin dealing with the classification of repaired furs was decided partly in favor of the importer.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

320. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, will receive bids until Oct. 31 for the following supplies. Firms interested therein should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedules desired by number: Schedule 4,009, muriatic acid, ammonium chloride, raw and boiled linseed oil, beef tallow; schedule 4,012, enameled ware, bowls; schedule 4,019, marine glue, curled hair, tyre lead, Portland cement, turkey red muslin, liquid metal polish, range sections, dry white zinc; schedule 4,010, wire rope, hooks and thimbles, half-inch suction hose, copper steam kettles, heavy linoleum, spelter solder, brass spittoons, spruce poles, sheet zinc; schedule 4,007, millwork, &c.; schedule 4,001, rubber sheet packing; schedule 4,008, white, red and yellow lead; schedule 3,999, repairing wharf; schedule 4,006, night signal pots; schedule 4,005, pneumatic flanging clamps, boiler plate radial drill, power press, rapid-action punch and riveter; schedule 3,998, electric hoists, ripping and resawing machine, double cylinder surfacer; schedule 4,004, saw machinery; schedule 4,003, drill presses. Tenders are invited until Nov. 14 for the following supplies: Schedule 4,015, muriatic acid, brass wire gauze, sand paper, crystal chlorate potash, machinist taps and dies, sheet zinc; schedule 4,014, single beds, hospital furniture; schedule 4,000, wisp brooms, tobacco; schedule 4,017, magnesia pipe covering, asbestos packing, asbestos plaster; schedule 4,016, composition pipe fittings, composition unions, composition valves, composition gate valves, chime whistles; schedule 4,000, bleached and shrunk cotton drill; schedule 4,018, rubber gaskets; schedule 4,002, engine lathe; schedule 4,018, powder soap; schedule 4,001, repairing wharves.

321. PROPOSALS FOR HOT-WATER HEATING SYSTEM.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for hot-water heating system," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until Nov. 11, for furnishing and installing, complete, a hot-water heating system in the wireless station buildings at Arlington, Va.

322. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, until Oct. 30, for furnishing combination fire engine and hose wagon automobiles and galvanized iron roofing. (Circular No. 651.)

323. FIRE SPRINKLING SYSTEM.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received until Oct. 25 for furnishing and delivering at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., a fire sprinkling system in the basement, the first floor, and the second floor of the west wing of shop "C."

324. VITRIFIED BRICK PAVING AND QUARTERS FOR MAGAZINE ATTENDANTS.—The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, will receive proposals until Nov. 4 for vitrified brick paving at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. The same bureau will receive proposals until Nov. 11 for quarters for magazine attendants at the United States Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.

325. PICK MATTOCKS.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until Oct. 24 at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for furnishing and delivering at the arsenal 3,000 pick mattocks, complete, without handles, in accordance with the dimensions shown on prints, which can be secured from the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. L. W. Jordan, Jr., Commissary, to Chicago for duty as assistant to Purchasing Commissary.

Major B. Winship, Judge Advocate, to Washington, for duty in office of the Judge Advocate General.

Major R. L. Carmichael, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed for service in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Major L. S. Miller, Quartermaster.

Major J. C. Nicholls, Ordnance, will make not to exceed three visits prior to Jan. 1 to Richmond, Va., to inspect material.

The Navy.

Commander G. G. Mitchell to command the Paducah.

Commander D. W. Blamer, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Commander T. C. Hart, to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.

Ensign H. J. Knerr, resignation accepted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Montgomery, at Newport News; California and West Virginia, at San Francisco; Colorado, at Mare Island Light; South Dakota, at Coronado, Cal.

Sailed — Eagle, from Charleston for Key West; Waban, from Pensacola for Guantanamo; Nero, from Lambert Point for Montevideo, en route San Francisco; Prairie, from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Hector, from Tompkinsville for Lambert Point.

The mail address of the Vicksburg has been changed from care Postmaster, New York, to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Hannibal was placed in commission at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 16.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

362—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Herman F. Garbish.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Section 9 of Rule 26.

530—The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. St. Louis National Stock Yards.—Judgment affirmed per stipulation.

299—J. A. Scriven Company, appellant, vs. The Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

385—The City of Cincinnati, plaintiff in error, vs. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.—Motion to advance submitted.

502—Frank Kiernan, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Portland et al.—Motion to advance to be heard, with No. 36, submitted.

667—Laura Wheeler et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Sohmer, Controller of the State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted.

824—The Atlantic Transport Company, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

717—Pressed Steel Car Company, petitioner, vs. Simplex Railway Appliance Company.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

564—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Dixie Tobacco Company.—Motion to advance submitted.

599—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. David C. Shepard.

600—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. Emma B. Kennedy et al., executors, &c., et al., and

601—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. William Shillaber.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae.

4, Original—The People of the State of New York, complainants, vs. The State of New Jersey et al.—Motion for order extending time for taking testimony submitted.

789—The City of New York, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

137—David Lupton's Sons Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Automobile Club of America.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

285—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. Harry J. Diffenbaugh et al.;

286—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. F. H. Peavey & Co. et al., and

287—Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. F. H. Peavey & Co. et al.—Argument continued for appellees and Union Pacific Railroad Company, and concluded for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

853 and 854—Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Updike Grain Company et al., and

355 and 356—Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Updike Grain Company.—Argued.

451—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.;

452—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and

453—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Great Northern Railroad Company et al.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Oct. 19: Nos. 451 (and 452 and 453,) 440, 463, 464, 201, (and 202,) 413, (and 414,) 486, 373, 448, 386, 447, 565, 586, and 598.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 84—Gould Storage Battery Co v. Elec. Co. 97—Teeler v. Transp Co No 18. 69—Otis Elevator Co v. Mann. 70—Norwich Union Fire Ins Co v. Stanton. 112—James v. Standard Oil Co. 113—Merrett & Chapman Co v. S S Brown. 117—Matter of Medina Quarry Co. 114—Matter of Am Speciality Co. 115—Mail and Express Co v. Life Co. 118—Simplex Elec Heating Co v. Leonard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Admiralty calendar. 187—L V Transpt Co v. Tug North America.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.: Enumerated motions. 127—Maringer v. Hill. 128—Hecht v. Bloom. 129—Stearns v. Oppenheim. 130—Corazza v. Russ. 110—U. S. Trust Co v. Wood. 81—City of N Y v. Pallacchino. 4—People v. Roberts. 132—Furniss v. Furniss. 133—Equitable Trust Co v. Newman. 134—Richardson v. Cheney. 136—Woeckner v. Richmond L & R R Co. 137—Irving v. Rees. 138—Duncan v. Gomprecht Sausage Co. 139—McGovern v. Fitzpatrick. 140—Neale v. N Y Steam Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Cormish v. Bodge. 2—Sonnenstrahl v. Sonnenstrahl. 3—O'Dair v. Miller. 4—Sylvester v. Sylvester. 5—Kramer v. Erb. 6 and 7—Davis v. Davis. 8—Weber v. Weber. 9—Reynolds v. Thompson. 10, 11, and 12—Elsberg v. Hirschman. 13—Klein v. Man Elec Range Co. 14 and 15—People v. International Graphophone Co. 16—Richardson v. Board of Education. 17—Tobin v. same. 18—McIver v. Met Printing Co. 19—Same v. Tooker & Cooke. 20—Kamerman v. Marks. 21—Flammer v. Raftery. 22—Queen of Moulin Rouge v. Hurtig & Seamon. 23—Freehold Const Co v. Palumbo. 24—O'Rourke v. McKesson. 25—Lamport v. Smedley. 26—In re Roebuck. 27—Cohen v. Richmann. 28—Germania Life Ins Co v. Levy. 29—Epstein v. Schmalhausen. 30—Zerga v. Bernard. 31—Havens v. Havens. 32—Farrar v. N E Mutual Life Ins Co. 33—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 34—Abrams v. Abrams. 35—Enright v. Kingsley. 36—Minzesheimer v. de Mannac. 37 and 38—In re People's Surety Co. 39—Nelson v. Fosner. 40—Christ v. Duffy. 41—Hughes v. Hughes. 42—Samuels Co v. Austin Fire Ins Co. 43—Shapiro v. Goldstein. 44—City of N Y v. Blumenstock. 45—Franklin Sav Bk v. Westenfelder. 46—Sachs v. Sachs. 47—Mayer v. Davis. 48—Werner v. Pellehier. 49—Guarantee Trust Co v. Second Av R R. 50—Goldberg v. Sarasohn. 51—Kempner v. Barreneches. 52—Sobel v. Koplick. 53—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 54—Anzalone v. Frascello. 55—Park v. Doherty. 56—Johnson v. France. 57—Samuels Co v. Austin Fire Ins Co. 58—Throckmorton v. Howell. 59—Madison Trust Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 60, 61, and 62—Sohmer v. Rosenblatt. 63—Same v. Union Copper Mines Co. 64—Beringer v. Frawley. 65—Wilcox v. Childs. 66—In re Jones. 67—Brownold v. Brownold. 68—Epstein v. Schmoehausen. 69—Reynolds v. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Demurrers. 808—Coffin v. Tevis. 809—Rambaut v. same. Preferred causes. 8755—Henkel v. Carnegie Trust Co. 8750—Morris v. same. 8685—Cobb, drill presses. Tenders are invited until Nov. 14 for the following supplies: Schedule 4,015, muriatic acid, brass wire gauze, sand paper, crystal chlorate potash, machinist taps and dies, sheet zinc; schedule 4,014, single beds, hospital furniture; schedule 4,000, wisp brooms, tobacco; schedule 4,017, magnesia pipe covering, asbestos packing, asbestos plaster; schedule 4,016, composition pipe fittings, composition unions, composition valves, composition gate valves, chime whistles; schedule 4,000, bleached and shrunk cotton drill; schedule 4,018, rubber gaskets; schedule 4,002, engine lathe; schedule 4,018, powder soap; schedule 4,001, repairing wharves

Lost

60c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—In ladies' room of the Hudson Terminal, small purse with money and jewelry. Finder welcome to money, please return jewelry to Miss Bissell of Henry Clews & Co., 15 Broad St.

LOST—Heavy rope chain and gold locket, diamond setting, on Broadway, between 104th and Prince Sts. Finder will kindly return same to Nathan Gold, 598 Broadway. $10 reward.

LOST—On Wednesday, brown purse with keys and bills, between West 118th St. and Barnard College; reward. Gregory, 401 West 118th St.

LOST—On Monday, Oct. 16, circular brooch, diamonds and pearls alternating. Return for suitable reward to George Hollister, 1 Wall St.

LOST—Monday, Oct. 16, oval breastpin, large moonstone surrounded by two rows small pearls; reward. G 211 Times Downtown.

LOST—Open-faced monogrammed watch, blue enameled chain; reward. Milfelder, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 80th St.

LOST—On Oct. 17, diamond bar pin going to, from, or at the Playhouse; $25 reward. I. H. Weinberg, 15 Maiden Lane.

LOST—A small bunch of keys on Monday, Oct. 16; No. 7,200 attached. Reward if returned to 33 West 20th St.

LOST—Black wallet, money, papers, near Casino Theatre; reward if returned. Schwarz, 249 West 44th St.

LOST—Wallet containing cards and blanks. Kindly return to Dr. E. M. Juster, 627 Morris Park Av.

LOST.—Masonic Shrine Crescent, with small charm attached; reward. Wissner, 96 5th Av.

LOST—$165 on New York Central train Oct. 17; reward. F. A. Uihlein, 448 East 89th St.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of Waterman gold-banded fountain pen and silver pencil holder; lost Tuesday on 45th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway. Edwin Smithson, 100 Hudson St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

60c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST or STOLEN—Female collie about 10 years old, answering to name of Fannie; color golden tan, white collar, breast and feet; ample reward for information. E. D. R., 200 Franklin Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 577 L—Mount Vernon.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, small white woolly dog from 104th St. and Riverside Drive; answers to Teddy; handsome reward if returned; no questions asked. Miss Farquharson, 317 Riverside Drive.

Found

60c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply Lost Property Office, 240 Centre St., Manhattan: Handbag, meshbag, keys, auto lamp, auto shoe, umbrella, window shades, block and fall, (hoisting,) pocketbook, small amount of cash, keys, certificate, &c., purse, small amount of cash, gloves, stick pin.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Feather, purse, wire, check, passbook, vouchers, magazines, shoes, 4 umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply Branch Office, 269 State St., Brooklyn: Breast pin, chauffeur's badge.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: 5 umbrellas, pair gloves, keys, beads, package, bundle.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Neckpiece, spectacles, jacket, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: 4 umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 2 umbrellas, 6 packages, pair gloves, pocketbook.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Overcoat, package, 2 umbrellas, handbag, 2 ladies' umbrellas, package, book, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: 3 umbrellas, basket of flowers, package of silk, package of tea, satchel, return trip ticket, pair gloves. Oct. 18—4 umbrellas, satchel, blueprints and papers.

FOUND, Oct. 17.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Razor strop, derby hat, night shirt, suit of pajamas, checkbook, umbrella, razor, knee cushion, pair gloves, handbag, valise, 8 umbrellas, 2 packages. LONG ISLAND DIVISION—Pair glasses.

Business Opportunities

60c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOR SALE—Controlling stock interest in corporation which has no debts; present income paying all expenses; needs new capital to increase business; pays present manager substantial salary, which position investor could take and, with small capital, build up large business; reasons for selling thoroughly explained. G 206 Times Downtown.

A.—Investment of $500 with services will net $25 weekly and large interest in stable manufacturing business to bright young man who is looking for a future; bank references and orders from railroads; automobile trade on hand; money can be secured through bills receivable. Genuine, 290 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—$3,000. MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; WILL STAND INVESTIGATION; PAY 12 PER CENT. AND GIVE LIVE MAN POSITION AT $25 PER WEEK. S. A. B., ROOM 1,411, 200 5TH AV.

$40 weekly on office expenses will be paid to satisfactory representative in charge New York office for Jersey manufacturer; $3,000 to $5,000 investment required. Prompt, F 5 Times.

Owner of invention, something new, patent just applied for this month and copyright granted, desires financial assistance to manufacture. F 18 Times.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange a bona-fide business, consult us; no advance charges. Dietrich-Horton, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Partner, or will sell entire interest in a well-paying garage; small amount cash; big profits. George Martin, 1,047 Broadway.

WANTED—Lists of stockholders in dividend-paying oil and mining companies. F 20 Times.

Have contract netting $6,000; need financial assistance to fulfill; good chance. F 172 Times.

Business Notices

60c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Addressing, folding, mailing; best fac simile typewritten letters. Advanced Typewriting Bureau, 181 Broadway. Cortlandt 3617.

Stenography 1 cent a line; typewritten letters 10 cents a page. 'Phone 1443 Cortlandt. Room 1,207, 32 Cortlandt St.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

DESIGNER on ladies' net and chiffon waists for Spring season; only those with good ideas need apply. Hoffstein, 52 West 21st St.

SECRETARY.—Will U. S. S. S. graduates kindly call to-day upon the Director-in-Chief of the United States School of Secretaries, who has been asked to recommend a lady secretary to man of large affairs; superior education; French and German essential; commencing salary $40 a week, rising to $5,000 a year. 509 5th Av.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting; write, stating full particulars. K, Box 245 Times.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of four adults, apartment. Apply before 12, Isaacs, 220 West 107th St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ATTRACTIVE subscription sale to business men only; liberal cooperation and instruction furnished; good appearance and address, and ability to discuss business intelligently with business men essential to success. Call or write Manager, Room 710, 302 Broadway, New York.

BOY, 15-16; rapid handwriter. Apply before 9:30, Room 802, 82 Beaver St.

BRIGHT AMERICAN OFFICE BOY of neat appearance and with good common school education; one who is able to work himself into better position. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars. C 312 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT.—Engineer wanted to take charge of the power plant in a factory building; must be sober, capable, and trustworthy; first-class references required; first-class steady position at a good salary to right man. Apply by letter only to Sinclair Valentine Co., 605 West 129th St.

SALESMAN with a trade in ladies' muslin underwear wanted. I. Miller, 313 Grand St.; call morning, 8 to 9 or 5 to 6.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

SALESMAN covering Far West Coast desires line cloaks, suits, dresses, shirtwaists, skirts. E 162 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for side line kimonos, fancy gowns. Hayim & Setty, 109 Washington St.

VARNISH SALESMAN to handle our extensive line among the trade; must have executive ability. Michael McNamara Varnish Works, 254 Pearl St.

YOUNG MAN, about 24, with some knowledge of stocks, wanted in statistical department of well-known broker. C 320 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, real estate, $20. Reporter, building experience, Jersey, $18. Salesman, gents' furnishings, country, $15. Stenographers, (2,) good positions, $10, $12. Office boys, (6,) in large houses, $5, $6. Employers' Reference Service Agency, 144 West 23d St.

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, 320-322 5th Av.—Telephone 4527—Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help. Emergency help furnished at short notice.

MRS. MACK, Waldorf Employment Agency, 12 West 33d St. 'Phone 300—Madison. (Formerly of Eaton Terrace, London, England.) Only first-class help supplied of all classes and nationalities, after careful investigation of references; no fees until positions are secured.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat appearing, refined young lady. K., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

CHAMBERMAID.—Age 26; three years' best city references. Call 11-4, 49 West 55th St.

COMPANION'S position desired by refined, middle-aged lady; capable and trustworthy; moderate salary; references. Address Box 287, New Canaan, Conn.

DESIGNER, assistant, on costumes, dresses, thoroughly competent to take charge of sample room, desires position with responsible house; long experience both as sample maker and assistant designer with excellent concerns. F 3 Times.

GOVERNESS, (English,) certificated, familiar with best methods of teaching; experienced in preparing boys for high grade schools; take entire charge; bright and energetic; age 33. X 101 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess wishes position; high-class references; fond of children. Governess, care of Massey, 205 East 77th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or USEFUL COMPANION.—Can do anything; not afraid of work; used to many servants; references. Box 8, Station N, Waverly Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

LADY familiar with Europe, galleries, shops, &c., speaking four languages, seeks engagement as chaperon to one or two ladies, young girl, or family; references. E 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, neat beginner; assistant bookkeeper; good penman; quick at figures; accurate; no agency; anxious; $6. C 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady (17) as stenographer and typist; willing to work hard for advancement. Address (E. L.) F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, correct, wishes start good firm; small salary; chance for advancement. Frances Klein, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza—5366.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper.—Bright beginner; modest salary; willing worker. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, and accurate; A1 references; possesses executive ability; salary $15. E 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; educated; handles correspondence; accurate; references; $15. E 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Capable, refined; three years' experience; salary, $15; Underwood machine. E 165 Times.

WANTED.—By expert typist, copy work which can be done at home. E 157 Times.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER.—Day, hour. Acmeln, 148 West 53d St. 'Phone 7987 Columbus.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, expert, reputable, reliable, speedy, modern methods, desires permanent or temporary engagement; day, evening; reasonable. L. Kiesler, 210 East 13th.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

AMERICAN, 33, seeks confidential position; indorsed "absolutely reliable, ideal secretary"; eight years with one concern; salary, $30. Notary, 153 6th Av.

AN EDUCATED MAN, who knows how to approach men and women, who can present a proposition clearly, and who can talk convincingly, wants a permanent, remunerative position or exclusive agency that presents big possibilities; no objection to traveling. E 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; one year's experience; excellent references. C., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; competent driver and with repairs; can furnish references. Charles Senfert, 409 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position first of November, city or country; personal reference. Carlson, Pound Rocks, Stamford, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR (20) desires position private, commercial, garage. Lewis, 33 Walton St., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (20) seeks remunerative employment in the evenings; no canvassing. F 21 Times.

COMPANION or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young man, 30, single, cultured, educated, and refined; has traveled extensively. C 316 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, evening law school student, desires law office position offering advancement; Brooklyn preferred; slightly remunerative. C 311 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Experienced mechanical engineer desires engagement for part time. X 265 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, with thorough business education, as bookkeeper or assistant; references. C. 310 Times Downtown.

First-class Western Salesmen, with large following, are open for lines cloaks, suits, dresses, commission basis. E 145 Times.

GIVE ME an interview before making new arrangements; young man, 27, wants to change from law to business. C 285 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY, American, good appearance, wants position; prospect of advancement with high-grade house; best of references. F 1 Times.

PARQUET, hardwood floors cleaned, refinished, polished equal to new, by expert; references; reasonable; city or country. Mehrtens, 353 West 44th St.

SALESMAN.—Good, energetic salesman desires position with reliable house; acquainted with dry goods trade. G 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN covering Middle and far West wants strong line suits, waists, dresses, and skirts on commission basis. F 13 Times.

SECRETARY, confidential clerk, (29;) can make himself invaluable to busy man; thorough stenographer, correspondent, bookkeeper; 12 years' business training; qualified for position of responsibility and trust requiring ability to handle details; exceptional references. E 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 22; expert; seven years' law experience; four years with present firm; highly recommended; desires position; Notary Public. C 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Educated gentlewoman; eight years' experience, technical lines; take entire charge correspondence. E 166 Times.

WAIST SALESMAN with high-grade trade wants connection with manufacturer or importer. E 172 Times.

WANTED—Position as advertising solicitor on staff of some high-grade magazine published in New York City; have considerable knowledge of the advertising business and will guarantee to make good if given the opportunity of a trial. If in need of a good salesman who has made a fine record in present position kindly address Box F 12 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG MAN, (German,) 5 years' experience in clerical line, desires position as assistant bookkeeper or cashier; A1 references. G 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, formerly woolen salesman, graduate of N. Y. U. Law School, desires any paying occupation; no canvassing. G 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, intelligent, wishes position with advancement; excellent references. Abraham Gebitz, 1,166 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—Capable; good penman; not afraid of hard work; satisfactory references; moderate salary; interview solicited. F 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 24, capable and thoroughly experienced, desires position of responsibility. F. R., 337 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, with trade in Pennsylvania, would like to connect with cheap cloak and suit house. F 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college graduate, wants position with business firm; good references. F 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position in office, where intelligent work is required. F 2 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119—Harlem.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 8875 Madison—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COOKS.—Several good Swedish cooks; neat, competent, reliable; good references; $30 to $40. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families, other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

RELIABLE stenographer, bookkeeper, clerks; Jupp's Agency. Tel. 4221 Cort.; 87 Nassau St. Multigraphy translations.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d St.)—Sunny rooms; steam; substantial board; well kept; homelike house; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large room; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

36TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; modern conveniences; house strictly first class; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large double room for two; excellent board; $7 each.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Small room; select.

48TH, 103 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; accommodate two, three; table board; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms; table guests; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Attractive single, double; hot water; telephone; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electric light; superior table.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; newly decorated; private baths; superior table; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, steam; dressing rooms; parlor dining; 72d St. express; all cars; reasonable; references. Phone 7459 Col.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; other large rooms; superior table; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished double room, sunny private bath; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; parlor dining; table guests; reference.

74TH, 131 WEST.—47th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; hot, cold water; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive medium rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; telephone; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Second and third floor, front rooms; small room; exceptional board; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; under new management; parlor dining room; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; telephone, exclusive, select.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Second floor front, southern exposure; adjoining bath; parlor dining room; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent home table; apartment; elevator service; convenient to Subway and "L"; references. V. & R.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large double room, most delightful neighborhood; Southern cooking; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large rooms, private baths; select table; telephone 9279 Schuyler.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Large room, bath; electricity. 'Phone, Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, light rooms; high-class patronage; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, second floor; choice room, third floor; excellent table; homelike, convenient "L" and Subway; moderate.

84TH, 41 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate gentleman; exclusive refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway, elevated, and surface lines; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Beautiful large and smaller rooms in elegant, freshly furnished house; running water; superior board; near L station; references.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; also small; excellent table. Telephone 9939—Riverside; references.

98D ST., 25 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; near Park, L station; table guests; telephone 2950—Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent board; table guests; parlor dining; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Sunny rooms, attractive to those desiring well-ordered house, excellent table.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable terms.

101ST ST., 331 WEST.—Strictly private family; sunny front room; river view; elevator. Gaston.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; refined home; boarding house eliminated; table guests.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; room, private bath; table guests; references.

111TH ST., 57 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable for one or two; 'phone, shower, elevator. Powers.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; excellent table board. 'Phone Morningside—8136.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Two large corner rooms, on Morningside Heights; glorious view; celebrated restaurant; every convenience; rooms $4 to $7.50; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; excellent table; home cooking; reference; telephone.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, small room to rent, with board; references required.

131ST, 264 WEST.—Large front room; closets; running water; good table; private American family.

141ST ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; superior table; references exchanged; table guests.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—One block from Subway; large single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; running water, home comforts, good table. Phone 4678 Audubon.

A COLLEGE MAN

of settled habits and permanent local business connection is wanted to make the fourth necessary to swing the entire second floor of a private house in one of New York's most restricted sections. This is an unusual opportunity for a man who values a fully appointed home and the right sort of environment. Tax per man, including a corking breakfast and dinner, $10.50 per week. Place must be seen to be appreciated. Exclusive, F 14 Times.

A HOME with American people who aim to please in handsome private house, opposite Park, near Subway; large and small rooms; private baths; references exchanged. 41 W. 124th.

ALLIANCE HOUSE.
238-260 West 44th St.
Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

WEST END AV., 762, 897-98.—Large and small rooms; homelike; 'phone; table guests.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; reference; telephone.

28TH ST., 44 EAST, (At Subway.)—Family hotel; rooms and board, $15 per week; inspection invited.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor large room, steam heat, elevator; corner; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 53, Gramercy District.—Nicholas Fish Mansion; attractive to those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfasts served in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor; suitable dentist or physician; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; references; table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 436.—Couple wishing refined home can have large third floor alcove room; large closets; reference.

MADISON AV., 210-212.—Large newly furnished decorated rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

Country Board

60c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Edgehill Inn, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—Delightful and convenient location; attractive all-year residence, for a limited number of guests; steam heat and electricity throughout; numerous baths; billiard room, bowling alley; Winter rates; season rates; Subway station 231st; also New York Central. Mary E. Huntington.

ELEGANT HOME for 2 or 3 middle-age or elderly ladies with small private family; 35 minutes from Grand Central Station; finest location on the Hudson; steam heat; telephone; all conveniences; $7 to $10. Address H., 163 East 125th.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike, log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two suites, bachelors; sunny basement, suitable 3 students; electricity; references.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Suitable for studio; large, light room; smaller rooms; select, quiet neighborhood.

12TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms; select neighborhood; heat, running water, telephone; board if desired.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Square room; adjoining bath; running water; furnace heat; private house; reference.

22D, 431 WEST.—Steam heated rooms, single or en suite; clean, quiet; breakfast optional; private.

23D ST., 316 WEST.—Clean, comfortable; hot, cold running water; porcelain baths; steam; telephone; references.

26TH ST., 109 EAST, (The Irving.)—Young men's rooms, large, every convenience, at reasonable prices.

31ST ST., 368 WEST.—Quiet house, small, large, and connecting rooms; reasonable; bath; hot water.

31ST ST., 19 WEST.—For rent, furnished, two rooms and bath; Life Apts. Apt. 34.

34TH ST., 320 WEST.—3 rooms, private bath; nicely furnished; $75 two people; $65 one person. Walls.

36TH ST, 40 WEST.—Comfortable room; large closets; bath; 'phone; private house; gentlemen only.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—One large room, with all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

45TH ST., 56 WEST.—Bachelor quarters; two locations; 45th and 51st Sts.; artistically furnished; private baths; private bells; electricity; telephone; surroundings unequaled elsewhere; $10 up.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEMEN; REFERENCE.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; private bath; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Large-sized front hall rooms; steam heat; near bath; telephone.

52D ST., 234 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences. Phone 6504 Col.

52D ST, 238, west of Broadway.—Large front room; bath; suitable two; reasonable.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, hot and cold water; small room; 'phone; Subway, elevated.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually desirable room, near bath; attractively furnished; all improvements; reasonable.

64TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, sunny room, beautifully furnished; large closets; running water; telephone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—In beautifully furnished, private house; sunny room, adjoining bath, for gentleman seeking quiet, exclusive home; electricity, telephone; references.

71ST ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Doctor's office; laboratory extension; electricity; also large room, with board; gentlemen preferred; references required.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large, sunny rooms, private bath; breakfast; $5-$10 weekly.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large front rooms, suite; private bath; $4.50 up; gentlemen. Telephone 2317—Columbus.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private house; references; telephone.

73D, 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway and "L."

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; also office doctor; light business.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Medium-sized room; also hall room; reasonable; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class apartment; couple; single; telephone. Mathison.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor for doctor; reception room; also bedroom; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms, also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second-story front room, every convenience; electric lights, telephone; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; also small room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Lovely room, all improvements, private family; homelike; Subway; board optional.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and one single room; bath adjoining; sunny; reasonable.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Elegant, sunny rooms; all conveniences; for gentlemen; reasonable; references.

79TH ST, 133 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; private bath; other room; references

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Private house; large room with bath; newly furnished; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; conveniences; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; southern exposure; well-heated private house.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Good size, well furnished, heated room, adjoining bath; telephone. Horton.

82D ST., 43 WEST.—Rooms unusually attractive; connecting baths; also single; homelike surroundings; references; telephone.

82D ST., 107 WEST.—Parlor and alcove sunny, attractively furnished; quiet; business woman; references. Rollin.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Large front and hall room, first floor; newly furnished; convenient; telephone.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Hall room; southern exposure; gentlemen.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive parlor, adjoining bedroom; suitable two, three gentlemen, married couple; also single rooms; running water. Croft.

84TH ST., (2,333 Broadway.)—Two bright, clean rooms; running water; private family; breakfast optional; price moderate; gentlemen only. Larkin.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water select house; private family; board optional. Petersen.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, 2, 3 gentlemen, couple; all conveniences; housekeeping. Croft.

84TH ST., 143 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting parlors, heated; kitchen privilege; parlor floor. Craven.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Fine large rooms; all conveniences; Subway, "L"; superior table board near.

88TH ST., 103 WEST.—Private family will let sunny, well-appointed parlor, alcove; independent entrance; steam, bath, telephone, Subway, elevated; references. Grossman.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, bath, second floor; Subway; $5. Hawkes.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished room, dressing room, bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996—Riverside.

89TH ST., 73 WEST.—For gentleman, beautiful, large, single front room; $5; board optional. McNeall.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; private bath; clean, select house; all conveniences.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large hall room, southern exposure, adjoining bath.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—South room, alcove, running water, newly furnished; minute "L." Telephone 1900 Riverside.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable warm rooms, single, en suite, with private baths; quiet, well appointed home; gentlemen only.

97TH, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Select two-room suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6,780 Riverside, Apartment 1 B.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; private house; exclusive; two rooms, with bath; telephone 1509 River.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—A pleasant, sunny room adjoining bath; private residence. Telephone River, 1067—J.

101ST ST., 309 WEST.—Bachelor or two associates can have large sitting room; study; two bedrooms; 'phone; bath; $12 if one person, $15 if two. Stubbs. Apply janitress.

101ST ST., 230 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

101ST ST., (410 Central Park West.)—Nicely furnished room; refined married couple or lady. Fisher.

102D ST, 243 West, between Broadway and West End.—Owner will let entire floor, with private bath; also one large room and bath to reliable, respectable parties; near subway.

102D, 211, Corner Broadway.—Attractive large sunny room; steam; closets; $6; private family. Fradkin.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

103D ST., 216, (Corner of Broadway.)—Unusually large, handsomely furnished front room; private family. Apartment 2.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, attractive, front room, $8; closets; elevator; board optional; references, White.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Room for one lady; 8th floor; south view; radiator; electric light; two in faimily; private home service. Clarke.

417 WEST 118TH ST.
Newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Fort.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Large front room; also small; reasonable; elevator; restaurant; near subway. Apartment 24.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Call at Apt. 1.

120TH ST., 417 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—Two exceptional, light, outside rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; modern; telephone; en suite; $8, $5. Hungerford.

122D 509 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, in private apartment; elevator, telephone; meals optional. Howell.

122D, 540 WEST.—Corner suite, outside sunny rooms; elevator, 'phone; board optional. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful suites, private baths; elevator; large outside single rooms, $4. Carter.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Bright, attractive room; elevator, telephone, Subway; $3. Apt. 43.

127TH ST. AND CLAREMONT, (192

LAWYER ARRESTED ON BEGGING CHARGE

James Fitzgerald of 60 Wall Street Picked Up in Fifth Ave. and Taken to Night Court.

DENIES HE WAS BEGGING

Detective Insists That His Prisoner Asked Him and Others for Money, but He Is Discharged.

A well-dressed, smooth-shaven, gray-haired man, in whose dark red necktie sparkled a diamond, was arrested last night at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and later taken before Magistrate Krotel in the Night Court, charged with begging in the streets. The prisoner described himself as James Fitzgerald, a lawyer at 60 Wall Street.

Detective Lowe said he was walking down Fifth Avenue when his attention was attracted by the actions of the man. He watched him go up and stop half a dozen men, and as he approached he changed his course so as to get near the man. Fitzgerald came up to him, he told the Magistrate, and asked him for carfare to get to Staten Island. Then he arrested him.

Fitzgerald appeared to be much embarrassed in court. He said he could not remember having solicited alms in the street. When asked for his address he hesitated and said: "I live at Luhr's Hotel, 179 Bowery." This hotel is at 225 Bowery.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Fitzgerald said he was 56 years old, born at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was a graduate of Columbia. He has two brothers, he said, one of whom was a lawyer with him at 60 Wall Street, and the other a Deputy Assistant District Attorney on Mr. Whitman's staff.

"I have practiced law in this city for twenty-five years," he said in some heat. "I have no recollection of having been begging on the street. I simply went on a spree last night. I don't have to beg. Look here," and he thrust one hand into his pocket, and brought it out filled with coins.

Detective Low repeated the story of what had led up to the arrest of the man.

"I saw this man," he said, "go up to several men before he approached me, and he was asking for money."

"I don't have to beg," repeated the prisoner. "I make good money."

"Can't you make a living?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why yes," was the quick reply.

The Magistrate discharged Fitzgerald, and he lost no time in getting out of court.

WOMAN DEAD IN CREEK.

Supposed to Have Been Murdered—No Clue to Her Identity.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The body of a woman was discovered early this morning standing on its head in a small creek, which crosses one of the streets in the south end of the town. An autopsy developed the fact that the woman died of strangulation. It is supposed she was murdered and her body thrown into the creek. There were a number of scratches and bruises on the woman's face and body.

She was apparently 55 to 60 years old, weighed 185 to 190 pounds, and was dressed in dark blue coat, black skirt, and black hat. She had grey eyes and her hair was gray. Her clothing and everything else about the woman lead to the belief that she was a woman of culture and refinement.

The body has not been identified, and thus far no one has been reported missing. There is a suspicion that the woman may have come from one of the cities or villages along the Mohawk Valley, and the police of these places have been communicated with.

Insurance Men Elect Officers.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Liability Insurance Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday the following were elected officers of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters: President—William B. Smith; Vice Presidents—M. W. Van Auken, Hedley R. Woodward, H. H. Stryker, J. Scofield Rowe, William F. Moore, Victor E. H. Hoagland, and L. B. Brainerd; Secretary—F. Robertson Jones; Treasurer—George E. Taylor; Librarian—Horace B. Meininger; Executive Committee—Edson S. Lett, John Emo, H. G. B. Alexander, Charles C. Daniel, and Oscar Ising. The business session of the convention will be continued this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
12:05—641 Washington St.; unknown	None
12:25—1,444 Fifth Av.; A. Samuels	Trifling
2:35—216 Cherry St.; unknown	Trifling
5:45—836 East 59th St.; unknown	$10
8:05—408 W. 150th St.; Mrs. C. E. Tromer	Trifling
11:15—Southeast corner Broadway and Broome St; Fire Department	None
P.M.	
12:05—461 Pork Av.; W. E. Dennis	$50
12:55—851 West End Av.; Jacob Wolf	None
2:40—118 East 97th St.; A. Proper	Trifling
3:05—514 West 50th St.; unknown	$25
3:55—324 West 40th St.; J. Wolfman	Trifling
6:10—1,033 1st Av.; H. Kessler	Trifling
6:25—253 Centre St.; J. Rice	$50
6:40—533 East 124th St.; Dr. N. Therbovsky	Trifling
7:40—2,349 1st Av.; Julius Klink	Trifling
8:30—1,491 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Herrman	$300
9:20—620 East 16th St.; unknown	Trifling

BOMB WRECKS A HOUSE.

The Two Owners of It Locked Up on Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 18.—A dwelling house at 67 Farnham Avenue, Garfield, was the scene of a bomb explosion early this morning, and two men are in the lockup there on suspicion of being responsible for the damage done.

The explosion occurred on the first floor of the house, which accommodates six families. The bomb seems to have been placed at the foot of the stairs. The rooms were badly wrecked, and the front windows blown out.

The excited Italian families fled in panic. A few moments later two Italians ran into Police Headquarters at Garfield, and notified Sergt. Boyle of what had occurred. A policeman went to the house with one of the Italians, and made discoveries that later led to the arrest of both men. They are Frederick Servino and Pasquale Panga.

It was learned that the two men owned the house, having purchased it three months ago. Two of the tenants told the police that Servano and Panga were found fully dressed in the hall immediately after the explosion.

OIL-SOAKED TENEMENT FIRED

Ten Families Imperiled by an Incendiary Blaze in Newark.

Ten families were imperiled yesterday in an incendiary fire in the four-story tenement house at 190 Eighth Avenue, Newark. The stairs and hallways and the second and third floors of the house were oil soaked. The timely discovery of the blaze by a wakeful tenant and the quick work of the Newark firemen prevented a serious loss of lives.

Supt. Henry S. Martin of the Salvage Corps found that several of the apartments in which tenants had been sleeping were also saturated with oil. The fire started in two places. In a vacant apartment so much oil was used that it leaked through the ceiling below it.

The apartment of Alphonso Centanni, owner of the building, who lives on the second floor, was oil soaked, the curtains, the bed in which Centanni slept, and the room occupied by his children, being saturated. He told the police that when he retired at midnight everything seemed to be all right. His first knowledge of the fire was when he was aroused by another tenant.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR MINERS.

Leader Writes Gov. Wilson That His Strike Investigator Was Biased.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, N. J., Oct. 18.—Guy E. Miller, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, has written Gov. Wilson asking justice for the employes of the New Jersey Zinc Company now on strike. Mr. Miller declares that the appointment by the Governor of Judge Lewis J. Martin to investigate the alleged misdeeds of citizens during the strike can be explained only in the inference that the Governor was ignorant of the part the Judge played at the time of the strike.

Miller asserts that Judge Martin spurred the citizens to disorder by announcing that any one who interfered with those who wished to take the place of the strikers would be harshly dealt with. He holds that meant immunity to all who opposed the strikers. The Judge, Miller contends, in his investigation later did not seek first hand information as to lawlessness and violence. He says:

"He did not go to the homes of men whose wives went down to the gates of death because of that mob's work," writes Miller, nor did he investigate the assault on Huss, the butcher. He did not care to meet Father McGuiness, who could give first-hand information of much lawlessness. He will not explain why men have been unable to secure a warrant for the arrest of mob leaders, while three of the strikers are serving ninety days in jail for disturbing the peace.

"Send a man here, Governor, whose living and political future do not depend on the New Jersey Zinc Company. Let him announce he is ready to receive evidence and he will be overwhelmed with it."

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
SERIES of COMPLETE NEW SPECTACLES. Last Kubelik Concert Till Feb., 1912.
NEXT SUNDAY EVG. (Seats Now) KUBELIK Assisted by Franko & Orch. Knabe Piano.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Col's.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Tues. & Sat. at 2. 50c. to $1.50.
GABY DESLYS | REVUE OF REVUES
Sunday Night Concert. GABY DESLYS, others.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in THE DUCHESS

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
MME. SIMONE in THE THIEF (in English)
"She fairly electrified her audience. She showed herself a virtuoso of frenzy. She carried every one away on a turbulent stream of emotion. She made us believe we really saw a woman fighting for her happiness. There seemed to be no limit to her range; there was no premature climax: Her performance was one steady crescendo. Other actresses have attempted the same thing, but the result they achieved was harrowing, an indecent display of vociferous violence. Mme. Simone never gave this impression for an instant. The effect she made was moving, astounding, cyclonic."—Louis Sherwin in The Globe.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Tel. 2628 Bryant.
Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CYRIL SCOTT in A Gentleman of Leisure

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY Best Seats $1.50
Bunty Pulls the Strings

39th ST. Theatre, 39th, near Broadway. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
HENRY KOLKER in "THE GREAT NAME."
BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 23, Henry W. Savage Will Offer
"THE MILLION" A New Farce From the French
SEAT SALE TO-DAY.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
New Viennese Operetta, THE KISS WALTZ

BROADWAY Thes., 41st | Evgs. & B'way. | 8:15. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thes., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARGARET ANGLIN In a New Comedy, GREEN STOCKINGS.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Marie Dressler in "TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE."
Next Week, Aborn Opera Co. in The Bohemian Girl.

MANHATTAN Op. House, 34 & 8 Av. Ev. 8:15
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15
HOLBROOK BLINN in THE BOSS
Every Sunday, 1 to 11, Loew's Popular Concerts 10c, 15c, 25c.
Next Week—MADAME X.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents The Woman By WM. C. de MILLE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra MAX FIEDLER Conductor.
Five Thursday Evenings, Nov. 9, Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 22, March 21.
Five Saturday Matinees, Nov. 11, Dec. 9, Jan. 13, Feb. 24, March 23.
Season tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | "Hello Paris," with Harry Pilcer & Minerva Coverdale; 4 Mortons, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | BIG OLD-TIME FAVORITES' FESTIVAL. 10 ALL STAR ACTS.
BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. | Lillian Russell and other Star Acts.

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October 11-21, 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c.

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8:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts.
12:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.
WORLD SERIES REPORTED BY INNINGS.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | WE-NO-NAH, Frank Fogarty, Billy Gould, Jas. Durkin & Co., others.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evgs. 8:15.
THE GINGER GIRLS, with Ed Lee Wrothe.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
LYCEUM Broadway, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
"BEST ROLE MISS BURKE EVER HAD."—Acton Davies. In the best of all Billie Burke's Comedies.
MISS BILLIE BURKE THE RUNAWAY

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

HUDSON 44 St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
FRANK McINTYRE in SNOBS

PARK FORMERLY THE MAJESTIC, 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. NEXT MONDAY at 8:10 sharp.
THE QUAKER GIRL
CLIFTON CRAWFORD and a Superior Cast.
Seats Now for the First 8 Weeks

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Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

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"ENDURING SUCCESS" —TIMES
"POPULAR SUCCESS" —SUN
The great big, human and humorous play,
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With the GREAT ACTING CAST.

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EDGAR SELWYN In his Great Play of the Orient. THE ARAB

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe.
THE PINK LADY

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"A BIG HUMAN TRAGEDY."—N. Y. Times. COHAN & HARRIS present WINCHELL SMITH'S NEW COMEDY.
THE ONLY SON

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We're not going to delve into past history—we only want to say that the year just over has seen us mount several steps higher on the ladder of success—has seen a business bigger than ever pass through our doors. Now, we want you to celebrate with us. Therefore—

We are giving a present to You.

BECAUSE it *is* our birthday, and we want to see you here, we have marked some new Fall suits never shown before, real $25 values, special at $18.

It's our birthday that is giving you this early season opportunity to buy Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at extra Wallach values.

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